



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

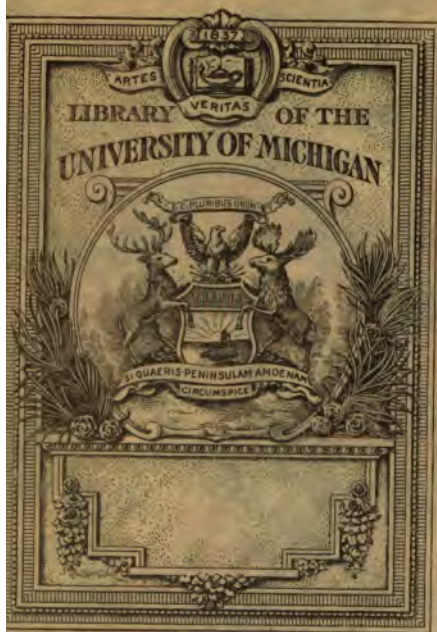
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

VO,
147.
PHIA.



Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy,
No. ⁴⁸⁸~~492~~ BROADWAY,

~~(opposite entrance)~~

J. T. S. SMITH,

Has for sale a large assortment of Homœopathic Triturations, Tinctures, Dilutions and Pellets, including the highest attenuations, both imported and of his own preparation.

Cases for Physicians and Family use, of various sizes and prices.

Pure Sugar of Milk, Alcohol, Distilled Water, and and Unmedicated Pellets, constantly on hand.

Smith's Homœopathic Court Plaster, a substitute for the ordinary Court Plaster, and an excellent application for Corns.

 Country orders promptly and carefully executed.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

BY

J. LAURIE, M. D.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER AND LAMBETH
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION AND DISPENSARY.

ARRANGED AS A PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS.

CONTAINING

A GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS.

THIRD AMERICAN EDITION ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

BY

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

NEW YORK:

WILLIAM RADDE, 323 BROADWAY.

1846.

ENTERED

According to Act of Congress, in the year 1846,

BY WILLIAM RADDE,

**In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern
District of the State of New-York.**

PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THE editor recommends laymen who make use of this book, to resort to lower dilutions in the treatment of acute attacks of disease in preference to those set down in the text.

For example, where *Aconite*, *Belladonna* or *Chamomilla* of the 24th or 30th attenuation are prescribed by Dr. Laurie, the editor would put one drop of the tincture of either of these remedies in a tumbler full of water and give a tablespoonful at a time ; but in chronic maladies the editor earnestly recommends the doses set forth in the text.

The editor considers the tinctures and the first and second dilutions, when used in water, as nearly of the same medical power ; perhaps, however, it is best to put two or three drops of these dilutions to the tumbler of water when they are applied in place of the tinctures. When the triturations are contained in a medicine chest, instead of the higher dilutions, which are preferred to them, one grain of any of them can be dissolved in a tumbler of water and used as above indicated.

In general, it may be best to repeat the doses of these solutions at the same intervals of time as are prescribed in the work ; but the editor respectfully suggests, that in very severe cases of acute diseases, as in convulsions, or rapidly exhausting diarrhoea or hemorrhage, it is pro-

per to make the intervals much shorter than the author prescribes. It is quite probable that the water solutions can be repeated at shorter intervals, *ceteris paribus*, than the pellets or powders ; and for this reason physicians often dissolve the pellets themselves in water, and repeat the spoonful doses twice or thrice as frequently as they would give them dry.

The editor's mode of using this work in acute diseases then, is, to put one drop of the tincture or two drops of a first or second dilution, into a tumbler of water, and to administer of this solution a tablespoonful to an adult and a teaspoonful to a child, as a dose. Or, again, when a trituration (a dry powder) is preferred, to stir one-third of an ordinary penknife blade full (about equal to one grain in weight) of it in a tumbler of water, and use the same doses.

And finally, when the pellets are good, and are preferred by the prescriber, the editor recommends that five or six of them be dissolved in a tumbler of water, and that they be repeated twice as frequently, as a general rule, as the dry pellets are ordered in the text.

The water should be very pure and the glasses and spoons should be scrupulously cleansed before using them for medicines.

New York, March, 1846.
496 Broadway.

PREFACE.

IN offering to the public a Second Edition of this work, of which an impression of upwards of one thousand copies has been sold in less than eighteen months, the author feels that a few words of explanation are required,

On a comparison with the first edition, the reader will find a great number of serious and acute affections added, some others more deeply entered into, several alterations in the potencies prescribed, and more explicit directions given for the administration and repetition of the different remedies.

When the author first committed this work to the press, it was simply intended to be, what its name implied, a Treatise on Domestic Medicine, by which individuals might be enabled to treat themselves or their families in slight affections, or even, in case of necessity, in more serious diseases, subject to the restriction mentioned in the preface to that edition. Since that time, however, the homeopathic system has been daily attracting more attention from the medical world, and the want of a work which might serve for a practice of Physic for beginners, has been repeatedly a subject of complaint. In order *partially* to supply this want, the author has materially added to the number of diseases treated, and prescribed the potencies found most useful in practice in the more severe forms of disease; he has also given the book a more medical character by the addition of the diagnosis of disease, causes, &c., and the employment of medical terms: but in order not to interfere with the utility of the work, a *glossary* has been added for the non-professional reader.

The non-medical public who confine themselves to their proper sphere, viz., the treatment of slight and ordinary ailments, will still find this Treatise useful as a DOMESTIC MEDICINE; in such cases the globules at medium and high potencies are amply sufficient. It may be remarked, moreover, that the globules are much better adapted for *keeping* than the tinctures, and, with proper precautions, will retain their medicinal virtues for *many years*.

At the request of several friends, directions have been given for the administration and repetition of the medicines in each disease; some remarks, also, are made upon this important point in the *Introduction*, to which, and the article upon the *Potencies of the medicine*, the attention of the reader is *particularly* requested.

J. L.

12, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square :
March, 1844.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting this little work to the public, the author may be allowed to state, as briefly as possible, the motives that have led him to the undertaking.

Of these, the principal are, the present paucity* of homœopathic practitioners; the refutation, by a plain statement of the treatment of *acute disease*, of the too prevalent idea, that Homœopathy is available only in *Chronic* affections; and the hope that this work may, under proper restrictions, prove of service in cases of ordinary derangement, or where the advice of a homœopathic physician is unattainable; and by assisting in the selection of the proper remedy, save many from having recourse to allopathic modes of relief, such as aperients, &c., which are so calculated to undermine the strongest constitution, and convert trifling affections in permanent maladies.

From the first-mentioned motive, (the present want of homœopathic practitioners,) the author has found himself compelled to include many acute diseases, which fall more particularly within the province of the physician: in so doing, he has given a range of treatment that will meet a great variety of cases, and in almost all, so far obviate immediate danger, and place the malady in such a position as to give time, when imperatively necessary, for seeking suitable advice.

In cases that require prompt and decided measures, such as "Convulsions," "Croup," &c., the treatment has been pretty fully gone into. In others, such as "Inflammation of the Brain and Lungs," the course to be pursued to ward off all *immediate* danger, has been briefly, but it is to be hoped, clearly pointed out. Other acute or dangerous maladies, such as "Puerperal Fever," "Phlegmasia Alba Dolens," (puerperal tumid leg,) Epilepsy, Cancer, &c., have been either slightly glanced at, or wholly omitted; convinced, that to do justice to their several treatments, would carry the work far beyond its intended limits and purpose, and that an imperfect sketch would be rather productive of injury than benefit.

* I have sincere gratification in remarking, that even since the first publication of this work, this want has been to some extent diminished, by the great number of medical converts who are daily joining our ranks, and whose extensive practice, wherever they are settled, holds out most cheering prospects for the future. Still, in many of the great towns and densely populated districts of this empire, as well as in our possessions abroad, a homœopathic practitioner would be eagerly welcomed. Much has been, but more remains to be done.—AUTHOR.

In many instances, Domestic Medicines do considerably more harm than good, by inducing individuals to rely too fully upon their own resources, and to omit having recourse to those who have made the diseases of mankind their peculiar study; but still greater injury results from an ill-regulated perusal of elaborately written medical works, which require the previous education of the physician fully to comprehend, and his practical experience properly to apply.

To the Student, still at the threshold of our science—to the Allopathist, willing by *fair experiment* to put the system to the test—it is hoped that this little work may prove peculiarly valuable.

It may be here remarked, that the beautiful simplicity, and harmonious uniformity of the homœopathic system, conjoined with its invariable rule of administering only one medicinal substance at a time, have misled many into the idea, that it is so much easier of practice than the old system, as scarcely to require the qualification of a medical education; acting upon these false premises, many amateurs, after having studied a few of the leading medicines, although wholly destitute of other physiological or pathological knowledge, imagine themselves qualified to prescribe for every variety of ailments, and their presumption is generally in exact ratio with their ignorance. No doubt, from the inherent excellence of the system, some of these zealous individuals have cured diseases that have defied the allopathic mode; but generally, from the absence of a medical education, and of a perfect knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, by a circuitous route; whereas the practised mind of the physician, frequently detecting the *nature of the disease*, by the administration of a *specific* remedy, directs the vital energies into their proper channel, and by so doing, saves the patient from a course of needless suffering.

If such be the case in Chronic, how much more so in severe and complicated Acute diseases; such, it is evident, no individual not fully competent, should take upon himself the serious responsibility of treating, unless coerced by an imperious necessity, and then with the *closest attention to, and most minute observance of the symptoms*.

Under such conditions, the Author hopes that this work may prove useful; and when the symptoms are *perfectly* in accordance with those given under the different medicines, the administration of the latter will be always marked with decided benefit.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that from the unfair impressions of the science, that have been so industriously propagated, Homœopathy has been too frequently treated as a species of charlatanism, to which people resort only, when every other mode of promised relief has utterly failed. After enduring with patience a long and ineffectual treatment under the old system, they feel disappointed if Homœopathy does not work an *immediate* cure; nay, in acute diseases, when danger appears to threaten, some individuals fall back upon allopathic measures, and undo all that the Homœopathist has effected: perhaps again seeking his assistance, when the mischief has been rendered irremediable by their own fatuity. Others, who have seen members of their families (whose diseases were beyond the power of medicine,) die during homœopathic treatment,

reproach the science with failure; whereas, their minds would have felt perfectly satisfied, had such a misfortune occurred under the old system; forgetting that, in many instances, the patient only sought Homœopathy as a last resource, in cases where the affection was of its own nature incurable, or had been rendered so by a long course of improper treatment.

What Homœopathy stands upon, is the simple fact of success in thousands of cases, in which every other mode has signally failed—upon the firm and irrefragable basis of a multitude of unimpeachable and incontrovertible proofs.

TABLE OF MEDICINES.

REMEDIES.	ANTIDOTES.
Acidum nitric,	calcareæ carb., camphoræ, conium, hepar sulph., mezereum, petroleum, sulphur.
do phosphor,	camphor, coffea.
do sulphur,	pulsatilla.
Aconitum napell.,	wine, vinegar, nux vom., camph.
Agnus castus,	camphor.
Alumina,	bryonia, camphor, chamomilla, ipecac.
Ammonium carbon,	arnica, camphor, hepar sulph.
Antimonium crud.,	hepar sulph., mercur., pulsatilla.
Argentum,	mercur., pulsat.
Arnica montan.,	camphor, ignatia, ipecac.
Arsenicum alb.,	china, hepar sulph., ferrum, graphit., ipecac., kali carb., nux vom., sambucus, veratrum.
Assafœtida,	causticum, china.
Aurum,	bellad., china, cuprum, mercur.
Beryta carbon.	camphor, (bellad., mercur., dulcamara.)
Belladonna,	coffea, hyoscyamus, hepar sulph., pulsat.
Borax,	chamom., coffea, natrum mur.
Bryonia,	aconit., chamom., ignatia, nux vom.
Calcareæ carbon,	camphor, nitric acid, sulphur.
do phosphor,	camphor, coffea.
Calomel or Mercurius	hepar sulph., acid. nitrum.
dulcis,	
Camphor,	opium.
Cannabis,	camphor.
Cantharides,	camphor.
Capsicum,	camphor.
Carbo animal.,	camphor.
do veget.,	arsenic, camph., coffea, nux vom., lachesis.
Causticum,	coffea, colocynth, nux vom.
Chamomilla,	aconite, cocculus, coffea, ignatia, nux vom., pulsat.
Cicuta virosa,	arnica, (when poisoned by it : tabacum.)
Cina,	ipecacuanha.
Cinchona or china,	arnica, arsenic, bellad., calc. carb., cina, ferrum met., ipecac., nux vom., pulsat., sulph., vera- trum.
Cinnamon,	camphor.
Cocculus,	camphor, nux vom.
Coffea,	aconite, chamom., ignat., nux vom.
Colchicum,	cocculus, nux vom., pulsat.
Colocynth,	camphor, caustic., chamom., coffea.
Conium macul.,	coffea, dulcam., nitr. spir.
Corrosive Subl. or Mer-	acid. nitrum., asafoet., champh., china, hep.
curius subl. corros.,	sulp., mezereum, opium, sassapar., sulphur.
Cuprum acet.,	ferrum.
do met.,	bellad., china, cocculus, dulcamara, hepar. sulph., ipec., mercur., nux vom.
Daphne,	bryonia, digital., rhus tox., sepiæ, silic., zinc.
Digitalis,	nux vom., opium.
Dulcamara,	camphor, ipecac., mercur.
Drosera,	camphor.
Elleb. or Helleborus,	camphor, china.
Euphorbium. nig.,	camphor
Euphrasia,	camphor, pulsatilla.
Ferrum acet.,	camphor ?
do met ,	arnica, arsenic, bellad., china, hepar, sulph., ipecac., mercur., pulsat., veratrum.
Felix mas.,	camphor.
Graphites,	arsenic., nux vom.
Hepar sulphuris,	bellad., chamom.
Hyoscyamus,	bellad., champhor, china.
Hydrargyrum, or Mer-	bellad., china, carbo veg.
cur. vivus.,	

REMEDIES.

Jalapa,
Ignatia,
Iodine,

Ipecacuanha,
Kali carbon,
Kreosetum,
Lachesis,

Ledum palustres,
Lycopodium,
Magnesia carb.,
Manganum,
Mercurius corrosiv.,

do solubilis,
do vivus,

Mezerium.
Millefolium,
Moschus,
Natrium carb.,
do muriat.,
Nux vom.,

Opium,

Oxalid acid,
Petroleum,
Phosphorus,
Platina,
Plumb. metall.,
Pulsatilla,
Ranunculus bulb.,
Ratanhia,
Rheum,
Rhus toxicodendr.,
Sabadilla,
Sabina,
Sambucus nig.,
Sapo comm.,
Sarsaparilla,
Secale corn.,
Senega,
Senna,
Sepia,
Silices,
Spigelia,
Spongia,
Squilla,
Stannum,
Staphysagria,
Stramonium,
Sulphur,

Tabacum,
Tartarus emit.,
Theridion,
Urtica urens.,
Uva ursi.,
Valerian,
Veratrum alb.,
Verbascum,
Viola odor.
do tricol.
Zincum metallic.,

ANTIDOTES.

camphor.
arnica, camph., chamom., cocculus, coffea, pulsat.
arsenic, camph., china, coffea, hepar sulph., phosphor, spongia, sulphur.
arnica, arsenic, china, nux vom.
camphor, coffea.
arsenic, iodine, cham., nux vom.
alum, arsenic, bellad., phosphor. acid., rhus, sambuc., veratrum.
camphor.
camphor, pulsatilla.
magnes., muriat.
coffea.

acid. nitr., arnica, asafoet., bellad., camphor, carb. veg., china, clematis, dulcam., hepar sulph., lachesis, lycopod., mezerium, opium, septa, silica, rhus tox., sarsaparilla, staphysagria, sulphur.
do do do
do do do

camphor, mercur.

camphor.

camphor.

arsenic, camphor.

arsenic, camphor, dulcam., spirit nitr.

aconit., alcohol, camphor, chamom., coffea, coccul., pulsat., wine.

camph., calc. carb., conium, hepar. sulph., mezerium, petrol., sulph.

magnesia carb.

aconit, nux vom.

camphor, coffea, nux vom., wine.

pulsatilla.

alumina, bellad., hyoscyamus, platina, stramonium.

chamom., coffea, ignat., nux vom.

bryonia, camphor, pulsat., rhus tox.

camphor.

camphor, chamom., nux vom.

bellad., bryon., camphor, coffea, sulphur.

camphor, pulsat.

camphor.

arsenic, camphor.

camphor.

camphor, opium, spina. niger,

arnica, bellad., bryon., camphor.

chamomilla.

acetum, aconit., nitr. spir., vinegar.

camphor, hepar sulph.

aureum fol., camphor.

camphor.

camphor.

ambra, camphor.

acetum, bellad., nux vom., tabac.

coffea, pulsatilla.

aconit., camphor, chamom., china, mercur., nux vom., pulsat.

acetum, camphor, ipecac., nux vom.

coccul., ipecac., pulsat.

?

?

?

belladonna, camphor, coffea, mercur.

aconit., arsenic, camphor, coffea, china, mercur.

camphor.

camphor.

camphor.

camphor, hepar sulph., ignatia.

INTRODUCTION.

THE principal points we have to notice in this part are, the regimen to be observed under treatment—Clothing, and Habits—the Administration and Repetition of the Medicines—and the Potencies in general use.

RÉGIMEN.

The excellence of the homœopathic rules on regimen has wrested approbation even from our opponents, although at the same time they disingenuously make use of it as a handle against the science itself, and ascribe the cures effected to its observance, rather than to the efficacy of the medicines employed.

To individuals, unacquainted with Homœopathy, the regimen is represented as extremely rigid: to that assertion a plain statement of the course to be pursued in general cases will prove the best refutation; and it may also be observed, that at the first sight the self-denial imposed seems more stringent than it will prove on being carried into effect, and that many individuals in the Author's own experience have pursued the same system of diet, after they have had no further occasion for medical assistance, thus continuing from choice what they had begun from necessity.

The homœopathic regimen consists merely of the avoidance of medicinal and indigestible substances during treatment, both as calculated to interfere with the actions

of the medicines, and the proper functions of the alimentary system. Consequently, among liquids, the articles generally proscribed are tea, coffee, malt liquors, wine, and stimulants of every description; cocoa, unspic'd chocolate, or in fact any non-medicinal beverage is allowable.*

In animal food, pork, young meats—such as veal, lamb, &c.; and among poultry, ducks and geese, had better be avoided, when derangement of the digestive function exists. Beef, mutton, venison, and most descriptions of game are allowable at discretion.

Fish is a wholesome article of diet, and may, in most cases, be partaken of without scruple, with the exception of the oleaginous species, such as eels, salmon, &c., which had better be avoided, or used with extreme moderation.

Stimulating soups and made dishes, are so evidently opposed to homœopathic regimen, as scarcely to require further notice.

Among vegetables, all of a pungent, aromatic, or medicinal description, are prohibited; such as onions, garlic, eschalots, asparagus, radishes, horse-radish, celery, parsley, mint, sage, &c.; but others free from such qualities, such as potatoes, French beans, green peas, &c., may be used with the needful precaution of avoiding any particular article of diet, whether of the animal or vegetable kingdom, that may seem to disagree with the individual. Spices, acids, and the ordinary condiments, such as pepper, mustard, pickles, &c., ought

* The idiosyncrasies in some individuals in respect of diet are very remarkable; as for example, some cannot take the smallest quantity of milk without serious inconvenience; others throw out a rash after partaking of fish; and, again, others loathe the very sight of animal food.

either to be sparingly partaken of, or entirely abstained from, particularly by the dyspeptic.

Sub-acid or unripe fruits are clearly objectionable, and even ripe fruits should be used in extreme moderation, and by dyspeptic individuals not at all. Cold fruits, such as melons, and raw vegetables, such as cucumbers, &c., are also inhibited. Most fruits possess a laxative property, even when preserved or cooked, and are particularly objectionable when in combination with pastry. These peculiarities should not only be attended to in prescribing a suitable course of regimen, but should also be taken into an account in the selection of the medicines. To a physician possessed of a proper degree of tact such indications are most useful.

During fevers and inflammatory affections, the patient must of course be kept upon a low regimen; gruel, barley-water, &c.; and at the commencement of convalescence a light pudding, with a little weak beef-tea or mutton or chicken broth, should form the whole of the nourishment given. Nature, however, is our best guide, and when she takes away appetite, thereby intimates the necessity of not taxing the digestive functions.

CLOTHING AND HABITS.

Upon this first point it were scarcely worth while entering into any observations, were it not simply to remark upon the impropriety of wearing garments impervious to air, and fitting closely to the shape, and the custom of exposing the extremities and chests of young children to the chilling atmosphere of our peculiarly variable and humid climate, under the absurd idea of making them hardy. The evil consequences arising from the check given to perspiration, by the first men-

tioned practice, are too well known to require any particular comment; but as the other is an error widely prevalent, I consider it my duty to mention it; and feel assured, that if mothers will only reform their system, and clothe their children in a more rational manner, they will make no slight advance towards the prevention of serious affections, not only during childhood, but in after life.

As regards habits, it may be briefly observed, that a systematic course of life, avoiding late hours, dissipation, over study, anxiety, and other mental emotion, and taking sufficient air and exercise, are the best preservatives of health.

Excessive warm or cold bathing are injurious, particularly the former. The idea that sea-bathing is almost universally beneficial is exceedingly erroneous; there are many constitutions on whom it produces far other than a salutary effect. Medicated baths, either natural or artificial, are, it is scarcely necessary to observe, strictly forbidden under Homœopathy. Bathing the whole frame with a sponge, with cold or scarcely tepid water, and the use of the flesh-brush, are by no means opposed to treatment.

The use of any medicinal or aromatic substances in the arrangement of the toilet, such as camphorated or otherwise medicated dentifrices,* lip-salves, smelling salts, or cosmetics, is detrimental to the action of the medicines, and had therefore better be avoided.

The deleterious gas that flowers emit during night, renders their presence in bed-chambers highly reprehensible.

* Mr. HEADLAND, Chemist, 15, Princes street, Hanover square, prepares a dentifrice free from any medicinal properties.

POTENCIES OF THE MEDICAMENTS.

In homœopathic practice there are three points which merit the most particular attention ; the first and principal is the CHOICE of the PROPER REMEDY ; the second the *potency* at which it should be exhibited, and the third its *administration* and *repetition*. I shall now proceed to the consideration of the second ; the selection of the potency, attenuation, or dilution, and give such directions as may serve for a guide in general cases, premising at the same time that much depends upon the discrimination of the administrator, and that it is impossible in this case to give any rule to which there are not many exceptions.

The principal points to be attended to are, the susceptibility of the patient to medicinal influence, how far modified by circumstances, the age, sex, temperament, and habits—the disease itself, and further, the nature of the medicament employed.

As regards the first, the susceptibility of the patient, we find four classes. First class : Those who are comparatively insensible to medicinal influence, particularly at high potencies, upon whom the medicines show neither marked action or reaction. Such individuals are generally of what is denominated the leucophlegmatic temperament ; they require low potencies and frequent repetition—such cases are not without their parallel in allopathic practice. Also, in disease, we find some persons who appear to enjoy a peculiar exemption from infectious and even contagious influence. To this rule, however, of giving the low potencies in such cases, there are exceptions : I have found in practice, after a careful study of the individual, and a selection of a remedy

suitable to temperament, a marked action and reaction produced by a very high potency where a lower of the same medicament had failed to elicit any apparent effect, and *vice versa*.

Second Class. A marked susceptibility to medicinal action without a corresponding reflex action: such patients are generally of a highly nervous temperament, exceedingly difficult to treat, and require particular study; here the higher potencies are generally called for, although we sometimes find benefit in resorting to the lower.

Third Class. Those in whom no marked or a scarcely preceptible medicinal action declares itself, but a well-marked reaction; in such cases we must be guided by other indications in the selection of the potency; watch the effect carefully, and avoid too frequent a repetition.

Fourth Class. Those in whom the medicines show a well marked action and reaction; here, also, we must be guided by other circumstances in the selection of the potency, so as to obtain the greatest possible benefit without materially increasing the sufferings of the patient.

We generally find a particular susceptibility to medicinal influence, at any potency in persons dwelling in the country, of robust frame, simple habits and regular lives, who are not subject to any peculiar dyscrasia. In towns, particularly in large densely-populated cities, this susceptibility is greatly developed, but the reaction less evident; however, much depending upon the individual's employment, habits, and pursuits, it is difficult to give any fixed rule.

AGE. In infancy and early childhood, we find a marked receptivity to medicinal influence, a decided action and speedy reaction, consequently the higher

potencies are the most applicable in their diseases, and they rarely require so frequent a repetition ; however, in acute diseases of any of the more noble organs, we may exhibit lower potencies, even the sixth ; of some of the less energetic medicines, for example, Chamomilla, we may even use the third, a globule constituting the maximum dose. Some further remarks upon this subject have been made in Diseases of Infancy.

SEX. Females, for the most part, possess a higher degree of susceptibility than males, in which they approach nearer to children ; for them the higher and medium potencies are generally most suitable ; to this rule, however, there are many exceptions, particularly in those who are engaged in laborious employments.

TEMPERAMENTS. In the *Sanguine* temperament, there is considerable susceptibility to all the potencies and a speedy reaction. In the *Nervous*, we find great susceptibility, sometimes without an equivalent reaction : here we should be cautious in administering and generally use the higher potencies. In the *Bilious*, there is but little susceptibility, but the reaction, when roused is powerful, and prolonged ; hence a necessity for low potencies generally given at long intervals. The *lymphatic* being the least susceptible of all temperaments, the medicines may be given at low potencies, and frequently repeated till some effect is produced.

Since these temperaments generally occur in a mixed form, the rules above given must be modified accordingly.

I may observe that the remarks above made refer principally to chronic and subacute diseases.

THE DISEASE. In severe acute diseases we should generally resort to the low potencies as prescribed throughout this work, and in tinctures, except in cases of children, as already observed. In ordinary cases the

best range is from the third to the twelfth potency ; this rule should, of course, be modified according to the remedy itself, the disease, and the individuality of the patient.

THE NATURE OF THE REMEDY. Medicaments which in their crude state possess little or no appreciable medicinal property, but whose virtues have been developed by trituration and segregation of particles, such as *Lycopodium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Calcareo carbonica*, *Sepia*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Silicea*, &c., should generally be used at the higher potencies. Others also which have been found from experience to display considerable efficacy, even, when greatly attenuated, such as *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*, *Lachesis*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Arsenicum*, &c. On the contrary, some which have a short-lived, but well-marked action, may be used in some cases in the original substance ; for example, *Moschus*, *Valerian*, and *Camphor*, but in exceedingly small doses. Others again have been found most useful at the first, second, or third potency, such as *Tartarus emeticus*, *Ferrum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Stannum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Opium*, and in many cases *Cinchona*. Still, all these remedies in peculiar cases act well at the higher.

Throughout this work I have given the potencies which the nature of the affection treated of seemed to require, and in severe acute cases have prescribed tinctures. Those, however, who may not possess the tinctures, will find the *globules* sufficient in all ordinary cases, and the treatment of serious diseases should be intrusted to competent hands, in which case I entertain a hope that this little work may afford some slight service, particularly to the medical man commencing to apply the homœopathic system ; for whose guidance I have also

added a few of the medicines which he may find it useful to study in complicated cases.

I take this opportunity of remarking upon the absurd and senseless outcry which has occasionally been raised against the employment of low potencies and tinctures in acute diseases by some few of the homœopathic public—*amateurs in medicine*—who arrogate to themselves a right to dictate to men who have devoted their lives and abilities to the attainment of a difficult art—the experience of the leading professors of our science upon the continent, fully corroborates the view I have taken, and their opportunities of treating *acute* diseases are far more numerous than the most extensive homœopathic practice in this country can boast. No one with a grain of common sense can imagine that a drop of the third potency, in other words the millionth part of a drop of Arsenicum or Belladonna contains a quantity of poison dangerous to human life. In highly perilous acute affections, our great point is to obtain as speedy an effect with as little suffering as possible, and when the physician succeeds in effecting this, he may rest satisfied with himself, even although it was by the assistance of a low potency, of a powerful drug, and given in drops. I must, on the other hand, warn the *tyro in our system* not to imagine that because with a small dose he has done much, that by *increasing* it he may do more; the faults of most beginners is to fly too hastily to very low dilutions, and repeat too frequently—patience, coolness, firmness, and attentive observation are necessary to make a good homœopathist. For my own part, I consider the whole range, from the *first attenuation to the thirtieth*, useful, according to the nature of the case, the great point is their proper application, and moreover, that a rigid adherence to any particular dilution in all instances

savours rather of the empiric than of the professor of a liberal art.

ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF THE MEDICINES.

Upon this subject we will offer a few remarks, premising at the same time, that it is almost impossible to give any general rule that will serve in all cases, much more depending upon the discrimination of the administrator, and a careful observance of the symptoms than routine.

However, throughout this work I have given directions for the exhibition and repetition of each medicine ; these are intended, of course, to be modified according to circumstances, not blindly adhered to ; the following observations may, therefore, prove useful :

In *acute* diseases, we must carefully watch the symptoms, and when we feel assured we have chosen the proper remedy, if no preceptible medicinal aggravation or amelioration declare itself, but the disease seems to gain ground, *repeat* the medicine. In cases of high inflammatory action, *Aconite* has sometimes to be repeated every two hours, hour, or even ten minutes.

If a *medicinal aggravation* take place, followed by *amelioration*, we must let the medicine continue its action, until the *amelioration* appears to cease, and the disease again make head ; if new symptoms set in, we must then have recourse to the medicine thereby indicated. Should, however, no perceptible *medicinal aggravation* take place, but an *amelioration* follow, we may safely await its approach to its termination, ere we again administer. If new symptoms arise, or some remain after the remedy first selected has afforded only partial relief, we must have

recourse to the medicines which seem best fitted to meet them.

In chronic and sub-acute cases, we may, when we feel sure of the medicament being correctly chosen, allow it to continue its action as long as improvement progresses. The following medicines, however, possess a short-lived action, and may consequently be followed by another, or repeated, if necessary, at less protracted intervals; the briefness of their action corresponds with the order in which they are placed: *Aconite*, *Opium*, *Rheum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Chamomilla*, and *Coffea*.

The distinguishing of the medicinal aggravation, from that of the disease, being a point of material consequence, we will here give the peculiar characteristics of each. The *medicinal aggravation* comes on *suddenly and without* previous amelioration; the aggravation of the disease more *gradually*, and frequently *following* an amelioration. Moreover, in the former, several of the *medicinal symptoms*, some of which we may meet under the *indications* for the remedy, and not *before* remarked, declare themselves.

I feel I cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity of carefully watching the effects of each dose, as in addition to the temporary aggravation of the symptoms which sometimes sets in, a development of collateral or pathogenetic signs occasionally takes place, particularly after frequent repetition of different remedies in susceptible patients; by a want of attention to this important point, we may incur confusion, and may be unconsciously treating a medicinal disease of our own creation. Such, unhappily, but too frequently occurs in allopathic practice from ignorance of the real properties of the drugs employed. We must also guard against falling into the

opposite extreme, and allowing the disease to gain head unchecked.

In conclusion, when no good appears to result from any particular remedy, we must select another, which appears to cover any remaining symptoms.

Slight diseases are often removed by a single dose of a well-chosen medicine, but more severe and deeply-seated disorders require a frequent repetition.

In acute affections, we may often repeat the same medicine at the same dose, at regular intervals ; but this rule has many exceptions.

In *all* diseases, when a very striking improvement takes place, we must wait a considerable time, and then repeat, sometimes at a higher potency, but *refrain from changing the remedy as long as benefit results from its employment.*

In chronic cases, by a long-continued administration of the same medicine, the patient often becomes less susceptible ; in such instances, if the improvement remain stationary, or progress slowly, we must gradually increase the dose ; if, on the other hand, decided amelioration follows each administration, we should allow a longer interval to elapse before repeating, by which means the system gradually recovers itself, and the susceptibility to medicinal influence returns.

In rare cases, this susceptibility increases ; in such instances a higher potency should be selected,—provided the remedy still appears to be appropriate,—and the *intervals* between the exhibitions *lengthened*. This occasionally occurs when the medicine has been frequently repeated, and given in solution.

In the **SELECTION OF THE REMEDY**, it is not necessary that *all* the symptoms noted should be present ; at the same time taking care, that there are no symptoms not

covered by the medicine, or more strongly indicating another.

REMARK. When it is requisite to keep a medicine in solution for some days, a few drops of proof spirit may be added to the water, in order to preserve it from decomposition.

It may be scarcely necessary to explain the PHARMACEUTICAL SIGNS used in this work, to signify the potency and quantum of the dose; but as the book may fall into hands otherwise wholly unacquainted with the science, we do so as a measure of precaution; it will therefore be sufficient to remark, that BELLADONNA $\frac{2}{30}$, means two globules of the thirtieth potency, and the same with any other medicine.



CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE
Regimen	xi
Clothing and Habits	xiii
Potencies of the Medicaments	xv
Administration and Repetition of the Medicines	xx
Pharmaceutical Signs	xxiii

PART I.

On the Symptoms, Character, Distinction, and Treatment of Diseases.

FEVERS.

General consideration of Fever, &c.	1
Causes	4
General Treatment and Diet	5
Simple or Ephemeral Fever. <i>Febris Simplex</i>	5
Inflammatory Fever. <i>Synocha</i>	7
Bilious or Gastric Fever	10
Nervous Fever. <i>Febris Nervosa</i> . Typhus	11
Congestive Fever	13
Putrid Fever, or Typhus. <i>Typhus Putridus</i>	21
Contagious Fever, or Typhus. <i>Typhus Contagiosus</i>	23
Accessory Treatment (<i>during Typhus</i>). Prophylaxes, &c.	24
Intermittent Fevers. Fevers and Ague. <i>Febres Intermittentes</i>	26

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Scarlet Fever. <i>Scarlatina</i>	36
Purples. <i>Purpura Rubra</i> (under Scarlet Fever)	41
Measles. <i>Rubeola</i>	45
Smallpox. <i>Variola</i>	48
Chicken-pock. <i>Variola Spuria</i> , <i>Varicella</i>	55
Miliary Fever. <i>Miliaria</i>	56
Nettle Rash. <i>Urticaria</i>	59

DISEASES OF ORGANS CONNECTED WITH THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Toothach	62
Sorethroat, or Quinsy. <i>Angina</i>	66
Mumps. <i>Parotitis. Angina Parotidea</i>	74
Bilious Complaints	76
Indigestion. <i>Dyspepsia</i>	76
Want of Appetite. <i>Apepsia. Anorexia</i>	82
Derangement of the Stomach, Eructations, &c.	88
Flatulence	90
Spasm of the Stomach. <i>Gastrodynia, Cardialgia</i>	93
Vomiting of Blood. <i>Hematemesis</i>	100
Constipation. <i>Obstructio Alvi</i>	104
Piles. <i>Hemorrhoids</i>	108
Protrusion of the Intestine. <i>Prolapsus Ani</i>	111
Colic. <i>Enteralgia</i>	112
Looseness of the bowels. <i>Diarrhæa</i>	116
Dysentery. <i>Dysentaria</i>	121
Suppressed Dysentery	127
Cholera, sporadica, &c.	128
<i>Asiatica</i>	131
Cholericine	134
Liver Complaints	ib.
Acute Inflammation of the Liver. <i>Hepatitis</i>	138
Liver Complaint. <i>Hepatitis Chronica</i>	139
Jaundice. <i>Icterus</i>	140
Inflammation of the Spleen. <i>Splenitis</i>	142
Inflammation of the Stomach. <i>Gastritis</i>	145
Chronic ditto. <i>Gastritis Chronica</i>	149
Inflammation of the Bowels. <i>Enteritis</i>	150
Inflammation of the Peritoneum. <i>Peritonitis</i>	151
Inflammation of the Kidneys. <i>Nephritis</i>	153
Inflammation of the Bladder. <i>Cystitis</i>	157
Worms. <i>Helminthiasis</i>	158

DISEASES OF ORGANS CONNECTED WITH THE
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Catarrh, or Common Cold	163
Hoarseness. <i>Rauclitas</i>	165
Chronic Laryngitis. <i>Laryngitis Chronica</i>	167
Cold in the Head	168
Cough	169
Hooping-cough. <i>Tussis Convulsiva</i>	176
Group. <i>Angina Membranacea</i>	182
Influenza	186
Determination of Blood to the Chest. <i>Congestio ad Pectus</i>	188

CONTENTS.

xxvii

Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchial Tubes. <i>Bronchitis</i>	192
——— <i>Bronchitis Chronica</i>	197
Inflammation of the Lungs. <i>Pneumonia, Peripneumonia, Pneumonitis</i>	198
Inflammation of the Pleura. <i>Pleurisy, Pleuritis</i>	202
Spitting of Blood. <i>Hemoptysis</i>	205

DERANGEMENTS OF THE CEREBRAL SYSTEM.

Headach. <i>Cephalalgia</i>	214
Determination of Blood to the Head. <i>Congestio ad Caput</i>	226
Apoplexy. <i>Apoplexia</i>	230
Inflammation of the Brain and its Tissues. Brain Fever. <i>Phrenitis, Encephalitis</i>	235

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

St. Anthony's Fire. Rose. <i>Erysipelas</i>	240
Boil. <i>Furunculus</i>	243
Carbuncle. <i>Anthrax. Furunculus Malignans. Pustula Nigra</i>	244
Chilblains. <i>Perniones</i>	245
Corns. <i>Clavi Pedis</i>	247
Whitlow. <i>Fanaris. Paronychia</i>	ib.
Irritation of the skin	248

GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Gout. <i>Arthritis</i>	250
—— Rheumatic	252
Rheumatism. <i>Rheumatismus</i>	ib.
Lumbago	255
Inflammation of the Psoas Muscle. <i>Psoitis</i>	257
Sciatica	258
Inflammation of the Hip-joint. <i>Coxalgia, Coxagra</i>	260
Hip-disease. <i>Morbus Coxarius</i>	263
Determination of Blood to the Abdomen. <i>Congestio viscerum abdominis, Congestio ad abdomen</i>	266
Acute Inflammation of the Eyes. <i>Ophthalmitis</i>	267
Stye. <i>Hordeolum</i>	270
Inflammation of the Ears and Earach. <i>Otitis, Otagia</i>	271
Inflammation of the Tongue. <i>Glossitis</i>	272
Offensive Breath	274

CASUALTIES.

Bruises, Sprains, and Wounds	276
Burns and Scalds	278

Fatigue	280
Stings of Insects	ib.
— of Nettles	281
Sea-sickness	ib.
Hydrophobia	283
— in the Dog	286
Poisons	283
Mental Emotions	297

PART II.

Treatment of Infants and Children, and of their peculiar Affections.

Introductory remarks	301
Treatment after Birth	302
Asphyxia	303
Swelling of the Head	305
Umbilical Hernia in Infants.	ib.
Meconium, Expulsion of	306
Suckling of the Infant	307
Choice of a Nurse	309
Diet during Nursing	310
Supplementary Diet of Infants	311
Duration of Suckling, and Weaning	314
Sleep	316
Exercise	319

DISEASES OF INFANCY.

Inflammation of the Eyes in New-born Infants	322
Hiccough	323
Cold in the Head	ib.
Crying and Wakefulness	325
Regurgitation of Milk	326
Milk Crusts	327
Thrush, or Aphthæ	329
Constipation. <i>Obstructio Alvi Neonatorum</i>	330
Bowel Complaints. <i>Diarrhæa Neonatorum</i>	331
Excoriation. <i>Eccoriationes Neonatorum</i>	338
Jaundice. <i>Icterus Neonatorum</i>	ib.
Induration of the Cellular Tissue. <i>Erysipelas Neonatorum</i>	339
Trismus and Tetanus	341
Derangements during Teething	342
Convulsions in Children	345
Water in the Head. <i>Hydrocephalus</i>	359
Asthma of Millar	361
VACCINATION	363

PART III.

Treatment of Females and of their peculiar Affections.

Chlorosis	367
Catamenia, Irregularities of	370

OBSERVATIONS ON PREGNANCY. 371

Air and Exercise	374
Clothing	376
Diet	377
Employment of the Mind and Habits	378
Influence of External Objects upon the unborn Infant	379
Mental Emotions	ib.
Despondency	380

DERANGEMENTS DURING PREGNANCY.

Menstruation	382
Morning sickness	ib.
Constipation	384
Diarrhœa	ib.
Fainting and Hysteric Fits	385
Toothach	386
Swelled Veins. <i>Varices</i>	387
Miscarriage. <i>Abortus</i>	388

TREATMENT BEFORE PARTURITION.

Preparation of the Breasts	394
Remedies before Labour	395
False Pains	396
Parturition and Labour Pains	398
Spasmodic Pains, Cramps, and Convulsions	401

TREATMENT AFTER DELIVERY. 403

After Pains	405
Duration of Confinement	406

DISEASES FOLLOWING PARTURITION.

Diarrhœa in Lying-in Women	407
Suppressed or excessive Secretion of Milk	ib.
Perspiration after Delivery, Suppression or excess of	409
Irregularities of the Lochial Discharge	410

Abdominal Deformity	412
Falling off of the Hair	413
Leucorrhœa after Parturition	ib.
Internal Uterine Swelling and Prolapsus	414
Weakness after Delivery	ib.
Milk Fever	415

OBSTACLES TO SUCKLING.

Disinclination of the Infant	417
Excoriation of the Nipples	ib.
Inflammation of the Breasts	419
Mental Emotions affecting the Milk	421
Deficiency in the Secretion of Milk	ib.
Deterioration and Discoloration of Milk	423
MOTHERS NOT SUCKLING THEIR CHILDREN	ib.
GLOSSARY	425
Index	435

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway, New York, General Agent for the Central-Homœopathic Pharmacy at Leipsic, for the United States, respectfully informs the Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has always on hand a good assortment of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, in complete sets or by single vials, in Tinctures, Dilutions, and Triturations; also Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests, to Laurie's Domestic (59 remedies,) Epp's (54 remedies,) Hering's (58 remedies.) Small pocket cases at \$3, with Family Guide and 27 remedies. Cases containing 415 vials with Tinctures and Triturations for Physicians; cases with 240 vials of Tinctures and Triturations to Jahr's Manual in 2 vols. Pocket cases with 60 vials of Tinctures and Triturations. Cases from 200 to 400 vials with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets; cases from 50 to 80 vials of low and high dilutions, etc., etc. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, etc.; as well as Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the system, in the English, French, and German languages.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

PART I.

ON THE SYMPTOMS, CHARACTER, DISTINCTION,
AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

FEVERS. *Febres.*

GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF FEVER.
CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND DIET TO BE OBSERVED.

PERHAPS no form of disease has more occupied the attention of pathologists, or given rise to a greater number of theories than fever. Many authors consider fever and inflammation as synonymous terms, others as mere modifications of the same pathological state of the system. The investigation is certainly one possessing peculiar interest, but, fortunately in the homœopathic system, no theory can in the slightest degree affect the practice, since in the treatment of this class of disease, the external phenomena present sufficient indications for the selection of the proper remedies.

Acute diseases have always been considered as the true touchstone of every system of therapeutics. Homœopathy has been submitted to this test, and the re-

sults have at once proved the bold assertion of its founder, that its principle was a law of nature,—the minute doses in these cases act with a promptness and certainty scarcely to be credited, except by those who have either witnessed or experienced their power : under this system the disease is brought to a salutary crisis before any great expenditure of vital energy has taken place : from this, and the absence of debilitating measures, the period of convalescence is greatly shortened, and in many instances scarcely perceptible.

Although I shall carefully avoid entering into any of the theories respecting fever and inflammation, I cannot but render the tribute of my admiration to the gifted men who have devoted so much of their time and energies to the elucidation of this difficult point, since every new pathological discovery serves to throw light upon the specific action of medicinal substances. Practically speaking, when we find a medicine produce a change of health resembling that present in fevers, we know that in such fevers it is curative : still it would be a satisfaction to be enabled to trace the connexion more closely, and to show the perfect affinity between medicinal and morbid action. There is no doubt that, if a perfect theory of fever be ever given to the world, it will be found in perfect accordance with the homœopathic law.

In all forms of acute disease fever is present ; in fever, properly so called, there is generally functional disturbance, accelerated action of the vascular, with the participation of the nervous system, and a tendency to increased development of heat. The symptoms common to most fevers are : at first, a feeling of coldness or shivering, then heat, accelerated pulse, thirst, restlessness and languor. Fever also possesses the property of passing from one species into another. Thus inflam-

matory fever may, by severe antiphlogistic measures, be altered into a low typhus ; or, on the other hand, a simple fever, by injudicious treatment, into an inflammatory one, and that again assume the intermittent form ; also, one attack may present all these different phases.

Fevers terminating fortunately and running a regular course, may be divided into five stages ; the accession, increase, crisis, decrease, and convalescence. When the result is fatal, it may arise from a metastasis, the disease assuming another form, the vital energy of the patient being exhausted, or disorganization of some important function.

The belief in critical days is of very ancient origin, though there is some difference in the calculations of physicians upon that point ; some counting from the day the shiverings declared the onset, others from the first hot fit : except in cases where a marked periodicity exists, as in quotidian and other forms of ague, such distinctions are of little value, inasmuch as the homœopathic treatment is directed to forwarding the crisis, and thereby materially shortens the duration of the disease. Statistics prove that the average continuation of acute affections is much shorter under the homœopathic system than it is where they are treated allopathically, or left to nature ; consequently, any calculations based upon other modes of treatment are not to be depended upon, and the best plan for the physician to follow is to watch attentively the disease before him, and apply the remedies his knowledge and experience point out as best calculated to conduct it to a satisfactory issue.

A crisis may declare itself by diarrhœa, profuse perspiration or increase or alteration of other secretions, or by the appearance of an eruption, after which, if salu-

tary, the skin becomes moist and resumes its functions, and the pulse returns to its usual standard.

Fevers have been differently classified by various medical writers. The arrangement we shall adopt is as follows : simple irritative fever, inflammatory fever, typhus, putrid, and gastric or bilious fevers, intermittent fevers, and then eruptive fevers, such as scarlatina, measles, &c.

Although this mode of classification is adopted for the sake of convenience, the author has no intention of generalizing disease : every febrile attack presents peculiar features, and is to be treated as an individual affection, and according to the nature of the symptoms presenting themselves, not by a blind adherence to the mere nomenclature of disease.

CAUSES OF FEVER. It cannot be denied but that there exists in certain individuals, a particular pre-disposition to acute diseases, and, as before remarked, in introduction, the sanguine, nervous, and bilious temperaments possess this susceptibility in a far more marked degree than the phlegmatic.

The exciting causes are numerous. Miasms, epidemic influences, contagion, powerful mental emotions, derangement of some important organ, external lesions, excess or errors in diet, heat or cold, or alterations of temperature, exposure to cold or damp, repercussed exanthemata—in fact, anything that causes derangement of the equilibrium of the system may produce fever.

GENERAL TREATMENT IN FEVER, AND DIET.

The great essentials in the treatment of fever are :
Perfect rest, mental and bodily.

Pure air and a cool apartment, the temperature of the patient's room should never exceed 55 degrees.

Feather-beds should be discarded and mattresses substituted when practicable, and the bed-clothes be light but sufficient.

Nature herself generally prescribes the regimen to be observed by taking away appetite, while the thirst present, as an eminent medical writer has well observed, may be considered as her voice calling for fluid. Water is the best diluent ; no solid food nor even broth should be permitted in cases where the inflammation runs excessively high ; even barley-water is forbidden, and the utmost caution is to be observed in even allowing gruel or *weak* broths during the decrease : an error in this respect often causes irreparable mischief, and it is always safer to err a little on the side of abstinence than on that of indulgence.

A little toast-water, or weak barley-water, may be allowed when the fever is somewhat abated, though then we must still carefully avoid incurring the risk of a relapse, by giving any aliment likely to tax, in however slight a degree, the digestive powers.

SIMPLE OR EPHEMERAL FEVER.

Febris Simplex.

This disease seldom presents any distinct character, and generally runs its course in twenty-four hours ; as, however, it frequently forms the initiative of other more

serious disorders, it deserves attention. Before attacks of scarlatina, measles, smallpox, &c., it is generally present, although occasionally showing itself as a distinct affection.

DIAGNOSIS. Shivering, followed by heat, restlessness, thirst, accelerated pulse, general uneasiness and lassitude, terminated by profuse perspiration.

In allopathic practice, unless they could trace the immediate cause of the affection, for instance indigestion, the treatment is occasionally hazardous; for, if the simple fever was merely the commencement of an attack of severe inflammation, they incurred the risk of increasing it by using stimulants, under the idea of its being a precursor of typhus; or acting upon the opinion of its being a forerunner of inflammation, of weakening the constitution by antiphlogistic methods, if it should unfortunately run on to the former. In this case the safer plan was, to await quietly the development of the affection to see if it would terminate in a crisis, or take upon it a more virulent form, and so deal with it accordingly.

THERAPEUTICS. Throughout this work we have treated of the disease when arising from indigestion or cold, and as the precursor of other affections; but when we find it present with the symptoms already detailed, and cannot trace any particular exciting cause, and particularly when *hot dry skin* is present, we may administer* ACONITE $\frac{0.0}{8}$ in a teaspoonful of water, which, if it is simple fever properly so called, will speedily dissipate all

* In all cases where directions for the *administration* of a medicine is given, the attention of the reader is directed to the article on that subject in the introduction.

the symptoms ; and if it be the forerunner of any more severe disorder, either at once check its further progress or materially modify its malignancy. The former is more peculiarly the case with purely inflammatory attacks : the latter holds good as far as relates to typhus, exanthematic diseases, and some other affections which run a regular course.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER. *Synocha.*

DIAGNOSIS. Shivering or chill (generally considerable), followed by burning heat ; pulse strong, hard, and greatly accelerated ; dryness of the skin, mouth, lips and tongue, the latter generally of a bright red, in some cases slightly coated with white ; thirst ; urine red and scanty ; constipation ; respiration hurried, *in accordance with the pulse*, amelioration of symptoms as the pulse assumes a more normal state. It runs its course with rapidity, rarely exceeding fourteen days, and progressing with regularity to a crisis, which shows itself in profuse perspirations, critical urine, diarrhœa or hemorrhages, principally epistaxis. The period mentioned is its ordinary average of duration, but under homœopathic treatment, the perfect crisis is considerably hastened, without the long convalescence entailed by the usual antiphlogistic means.

It is peculiarly apt, if not carefully treated, to change into typhus, or by metastasis to fix upon some important organ.

CAUSES. Sudden chill or check of perspiration, exposure to damp or wet, dry easterly winds, violent mental emotion, high living, external injury or lesion, local inflammation, and slight febrile attacks mismanaged.

Individuals of what is denominated a plethoric habit

are particularly subject to this disease; it generally attacks between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

Under the *diagnosis* we have given the pathognomic symptoms of synocha; we, however, find it complicated, in the majority of cases, with more or less cerebral disturbance, which we shall consider more in detail under **INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN OR ITS TISSUES.**

THERAPEUTICS. Although throughout this work the author has generally confined himself to pointing out the remedies most valuable in disease, without entering into any disquisition upon their efficacy, or the principle of their employment, yet he cannot refrain in this instance, from briefly noticing a medicament which has so successfully superseded all the antiphlogistic measures of the old school, subduing inflammation without lowering the vital energy. No one who compares the pathogenetic symptoms of ACONITE given in the *Materia Medica Pura* of Hahnemann, and bears in mind the principle of its application, can forbear being struck with the close resemblance which they bear to those of pure inflammatory action; and by this powerful auxiliary the author has no hesitation in declaring that these terrible diseases are brought so fully under the control of the physician, as to be in a great measure divested of their malignancy, and in *no cases* is the superiority of Homœopathy more strongly evidenced.

ADMINISTRATION. When, therefore, the symptoms above mentioned are present, we should at once administer ACONITE, one drop of the tincture at the third potency in an ounce of pure water, a dessert-spoonful to be administered every quarter of an hour, every half or every two or three hours, according to the intensity of the fever, and the *pulse carefully* watched, lengthening the

intervals according to the effect produced, till marked benefit result.

A slight degree of delirium is frequently present in this affection, chiefly at night, which, unless it threatens to run on to inflammation of the brain, *Aconite* is of itself sufficient to subdue. — When, however, during the course of the affection other symptoms besides those mentioned develop themselves, we may find it necessary to have recourse to different remedies, namely, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, in the instances which we shall point out.

BELLADONNA 3. *Great heat in the head*, with violent cephalalgia, particularly in the *forehead*; *distention of the arteries of the neck and temples*; nocturnal sleeplessness, with furious *delirium*; eyes red, shining and fiery; general internal and external heat; burning thirst, and agonizing restlessness.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the potency named in an ounce of water; a dessert-spoonful exhibited every three hours until amelioration takes place, or we observe unequivocal symptoms of *medicinal aggravation*; in which latter case we must cease to prescribe altogether until the reaction has taken place; and in the former, lengthen the intervals of repetition as the improvement advances.

BRYONIA 3. This medicament is indicated when, in addition to the usual symptoms of inflammatory fever already given, we find a heavy stupifying headach, with a sensation as if the head were bursting at the temples, much aggravated by movement, *vertigo and giddiness on rising up or moving*; *burning heat and redness* of the head and face, and swelling of the latter; delirium; *oppression at the pit of the stomach*; excessive thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting; *constipation*; aching

medicines, for which the reader is referred to the article *Indigestion or Dyspepsia*.

ADMINISTRATION. The dose above mentioned, in a teaspoonful of water, when practicable in the evening, and repeated in an hour or two hours if necessary ; in mild cases, it is often sufficient to repeat in twenty-four hours. When the symptoms given under *Dyspepsia* present themselves, whether as precursors of an attack, during the disease, in combination with inflammatory fever, or as sequelæ of that affection, we must have recourse to the medicines there mentioned, bearing in mind the value of *Aconite* in the severe accesses of fever. *Nux vomica* is also one of our best remedies in inflammatory fever, arising from indulging in spirituous or fermented liquors, and may advantageously be preceded by *Aconite*.

When inflammatory fever seems to arise from a primary inflammation of some important organ, such as the Head, Lungs, Liver, or Stomach and Bowels, the treatment will be found under the head of **INFLAMMATION** of the function most evidently the seat of the disorder.

It is sometimes the result of severe lesion, in which case the patient is to be treated as prescribed under **EXTERNAL INJURIES**.

NERVOUS FEVER. *Febris Nervosa*. TYPHUS.

It is sometimes extremely difficult, particularly when it arises from some local affection of the more important viscera, to discriminate at the commencement between a nervous or inflammatory attack, so as to give a decided prognosis. However, in such cases the marked advantages of the homœopathic system is again shown : by exhibiting medicines in accordance with the symptoms

or shooting pains in the limbs, dry cough, or cough with adhesive phlegm tinged with blood, stitches in the chest or side, and laborious breathing; when these latter symptoms are present, we may infer that the pleura or lungs are affected. In the latter case the practitioner should test the diagnosis by auscultation.

It will be generally found safe practice, when the inflammation runs high, to precede this remedy by *Aconite*. Thus administered, these two medicaments act with powerful effect, and in this disease, as in many others, although *Aconite* is sometimes found sufficient, by bringing the inflammation to a crisis, to restore the equilibrium of the organism, when the constipation and other sympathetic symptoms vanish of themselves—still, in the majority of instances, the practitioner finds the cure materially expedited by following it with *Bryonia*, and in some cases by *Nux vomica*.

ADMINISTRATION. Of BRYONIA, one drop of the tincture at the potency above named, may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every four or six hours; few cases are so particularly urgent as to require more frequent administration of the remedy; indeed, when the virulence of the disease has been subdued, a single dose is generally found sufficient, and no further exhibition should take place as long as the patient manifestly continues improving.

NUX VOMICA \mathfrak{g}° is particularly indicated when this affection, is complicated with gastric symptoms, presenting itself in the form of what is generally denominated BILIOUS or GASTRIC FEVER, when the *Aconite* has subdued, or at least lowered, the inflammation. It is also particularly useful in preventing stomachic derangement running on to fever—a property shared with many other

medicines, for which the reader is referred to the article *Indigestion or Dyspepsia*.

ADMINISTRATION. The dose above mentioned, in a teaspoonful of water, when practicable in the evening, and repeated in an hour or two hours if necessary; in mild cases, it is often sufficient to repeat in twenty-four hours. When the symptoms given under *Dyspepsia* present themselves, whether as precursors of an attack, during the disease, in combination with inflammatory fever, or as sequelæ of that affection, we must have recourse to the medicines there mentioned, bearing in mind the value of *Aconite* in the severe accesses of fever. *Nux vomica* is also one of our best remedies in inflammatory fever, arising from indulging in spirituous or fermented liquors, and may advantageously be preceded by *Aconite*.

When inflammatory fever seems to arise from a primary inflammation of some important organ, such as the Head, Lungs, Liver, or Stomach and Bowels, the treatment will be found under the head of **INFLAMMATION** of the function most evidently the seat of the disorder.

It is sometimes the result of severe lesion, in which case the patient is to be treated as prescribed under **EXTERNAL INJURIES**.

NERVOUS FEVER. *Febris Nervosa*. TYPHUS.

It is sometimes extremely difficult, particularly when it arises from some local affection of the more important viscera, to discriminate at the commencement between a nervous or inflammatory attack, so as to give a decided prognosis. However, in such cases the marked advantages of the homœopathic system is again shown: by exhibiting medicines in accordance with the symptoms

that declare themselves, we run no risk of weakening the vital energies, should we err in diagnosis, and treat it on its first appearance as an inflammatory attack, or of stimulating the inflammation by what is commonly denominated an anti-nervous treatment, should the precursory symptoms lead us to consider it Typhus, and it afterwards assume the inflammatory form.

DIAGNOSIS. Typhus rarely sets in with such marked symptoms as announce the approach of inflammatory fever—instead of severe chill or shiverings, we first find a complaint of general uneasiness, a sensation of chilliness, occasionally followed by a greater or less degree of heat. The patient either complains but little, or of pains in his head, chest, and abdomen, and frequently an unusual degree of drowsiness is present, arising from a comatose state of the brain—there is also occasionally a slight dyspnœa—after various alternations of cold and heat, the former sensation predominates in the feelings of the patient, while to those around him he appears hot; the extremities, however, on examination are found cold. Different character of pulse present themselves; sometimes it is full and soft, at others accelerated, frequently about the natural standard or below it, or weak, or quick and weak, but not strong and hard as in inflammatory fever: the difference between the action of the pulse and heart is worthy of notice, the former may be so weak as scarcely to be preceptible, and the action of the latter strong; the pulse also may be hurried and the respiration natural. As the disease progresses, the tongue, at first moist, becomes thickly coated, dry, glazed, and tremulous; there is faintness, cephalalgia, giddiness and vertigo: the delirium, at first slight, and manifesting itself only at night, becomes un-

intermitted and is characterized rather by wandering and low muttering, than fury and violence : we may also meet with spasms and convulsions. All these symptoms, if the disease is allowed to gain ground, increase in malignancy, the evacuations become involuntary, the weakness and lassitude excessive, and the patient sinks down to the bottom of the bed—an evidence of complete prostration of strength, while all endeavours to rouse him are fruitless, and he is perfectly blind to all around. A pain in the region of the cœcum is also frequently present.

Some only of the above symptoms may be present, or the fever may be complicated with others : when only a few of the less virulent symptoms declare themselves, it is called mild typhus ; when complicated with considerable disturbance of the vascular system, great heat, and quick hard pulse, inflammatory typhus : a distinction is also found in the type, as in continuous and intermittent typhus ; in the accidental circumstances or exciting causes present, as in the gastric and catarrhal complications, which, although generally treated as gastric or catarrhal fevers, with typhoid symptoms, may be considered as modifications of this affection,—this difference in arrangement can, however, make none in practice, as we must be guided by the symptoms that present themselves in selecting our remedies.

The CONGESTIVE FEVER of some authors may be considered as a variety of typhus, in which, from the balance of the circulation being destroyed, the blood is determined to some particular organ—the external heat of the body diminished, and the pulse becomes slow and oppressed. The symptoms vary according to the organs attacked. It may be remarked, that in most forms of this malady, the course is extremely irregular,—the pre-

cursor symptoms may precede the disease only a few days or several weeks, and its duration is also uncertain.

Death may take place from exhaustion of the vital energies, paralysis of the whole system, or of the brain, apoplexy, disorganization of some of the nobler viscera, or a change to the putrid form.

CAUSES. Densely populated neighbourhoods, where a number of individuals are crowded into small apartments, and the air rendered impure by exhalations from decomposed animal and vegetable matter, stagnant water, and a want of circulation, are the very hotbeds of typhus; deficiency and improper quality of food are often added to the above, and are of themselves sufficient to produce it: other causes are, over-exertion, either of body or mind, or excesses of any kind, the prevalence of cold or damp weather, mental emotions, and contagion.

In fact, anything tending to depress the vital energies may be productive of typhus; it may consequently arise after inflammatory fever treated by bloodletting or other severe antiphlogistic measures, or even by the reaction of the organism, or an imperfect crisis after the same affection. We shall now proceed to consider the treatment of this malady, and under the indications for the different medicaments used, will be found the symptoms that declare themselves under all the various phases which the disease presents.

THERAPEUTICS. At the commencement, where gastric symptoms set in, such as headach, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, &c., particularly when attended with slight chills, alternately with heat or considerable shivering with slight heat, or marked heat with but little shivering, we may administer—

IPECACUANHA gr° in a teaspoonful of water, and repeat it in four hours if no amelioration takes place.

When inflammatory symptoms declare themselves from the commencement, *Aconite* and *Belladonna* are the best remedies : when the disease becomes more developed, and still retains the inflammatory character, *Rhus* and *Bryonia* will generally be found more useful : when it assumes the form of what is commonly denominated *Low Typhus*, with depressed pulse and great debility, *Mercurius vivus* may be had recourse to. For the employment of *Aconite*, we have given the fullest indication under Inflammatory Fever, and in all cases when these decided symptoms are present, it is imperatively called for, and should be administered as there prescribed. The following symptoms indicate *BELLADONNA* :

Alternate heat and chills, or general heat externally and internally, with redness, burning heat or bloated appearance of the face ; redness, sparkling, and protrusion of the eyes, with dilatation of the pupils, extreme sensibility to light and strabismus ; singing or noises in the ears to a greater or less degree ; wild expression of the countenance, with uneasy glancing around, as if from fear, sometimes attended with a marked inclination to run away ; violent shooting pains in the forehead, or dull heavy pain, causing the patient frequently to put his hand to his head, furious delirium or loss of consciousness, silent delirium and carphologia, or spasmodic or convulsive attacks ; parched sensation and appearance of the lips, soreness of the corners of the mouth, redness and dryness of the tongue, which is sometimes also foul and covered with a yellow coating ; bitter taste in the mouth, intense thirst, difficulty of deglutition, especially of liquids, nausea, pressure at the pit of the stomach, constipation, scanty and red or amber-coloured urine, rapid

respiration, pulse full and accelerated, or quick, hard, and wiry.

STRAMONIUM may be given when, in addition to the above symptoms, we find twitching of the muscles of the face, subsultus, strabismus, trembling of the extremities, tremulous motion of the tongue on protrusion, burning heat of the body, suppression of the urine, fantastic gesticulations, and risus sardonicus.

HYOSCYAMUS, with similiar symptoms, and moreover, twitching of the tendons, strong full pulse, fullness of the veins, burning heat of the skin, sensation of pricking all over the body, and constant delirium.

ADMINISTRATION. Of the three last-mentioned remedies, one drop of the sixth, or in very severe cases of the third, potency may be added to an ounce of pure water, and a dessert-spoonful given every three to twelve hours, according to the improvement that ensues, or the violence of the malady.

We will now proceed to the consideration of two medicines, *Rhus* and *Bryonia*, whose value in typhus, in the form in which it appeared in Germany in 1813, was proved by Hahnemann's treatment of 183 patients, not one of whom died, while thousands perished under the means employed by the professors of the old system of medicine. The two medicines above mentioned possess many striking points of similarity, but also many of difference; they are also mutually antagonistic, but may with great advantage in some cases, be administered alternately in the manner below described: for the several employments the indications are as follows:

BRYONIA. *Violent, stupifying* headach, as from a blow, with pain across the temples, as if the head would burst. *Aggravation* of these sensations by *movement*—*continued* delirium, foul, thickly-coated yellow tongue, with dry-

ness, nausea, inclination to vomit, or vomiting of mucous and bilious matter, tenderness of the scrobiculus when touched, general heat of the whole body, dryness of the skin, redness of the face, and PROFUSE PERSPIRATION during the fever.—A strong distinction between this medicine and *Rhus*.—Constipation, urine of a deep orange colour or bright yellow, with yellow sediment; sensation as of a plug in the throat, with difficulty of hearing; sleeplessness, fugitive heat and excessive restlessness, or continued drowsiness or coma, with startings and unpleasant dreams; painful shootings and soreness of the limbs, *aggravated by movement*, pulse *quick and frequent*, or irregular, *small and intermitting*. Petechiæ, IRRITABILITY, IRASCIBILITY, *despair of recovery*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. This medicine is more peculiarly suitable to the *debile* form or stage, as is Bryonia to the *inflammatory*. The headach is generally of a stupifying nature, with a feeling as from a bruise, but not so *severe* as that of Bryonia; the tongue presents nearly the same character, *less* nausea and inclination to vomit exists, *violent pain* is present at the epigastrium, especially when *touched*. Constipation as in *Bryonia*, but more particularly by loose sanguineous evacuations; the symptoms of general heat, and those of the face resemble those given under *Bryonia*, but *without* the perspiration, or at most, a clammy feeling of the skin. The urine is hot, *dark coloured*, or at first clear, and afterwards turbid, the symptoms of the ears the same, sleep also the same, *difficult deglutition of solids*, as if from *contraction* of the throat and œsophagus; *general trembling, debility and prostration, almost amounting to paralytic weakness* of the different limbs, shooting pains in various parts of the body, *aggravated* when at *rest* or at *night*, and *momentarily relieved* by *moving* the part affected; pulse quick

and small, or weak and slow. In the *morale* we may notice ; excessive anguish, anxiety, extreme lowness of spirits, and inclination to weep. Petechiæ, as in Bryonia, are frequently present.

ADMINISTRATION. As before remarked, *Rhus* is particularly suitable in the debile form or low typhus : we may add one drop of the tincture at the third potency, and administer one dessert-spoonful every four hours in ordinary cases, lengthening the intervals as improvement ensues, and then quietly awaiting its action. The *Bryonia* may be given in the same manner when it appears indicated, and in many cases it will be found useful to give these medicines alternately at twelve hours' interval, a dessert-spoonful of the mixture above mentioned as a dose.

Nux vomica is indicated, when the spasms, which not unfrequently accompany this disease, are confined to the stomach and intestines, particularly the rectum, causing obstinate constipation with general nervous excitability, and with considerable gastric derangement ; and when we find painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypocondria ; sensation in the limbs as if bruised, with weakness, irritability, impatience and peevishness, *great nocturnal restlessness*, with exacerbation of the symptoms in the early morning hours ; slight delirium occasionally showing itself.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency, or in mild cases the sixth, may be added to four dessert-spoonfuls of water, and, *where practicable*, one dessert-spoonful given towards evening ; if no relief follow in from four to eight hours, it may be repeated.

Mercurius is most suitable in the asthenic form of abdominal typhus, when there exists headach, especially in the forehead and vertex, or a sensation of confusion in the head and vertigo, with a feeling as of a band

across the forehead : tongue foul, or covered with thick mucus, putrid and bitter or metallic taste in the mouth ; nausea and inclination to vomit, or slimy bitter vomiting ; great tenderness and soreness in the scrobiculus, region of the liver, and abdomen : constipation, or yellow or greenish diarrhœa (with *tenesmus*) ; deep coloured brownish urine, dry burning skin, but more especially *profuse debilitating sweats* ; great debility, sleeplessness, and but rarely delirium.

ADMINISTRATION. Of the above medicine we may dissolve one grain of the third potency in two ounces of water, and give a dessert-spoonful every hour for four hours, then await six hours, unless the disease evidently makes head ; if the patient continue improving, we may content ourselves with an occasional administration according to the exigences of the case.

ARSENICUM. This remedy is our sheet-anchor in *abdominal typhus*, sometimes restoring the patient when almost beyond the reach of hope, and renovating the vital spark. The chief indications for its employment are extreme prostration OF STRENGTH, falling of the lower jaw, open mouth, dull and glassy eyes, burning thirst, and colliquative diarrhœa, pulse scarcely perceptible and intermittent.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every twenty minutes, until improvement is perceptible, when the intervals between the doses may be extended.

CARBO VEGETABILIS is another remedy of extreme utility in these desperate cases ; it is indicated where we find drowsiness with rattling respiration, face pinched, sunken, and deathlike, pupils insensible to light, pulse scarcely perceptible, and rapidly sinking, cold perspira-

tion on the face and extremities, involuntary and offensive evacuations, deep red urine, with a cloud floating in it or rising towards the surface.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the twelfth potency in the same quantity of water as the preceding, administered in the same manner. An alternate administration of these two medicines, at intervals of from four to eight hours, has been attended with the most fortunate results.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. When at the very commencement of the disease, we find great exhaustion and prostration, with wandering even when awake, *burning and itching eruption on the skin*, and particularly continual purging.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. Weakness, with a *constant tendency to sink down in the bed*, with groaning during sleep, almost paralytic state of the tongue, rendering it almost impossible for the patient to move, even when in a collected state, and great dryness of the mouth.

ADMINISTRATION. These two last-mentioned medicines may be administered at the same potency and in the same manner as *Arsenicum* above mentioned.

After severe cases of Typhus, a period of debility generally supervenes of greater or less duration, according to the violence of the attack. In such instances CINCHONA $\frac{0.0}{6}$, in a single dose in a little water, repeated in five days, followed by VALERIAN in about three days to a week, according to the result produced. Of this latter medicine, one drop of the tincture at the third potency may be given in a glass of water, and repeated every two days, if necessary.

An alternation of these two medicaments, at intervals of twenty-four hours, has also been found very useful in these cases.

Should symptoms of deranged digestion remain after the fever has been subdued, *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* will be found most serviceable according to the temperament of the individual, and the symptoms present (see article INDIGESTION). A single dose of \mathfrak{q} will generally be found sufficient in such cases. The other medicaments mentioned under the head referred to, may also be advantageously consulted. Where a peculiar morbid state of the constitution exists, denominated by some Homœopaths, a peoric tendency, a drop of the third potency of the TINCTURE OF SULPHUR in three dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily allowed to act from one to three weeks, according to circumstances, may be administered.

DIET. In a disease that presents so many varieties, it is difficult to give any rules upon this head applicable to all cases. When a marked inflammatory character is present, the same abstinence should be enjoined as already noted under fevers; and in all cases, either during the progress of the disease or the period of convalescence, the greatest possible care should be taken to avoid taxing the digestive function; the diet should be light and simple, and the patient never allowed to indulge the appetite to its full extent.

PUTRID FEVER, OR TYPHUS.

Typhus Putridus.

We have already alluded to this form of the disease under *Typhus*, particularly in the indications given for the employment of *Arsenicum* and *Carbo vegetabilis*; but consider it of sufficient importance to be remarked on separately although of course, except in cases of decided emergency, no individual not properly qualified by a

medical education would think of treating so serious an affection.

DIAGNOSIS. The symptoms of Typhus already given, running on to the colliquative state; extreme debility, pulse exceedingly small and weak, so as to be scarcely perceptible; a peculiar sensation of burning pungent heat, communicating itself to the hand when placed upon the body of the patient, heavy cadaverous smell of the whole body, putrid odour of the breath, perspiration, and secretion; profuse oily and clammy sweats; involuntary evacuations; colliquative or sanguineous diarrhœa; dark or bloody urine, epistaxis, petechiæ, and other marked tendencies to organic dissolution. The patient is always found lying on his back, and continually shrinks down to the foot of the bed, a sign of utter helplessness and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS. *ARSENICUM* corresponds closely to the foregoing symptoms, and is, therefore, our principal remedy when the disease assumes this form, particularly when we find involuntary and sanguineous evacuations and tenesmus. *Carbo vegetabilis* may also be with advantage alternated with it, when the symptoms already given under Typhus for the exhibition of that medicine are present; *Mercurius* is called for in case of *great tenesmus*, and when the discharge of blood is principally alvine, followed by *Phosphorus* should sanguineous diarrhœa continue.

ADMINISTRATION. When *Arsenicum* itself is found called for, we may add one drop of the third potency to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every six hours, or even every hour if the patient seems sinking, until an improvement takes place. If, however, from the symptoms given under that medicine, an alternation with *Carbo vegetabilis* seem desirable, they may

be thus exhibited at intervals of from six to twelve hours, according to the urgency of the case, in some instances, where *Arsenicum* does not produce all we could desire ; this mode has been adopted with success.

CINCHONA $\frac{90}{6}$ will be found useful when the more dangerous symptoms have been in a great measure subjugated, but at the same time great weakness remains from the loss of humours ; it is also useful when the little nutriment the patient may have partaken of passes off undigested. The above in a teaspoonful of water, and repeated every four hours at first, and then at longer intervals, as improvement advances.

ADMINISTRATION. In those rare cases where *Arsenicum* and *Carbo vegetabilis* seem to fail, the employment of the Mother Tincture of Rhus, one drop in a teaspoonful of water every three hours, has, in a number of instances, been found most efficacious.

CONTAGIOUS FEVER, OR TYPHUS.

Typhus Contagiosus.

DIAGNOSIS. The symptoms of typhus caused by infection or contagion.

THERAPEUTICS is the same as already given under Typhus. We may, however, here remark upon one remedy of especial value in this form of the disease, namely, OPIUM, indicated by drowsiness or coma,—Coma somnolentum, especially,—stertorous breathing, mouth partly open, eyes open or partially closed, loss of speech, rigidity of the limbs; smallness or intermission of the pulse, meteorismus, involuntary evacuations, or constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. We may mix a drop of the third

potency with an ounce of water : give a dessert-spoonful every six hours.

When in addition to the above-named paralytic affection, we find jerkings in individual limbs, we should have recourse to *Hyoscyamus* or *Stramonium*, administered in the same manner, choosing the remedy which most closely approximates to the symptoms we have given for their individual use, under Typhus. (p. 15.)

We may remark, that whenever the symptoms given under *Opium*, and the other medicines, present themselves in Typhus, *from whatever cause arising*, the remedies are of course indicated.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT—PROPHYLAXES, &c.

We need hardly insist upon what every practitioner knows to be essentially adjuvant in the treatment of this affection, a constant supply of fresh and continually renewed air.

PROPHYLAXES, during the prevalence of Typhus. Cool pure air, thorough ventilation, and the removal of all causes generating the disease, such as stopped sewers, or collections of decaying vegetable and animal matter : a plain wholesome diet, with a moderation in the use of fermented liquors or wine, and total abstinence from spirits, avoiding late hours, intense study, an excessive mental or corporeal exertion : exercise in open situations, with proper precautions against exposure to cold or damp ; and above all, preserving a healthy tone of mind and cheerful temper.

The absurd practice of keeping the bowels constantly open by means of aperient medicines and the use of sudorifics, cannot be too strongly reprobated ; both these

practices weaken the system, and predispose to the disease.

Cloths, steeped in vinegar and hung up in the apartments, have been recommended as disinfectants, and there can be no objection to their use for that purpose, but vinegar is not admissible to the sick room *during homœopathic treatment*.

Standing between a fire or open window and the bed of the patient is to be avoided as unnecessarily increasing the risk of taking the infection.

The safest plan for the physician to pursue in epidemic, or endemic typhus, is to form an aggregate of the symptoms by carefully collating those of individual sufferers, so as to present a perfect image of the existent malady, and to choose his remedies accordingly, which should be administered directly on the permonitory symptoms declaring themselves, without waiting for the further development of the disease.

It may be remarked, that *Bryonia* and *Rhus* cover a great number of the symptoms of typhus, as met with in this country; when, therefore, this point has been ascertained, they may be given alternately, BRYONIA $\frac{9}{8}$ and RHUS $\frac{9}{8}$ each in one dose, at intervals of twenty-four hours, which will either check the malady at its outset, or materially modify its virulence—in some cases one of these remedies is of itself sufficient, according to the leading symptoms of the reigning epidemic; in a great variety of instances, ARSENICUM may prove a valuable *prophylaxis*; but at the same time, the indications we have already given of the several medicaments, should be carefully consulted, as the same rule holds good for them all.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS—FEVER AND AGUE.

Febres Intermittentes.

We have now to enter upon a class of fevers differing essentially from those already considered, in possessing a marked character of their own, in the simplicity of their form, the periodicity of the different stages, and the uncertainty of their duration.

DIAGNOSIS. A chill or cold fit, followed by heat, and terminating by perspiration, more or less profuse; these three stages constitute a paroxysm; after which for a certain period, called the *Apyrexia*, the patient is generally free from suffering.

These periods are generally of definite duration;—if the paroxysms return at regular intervals of *twenty-four* hours, the fever is termed a Quotidian, of *forty-eight*, a Tertian, of *seventy-two* a Quartan; even longer intervals have been observed between the attacks; hence the Octanæ of some writers,—if two paroxysms take place within each period, the ague is said to be doubled, as a double Quotidian or Tertian.

These fevers are sometimes found existing in the simple form above noted, and at others complicated with other forms of disease, as in intermittent catarrhal or gastric fevers.

They are exceedingly indefinite in duration, and frequently assume a chronic form. An individual once attacked with ague, is frequently liable to a return in after-life, if the disease has not been radically cured at the commencement; nay more, any attacks of disease he may be hereafter subjected to, are peculiarly apt to assume the intermittent form.

Nervous or inflammatory fever may change into an in-

intermittent, or the latter take upon itself, if it continue, the character of either of the two former, or become remittent ; this frequently happens in hot climates.

Ague is rarely dangerous in this country, except when of long continuance, by the weakness it occasions and the injury it inflicts upon the constitution ; it may, however, lead to obstructions and indurations of the more important viscera, particularly of the liver and spleen, or induce dropsical affections.

But in hot climates or in low marshy countries, this disease is exceedingly fatal ; and on dissection, the brain and its tissues, the mucons coat of the stomach and bowels, the lungs, and peritoneum have been found affected ; in such instances, when the disease gains ground, the patient loses strength and becomes emaciated, every fresh paroxysm entails an increase of suffering, and the perspiration fails to relieve ; he complains of a sense of weight in the hypochondria, particularly the right, with griping pain in the bowels, flatulent distension of the abdomen, diarrhoea, or constipation, and constant thirst ; or of headach, cough, and dyspnoea : the tongue is furred, and dry at the tip ; the skin hot, harsh, and dry ; the urine scanty, the abdomen tumid, the extremities become dropsical, and sleep is restless or broken.

Death may ensue from collapse in the cold stage, the absence of perspiration, and the disease passing into continued or remittent fever, or from disorganization of some important function, such as the brain, lungs, spleen, or liver.

We shall now proceed to a general consideration of the three stages of the disease, premising that the various modifications of the symptoms will be found more in detail under the medicaments when we enter into the therapeutic treatment.

Premonitory symptoms. Sense of languor, or general uneasiness; yawning, headach, stupor, pains in the limbs or dorsal region, the toes and fingers becoming numb, and the nails blue.

Cold Stage. Coldness of the extremities, with a feeling as of a stream of cold water running down the back, and extending itself to the chest and abdomen; general prostration of strength, insupportable coldness, external and internal tremors, chattering of the teeth, respiration laboured and hurried, with inability to draw a full inspiration, and oppression at the chest. The head is variously affected, sometimes with headach, at others with coma, stupor, or delirium; the pain noticed in the premonitory symptoms are generally present, and in some instances the patient complains of pain all over; the tongue is moist, the eyes are heavy and sunken, the features pinched and the lips and cheeks livid; the rigors sometimes run on to convulsions.

The pulse is weak and oppressed, sometimes slow, at others quick, and frequently intermitting, and often from the severity of the rigors, scarcely perceptible.

The heat of the body, except at the extremities, is generally above the natural standard, while the patient complains of cold.

Sometimes the patient feels only a slight degree of cold, without tremors, but accompanied with symptoms of functional derangement, and in a few hours the hot fit declares itself. The duration of the cold stage is from an hour to four hours; and it runs into the hot without any marked interval.

The *Hot Stage* presents all the characteristics of a modified inflammatory attack, with hot, dry skin, and thirst, oppression at the chest, hurried and anxious breathing, and acute pain in the head, region of the

spleen, liver, &c. ; there is also occasionally a degree of cerebral disturbance, or even delirium.

The general duration of the hot fit is from four to twelve hours, when it terminates in the sweating stage ; when this does not take place, it is apt to run on to continuous fever, or take the form of a remittent,—a not uncommon issue of this disease in warm climates.

Sweating Stage. After the hot fit has continued a longer or shorter period, profuse perspiration sets in, commencing in the forehead and extremities, and quickly diffusing itself over the whole body ; as soon as it makes its appearance, the uneasiness and other symptoms begin to disappear and the patient, in simple ague, continues free from suffering until the next paroxysm.

CAUSES. Marshy districts are noted as being peculiarly liable to this malady ; a continuance of fish or farinaceous diet is also apt to produce it ; it may, moreover, arise from taking cold, indigestion, internal obstructions, peculiar constitutional tendency, or local irritation.

The medicines should generally be administered in the apyrexia or interval between the paroxysms.

THERAPEUTICS. The following remedies have been found most appropriate in ordinary cases of this affection :

Cinchona, Arsenicum, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Antimonium crudum, Bryonia, Veratrum album, Coccus, Sabadilla, Ignatia, and Carbo vegetabilis.

CINCHONA. This well-known, but too frequently abused remedy, is undoubtedly of the greatest efficacy in those fevers which owe their origin to the influence of marsh miasm, and are peculiarly prevalent at particular seasons of the year. It may be given as soon as the *precursory symptoms* manifest themselves, when we find

a degree of fever, with anxiety, palpitation of the heart, headach, sneezing, great thirst, bulimy or nausea, and pain in the bowels. It is also indicated when the fever has set in by adypsia *during* the cold stage—but thirst *AFTER* the heat and *during* the sweating. It is *contra-indicated* when thirst exists *during* the hot stage.

ADMINISTRATION. When properly selected, a single dose of this medicine (one drop of the second or third tincture in a dessert-spoonful of water,) will generally remove the fever ; but in other cases frequent repetitions will be found necessary.

ARSENICUM is indicated when the different stages are not definitely marked, but the fever and heat, and shivering, appear simultaneously—or we find cold shuddering alternately with heat, or a sensation of cold internally, with external heat, or an *imperfect development* of the paroxysms ; or burning heat, as if molten lead were coursing through the veins, communicating an unpleasant sensation of heat (*calor mordax*) to the hand when placed upon the body of the patient—great restlessness ; and excessive, almost *insatiable thirst*, obliging the sufferer to drink constantly, although but little at a time ; depression, *marked prostration of strength* and anxiety ; nausea, desire to vomit, retching, and even vomiting ; severe and burning pains in the stomach, and insupportable pains all over the body, especially in the limbs.

A marked characteristic of *Arsenicum* is, that all the sufferings of the patient, pains in the limbs, &c., increase in intensity *during* the paroxysm, and others develop themselves ; another is, its marked *periodicity*, generally either Tertian or Quartan, and the rigors generally setting in towards evening.

It is therefore called for in these cases where we meet with a *well-marked periodicity of imperfectly developed*

paroxysms, with some or any of the symptoms above mentioned.

ADMINISTRATION. Of this medicament $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ given during the apyrexia, will be generally found a sufficient dose; however, in some cases, when the vital energies of the patient seem insufficient to rally, and the cold fit continues, two drops of the tincture of the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every four or two hours, or every twenty minutes, according to the exigency of the case. Such cases are happily rare in this country, but I have thought it advisable to touch upon the means to be employed when they do occur; in such instances also, *Veratrum* (which see) is occasionally useful.

IPECACUANHA. This remedy will be found useful in most cases of this affection, for although it may not always prove competent to the entire removal of the complaint, yet when administered at the commencement it rarely fails to prove of considerable benefit, and in many instances, when judiciously selected, it of itself performs a cure,—the most marked results have been derived from its ADMINISTRATION with *Nux vomica* in the following mode: exhibit IPECACUANHA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$, and repeat it in three hours: NUX VOMICA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ twelve hours after, and if possible, in the evening. Should, however, the apyrexia take place towards evening, lengthen the intervals, giving the *Ipecacuanha* every five hours, allowing twelve hours to intervene, and administering the *Nux vomica* in the evening, and if the attack be quotidian, repeating the latter medicine in the apyrexia preceding it.

Either of these remedies is of itself sometimes found sufficient to shorten the duration of the disease; the indications for IPECACUANHA are as follows: much shivering, with but little heat, or vice versâ; increase of the

shivering by external warmth ; oppression at the precordial region ; *adipsia*, or at least little thirst ; dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting, and other symptoms of deranged digestion.

For *NUX VOMICA*. Giddiness, with feeling in the head as if from intoxication, desire to lie down, with trembling of the limbs, or a feeling of a paralytic weakness and prostration, with cramps in the different extremities, particularly the calves of the legs and feet, difficulty of breathing, anxiety, irascibility, fear of death, and even slight delirium ; gastric derangements, such as anorexia ; dislike to bread ; bitter and sour eructations, tension of the abdomen, or spasm of the abdominal muscles, and constipation. *During the fever* : Coldness and blueness of the skin, desire to be constantly covered, even during the accesses of heat and perspiration ; occasionally stitches in the side, shooting pains in the abdomen, aching in back and limbs, and *dragging* pain in abdomen during the rigors. During the *hot-fit* particularly, headach, buzzing in the ears, heat in head, face, with redness of the cheeks, and thirst.

ADMINISTRATION. In most cases the dose before mentioned will be found sufficient ; but when the disease is violent, a drop of the tincture at the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a table-spoonful taken every night to the day a return is expected.

PULSATILLA, like the two remedies last mentioned and *Antimonium crudum*, *Bryonia* and *Ignatia*, is an excellent remedy in Agues complicated with gastric or bilious symptoms, whenever the slightest dyspeptic attack brings on a relapse ; its more peculiar indications are : *adypsia* all through the fever, or thirst *only* during the hot fit ; simultaneous heat and shivering—aggravated in the afternoon or towards evening ; shivering when un-

covered ; anxiety and oppression of the chest during the shivering. *During the hot stage*, redness and swelling of the face, or redness of the cheeks only, and perspiration on the face. The presence of diarrhœa, and the patient being of a mild disposition, are corroborative indications for its employment.

ADMINISTRATION. In ordinary cases $\frac{0.00}{12}$ may be given in a dessert-spoonful of water during the apyrexia ; in very severe attacks, one drop of the third potency may be added to an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every twelve hours during the same period ; or, in many instances, the same quantity about three hours before the expected attack.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM. The indications for this remedy closely resemble those of Pulsatilla, but it is particularly called for when *the perspiration breaks out simultaneously with the accesses of heat, and then suddenly disappears, leaving the skin dry and hot*. It may be exhibited at the same potency and in the same manner as Pulsatilla.

BRYONIA is indicated by headach and vertigo, with dry heat preceding the attacks of shivering ; by the predominance of cold or shivering, with redness of the cheeks, heat in the head, and headach ; or marked heat followed by shivering ; by stitches in the side, excessive thirst, thickly coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, disgust at the sight of food, nausea or vomiting, and constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. Bryonia may be exhibited at the same potency and in the same manner as Nux vomica, (which see,) with the distinction of administering it when practicable in the morning, instead of at night.

VERATRUM ALBUM is indicated by the predominance of *external coldness, with heat internally, cold clammy perspiration, especially on the forehead, or general coldness*

of the whole body ; or by shivering followed by heat and perspiration, and then relapsing into shivering ; coldness, great thirst, deep-coloured urine, diarrhœa with griping, or constipation, sometimes nausea or vomiting and vertigo, and pains in the dorsal and lumbar regions.

ADMINISTRATION. This medicament may be exhibited in the same manner as *Arsenicum*, if the cold fit continues beyond the usual time ; or may be had recourse to either singly or in alternation with that medicine, as circumstances may point out.

COCCULUS $\frac{200}{80}$ a single dose, when, in addition to the usual symptoms of Ague, we find during the apyrexia, symptoms of spasmodic affections, particularly of the stomach and abdomen, such as cramp-like pains at the epigastrium, or constrictive pinching, or tearing, burning, colic-like pains in the hypogastrium.

SABADILLA $\frac{200}{30}$ has been found useful in cases where the attacks return always at the same hour, with chills of short duration, then thirst followed by heat ; also where thirst is present just at the close of the cold stage, and in such affections as consist entirely of chills.

ADMINISTRATION, as given under *Arsenicum*.

IGNATIA is indicated when with heat of some parts of the body there is coldness, chill, and shuddering of others, also where the heat is only external. Its best characteristic is, when the chills are *easily relieved by external warmth, and attended with thirst*, whereas no thirst is present during the hot fit ; the dyspeptic symptoms indicating this medicine, and which are frequently present in this affection, will be found under article *Indigestion*.

ADMINISTRATION at the same potency and in the same manner as *Pulsatilla*.

CARBO VEGETABILIS, in constitutions with a peculiar morbid tendency, will be found a most useful remedy.

The indications for its employment are similar to those given under *Ignatia*, especially when thirst is present only during the shivering.

ADMINISTRATION. Of it $\frac{99}{2}$ may be dissolved in a wine-glass of water, and a dessert-spoonful given morning and evening during the apyrexia.

When the hot-fit continues long without perspiration supervening, and the intermittent threaten to change into a remittent or inflammatory fever, we must have immediate recourse to ACONITE, of which we may give $\frac{99}{2}$, and if no relief follows in three or four hours, add two drops of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every hour until perspiration sets in, or the pulse is reduced.

The preceding are the medicines that have been found useful in ordinary cases of this affection; but as the disease is frequently found complicated with other complaints, it has only been found practicable to give a general statement of the course to be pursued when met with in its more simple forms, and merely to allude to the others—there being scarcely a disease known that may not assume the intermittent type, as there *is scarcely a proved medicine that does not also partake of the same character*. All the author has endeavoured to do, in the preceding pages, is to give a clear idea of the treatment of ague, commonly so called, as generally met with; as he feels it would be vain to attempt to enter upon the many various forms and appearances which this malady presents.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

UNDER this head, I intend to treat of those diseases possessing the common property of febrile symptoms, preceding an eruption which is present during a part of their course, that eruption varying in character according to the nature of the affection.

Under this class are comprised scarlet fever, purples, measles, smallpox, chickenpox, miliary fever, and nettle-rash.

Purples being frequently found in complication with scarlet fever, are mentioned under that malady.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease, in its simple generic character, takes its name from the scarlet appearance of the skin, which is of a bright raspberry colour, or of a hue resembling a boiled lobster, smooth and glossy, upon which the finger being pressed leaves a white imprint, which almost immediately disappears. However, in the present day, we seldom meet with it in this simple form, but more frequently accompanied with sore throat, and sometimes complicated with ulcerated sore throat, delirium, and congestive or severe inflammatory symptoms.

DIAGNOSIS. Fever with extreme quickness of pulse; generally a feeling of soreness or pain in the throat, and in one or more days, the appearance of an eruption of the colour above mentioned, in large indefinitely marked patches, gradually growing paler towards their margins,

and often extending over entire limbs with an uniform scarlet colour, the efflorescence disappears in five or six days, when the skin desquamates, and comes off in large pieces.

We sometimes find scarlet fever with scarce any, or even no external redness, but at the same time marked angina and bright redness of the tongue; in such cases the disease, instead of showing itself on the skin, has fixed upon the mucous membrane; and even the angina and redness of the tongue present in most cases of this disease may be considered as an internal scarlatina.

Scarlatina was formerly confounded with measles, from the resemblance which the two eruptions bear to each other at their commencement; but they are easily distinguishable, even without taking into consideration the peculiar appearance of the skin above mentioned—characteristic of the disease,—by the eruption in scarlet fever generally developing itself in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from the commencement of the fever whereas that of measles rarely sets in before the third or fifth day; and moreover by the absence of catarrhal symptoms, such as cough, sneezing, lacrymation, the usual precursors of measles. The greatly-accelerated pulse, which denotes the approach of scarlatina, is also never met with to the same extent in any other disease.

THERAPEUTICS. In those rare cases in which it appears in its simple form, *BELLADONNA* alone is a sufficient remedy. We may dissolve four globules of the sixth potency in four teaspoonfuls of water, and administer one every six or even three hours, if the fever run high, lengthening the intervals as it decreases in intensity, only repeating when a cessation of the amelioration takes place. We ought to watch carefully after each

administration, for if the fever increases soon after, we may conclude it is a medicinal action, and avoid aggravating it by a repetition of the dose. In cases of intense fever we may substitute a drop of the tincture at the third potency, added to an ounce of pure water for the dose above mentioned; and give a dessert-spoonful at the same intervals.

The next form which we shall treat of is, when the scarlatina becomes a severe and dangerous disease, when the throat is considerably affected and high fever or congestive symptoms set in, which, if not properly treated, may assume the malignant type, attended with ulcerated sore throat, extension of the inflammation to the air-passages, delirium, spasm, &c.

The fever and sore throat increase with the eruption in mild cases, they then cease, but in the more severe continue; it is when the disease appears principally to attack the head, throat, or abdominal viscera, that it becomes dangerous.

BELLADONNA should be administered as soon as the eruption begins to declare itself, when the throat and tongue become affected with dryness and burning; desire, but complete inability, to swallow even drinks, or saliva, with sense of suffocation; throat *bright red*, sometimes excoriated, with white specks, or stringy mucus, or appearance like thrush, tonsils swollen, internally and sometimes externally, the tongue of a bright fiery red, *sometimes* interspersed with dark red patches, generally appearing later in the disease, if at all; also when delirium is present.

ADMINISTRATION. We should dissolve a drop of the third in six teaspoonfuls of water, and exhibit a teaspoonful every four hours; to a child under twelve years of age, $\frac{1}{2}$ in a teaspoonful of water repeated as above,

which will generally be sufficient to bring about a speedy amelioration.

If the disease have taken a favourable turn, we may allow the *Belladonna* to continue its action; but if we clearly perceive an appearance of ulceration commencing, with increase of mucus, and swelling of the throat, we must have immediate recourse to MERCURIUS.

ADMINISTRATION (3). One grain in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one dessert-spoonful every four hours, unless the ulcers present a livid appearance about the edges, emitting an offensive odour, with excessive thirst or gastric derangements.

If great prostration of strength be present, we may exhibit ARSENICUM, \mathfrak{ss} every six or twelve hours, according to the effect produced, and follow it with NUX VOMICA \mathfrak{ss} , repeated the following night if necessary, if the former fail to relieve the totality of the symptoms.

When the fever assumes a clearly inflammatory type, and the pulse runs high, we may administer ACONITE, at the same potency, and in the same manner as already given under *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

When the quickness of pulse and other inflammatory febrile symptoms are subdued, and the affection of the throat again appears prominent, we may return to *Belladonna*.

OPIMUM may follow the administration of *Belladonna* when there is burning heat of the skin, drowsiness, stupor, stertorous breathing, open mouth, eyes half closed, restlessness with vomiting, or convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency, added to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four hours; if, however, a marked improvement follow the first dose, we may allow the remedy to continue its action.

We may here notice a remedy which has been found particularly efficacious in a peculiar affection of the brain, that frequently declares itself in cases of repercussed exanthemata, and which if not speedily checked, may terminate in paralysis of that organ. We shall therefore treat of this remedy here, and refer to this place, when we may hereafter have occasion to allude to it. The discovery of its value in such cases is due to Dr. Schmid of Vienna, whose formula for its exhibition we shall give herewith.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. When the eruption during efflorescence is suddenly repercussed, the result of which is frequently fatal, this medicament may be almost considered *specific*; at least the substance with which the greatest degree of certainty can save the patient; if in this condition death should happen, it is in consequence of paralysis of the brain.

Symptoms indicating its employment: Quick, small, weak irregular pulse; temperature of the skin considerably reduced, in more severe cases chilly, and covered with perspiration. *Affections of the nervous system are never absent*; to this belong convulsive movements of various parts of the body, distortion of the eyes, face, mouth, head, &c., spasmodic affection of the chest, sometimes even eclampsia; as well as great restlessness, frequent change of position, sepor, delirium, &c.

It displays its efficacy in reproducing the eruption, when the cerebral affection disappears, and the disease runs its usual course.

FORMULA. One grain of the Cuprum aceticum triturated with one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred grains of sugar of milk previously triturated so as to feel as fine as flour; the process should occupy from twenty to thirty minutes. Of this preparation take

from three to four grains, dissolve in a tumbler of pure water, and administer in tablespoonfuls, every quarter, half, one or two hours, according to the violence of the disease.

This remedy will be again commented upon in different parts of this work. (See *Tabular index of the Medicines.*)*

PULSATILLA, when derangement of the stomach and digestive organs is a prominent symptom, the face pale, red, or bloated; also constipation—or looseness, especially at night,—occasionally with pains in the bowels, and shivering; disposition fretful and sensitive, or melancholy.

ADMINISTRATION. We may exhibit to an adult ʒ^{ss} , and repeat in six hours if no improvement takes place, to a child one globule of the same potency.

We frequently find this affection in a complicated form, distinguishable from pure scarlet fever by the absence of the peculiar hue of the skin, of which we have spoken at the commencement, and by the pressure of the finger leaving no white imprint. In such cases we may have recourse to the following remedies.

ACONITE. When the appearance of the skin closely resembles PURPLES, (*Purpura rubra*), when we find extreme sensibility to pain, sleeplessness from excitability, tossing, and restlessness, quick pulse, hot and dry skin, and disposition to tears.

ADMINISTRATION ʒ^{ss} , and repeat in six hours; should, however, the fever run very high, we must ex-

* The remarks made on this medicine are taken from the translation of Dr. Schmid's paper, on the subject in that excellent and useful medical periodical, the British Journal of Homœopathy, No. III, p. 233, to which the reader desirous of further information is referred.

hibit the medicine in the mode recommended in *Inflam-matory Fever*, which see. When the more severe symptoms are subdued, but considerable nervous excitability remains, we may have recourse to *COFFEA* $\frac{ss}{\text{}}^o$, in a dessert-spoonful of water; and in many cases of this nature it will be found beneficial to alternate these two remedies at intervals of twelve hours.

IPECACUANHA. When there is distressing tightness of the chest, and the fever heightens towards evening, with symptoms of nausea, or even vomiting; diarrhoea with colic, face sallow, rest broken, and agitated, moaning and disposition to weep; particularly if the clear scarlatina hue is less defined, or the skin is studded with small elevations, perceptible to the eye and touch.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture, third potency, a dessert-spoonful every four hours in severe cases, but when the attack is less violent $\frac{ss}{\text{}}^o$ of the same remedy, at twelve hours' intervals, will generally be found sufficient.

In strumous habits or in instances when the disease has been allopathically treated from the commencement, many troublesome sequelæ are frequently left. And we may remark that even after the desquamatory process is completed, the whole of the danger is not altogether passed, any exposure to cold or infringement of dietetic rules being likely to entail unpleasant and even dangerous consequences.

HELLEBORUS NIGER and **ARSENICUM** have been found useful in hydrops following scarlatina.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{ss}{\text{}}^o$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one morning and evening.

CHAMOMILLA may be employed with advantage against rawness of the face, &c. and glandular swellings.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one three times a day.

AURUM. Against the offensive and purulent discharge from the nose with soreness and swelling of the interior.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} in half an ounce of water, a teaspoonful taken morning and evening until finished.

MERCURIUS VIVUS against soreness of the face with swelling of the submaxillary glands.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the third trituration in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one three times a day.

Against the following, *Belladonna* is extremely efficacious: Puffiness of the face, swelling of the hands and feet, lingering fever in the evening, glandular enlargements, chaps about the mouth, severe headaches, stammering, &c. and may frequently be advantageously attended with the medicines just mentioned.

Dropsical swellings of the whole body is not an unfrequent sequela, requiring a most careful and discriminating treatment.

Scarlet fever is chiefly dangerous when a latent constitutional virus is called into activity, and associates itself with the disease; in such cases, the allopathist finds himself baffled by an evil against which he possesses no specific remedy, and the utmost skill of the homœopathic practitioner is called into play. Such, it is evident, are far beyond the sphere of a work of this nature, and were we to enter upon them, we might, with the purest motives, commit irreparable mischief by inducing many to attempt the treatment of these dangerous forms of this malady, which fall so immediately within the province of the experienced physician.

We may, however, remark that *Ammoniacum carbonicum*, *Secale cornutum*, and *Acidum phosphoricum* have

been found very useful in scarlatina, when it assumes the typhoid form.

Belladonna is valuable as a preservative against pure scarlatina when epidemic, and moreover greatly assists in modifying the character of the disease, in such individuals as do not wholly escape its attacks; with children $\frac{9}{12}$, in a teaspoonful of water, and with adults, or robust children above ten years of age, $\frac{9}{8}$ every three or four days, for from two to three weeks at farthest, which will generally be found sufficient to obviate any risk; should the disease continue to rage, the treatment may in some instances be renewed: if the ruling epidemic be scarlatina in a complicated form, that is, not possessing the clear scarlatina hue, we should alternate this medicine with ACONITE (6) one or two globules, according to the age, allowing the *Aconite* an action of about twelve hours, and afterwards proceeding with the *Belladonna* as before. While taking these medicaments, the patient must adhere strictly to the homœopathic diet, particularly avoiding wine and acids. *We must, in administering prophylaxes, carefully watch their effects, and if a medicinal action set in, discontinue immediately.*

DIET. During the course of this malady, the greatest possible attention must be paid to this point, in the more severe accesses of fever. No other nourishment must be given than toast-water, or weak barley-water; and after the fever has abated, every care must be taken, and a return be gradually made to a more nourishing diet, as negligence in this respect may be productive of the most serious consequences. In mild attacks the patient may be allowed gruel or weak broths.

MEASLES. *Rubeola*.

This disease generally reigns as an infectious epidemic, and for the most part confines its attack to children, in which cases it is seldom, when properly treated, either severe or dangerous; although adults sometimes suffer from its influence, when it generally assumes a more critical character. It rarely attacks an individual a second time.

Measles is not to be so much dreaded for itself, as for the deleterious consequences it, under an improper mode of treatment, frequently entails, or to use the technical term, the *dregs* it leaves after it, in many constitutions developing an inherent disposition to consumption.

DIAGNOSIS. *Catarrhal symptoms*, such as short dry cough, lachrymation, with redness of the eyes, and a degree of fever, more or less marked preceding the eruption from three to five days, and generally continuing as long after, or all through the disease.

Eruption of a number of small red spots (frequently papular), the skin in the intervals between them generally preserving its natural colour, and sometimes exhibiting a faint reddish hue. We often find them in the shape of small irregular arcs; the eyes of the sufferer are generally red and watery. They for the most part make their first appearance on the face and neck, become confluent, and extend themselves gradually downwards over the rest of the frame, disappearing with a *bran-like* desquamation of the epidermis, the distinguishing sign of this disease.

ACONITE has been regarded, in some instances, as almost specific against measles, and in its mild form will

frequently be found sufficient, in a few doses, to conquer the disease, or at least materially to shorten its duration ; it is particularly indicated when the fever assumes an inflammatory form, attended with dry heat of the skin, heat in the head, with confusion and giddiness, redness of the eyes, intolerance of light, general weakness, and prostration.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , or to very young children $\frac{1}{2}$, in a teaspoonful of water, every twelve hours, or in severe cases, exhibit it as under *Inflammatory Fever*, which see, and continue the treatment till we find an amelioration, should none of the symptoms, hereafter mentioned, indicate the necessity of having recourse to another remedy.

PULSATILLA is also very efficacious, and even specific in this disease, and is frequently indicated in the commencement, from the strong resemblance which some of its pathogenetic* properties bear to the *catarrh* attendant upon measles, together with the characteristic exacerbation of the symptoms towards evening, &c.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the third potency in an ounce of water, giving a dessert-spoonful every four hours while the same indications continue, until amelioration sets in ; or sometimes in alternation with *Aconite*, which may always be considered indicated, when decidedly inflammatory symptoms declare themselves. *Pulsatilla* is also valuable when any gastric derangement is present.

BELLADONNA. When the inflammation attacks the throat, presenting many of the throat symptoms we have given for the medicine under scarlet fever, attended with

* *Pathogenetic symptoms.* Those caused by the action of a medicine upon a healthy individual.

great thirst, which the patient is often prevented from indulging by the acute *shooting or pricking pain in the throat* produced by swallowing, and further, when there is a hoarse, dry, barking, and somewhat spasmodic cough, *worse at night*, with restlessness and high nervous excitement; also in those cases of measles where no eruption declares itself, but simply headach and catarrh, with inflammation of the eyes, which present a glassy appearance, are bloodshot, or streaked, and watery.

ADMINISTRATION as under *Scarlet Fever*, which see.

BRYONIA is an excellent remedy when the lungs and chest seem affected, which discloses itself by shooting pains, increased by respiration and extending themselves between the shoulders.

ADMINISTRATION. In mild cases \mathfrak{ss} in a teaspoonful of water, given when practicable in the morning, and repeated in twenty-four hours: but in severe attacks, we may find it requisite to add a drop of the tincture of the third potency, to an ounce of water, and administer a dessert-spoonful every six hours until improvement set in.

This disease has frequently terminated fatally, from the eruption being driven in by sudden exposure to cold or change of temperature; in such cases, BRYONIA, administered as above, is generally found efficacious in revolving the eruption, and preventing this disaster; if diarrhœa, with mucous discharge, follow the suppression, PULSATILLA is indicated; if the *vomiting* be the more prominent symptom, IPECACUANHA should be substituted.

ADMINISTRATION. The dose of Pulsatilla has been already given in this article. Of Ipecacuanha, we may add one drop of the tincture of the third potency to an ounce of water, and give a dessert-spoonful every two hours until the vomiting ceases. Should nervous symp-

toms perchance become developed, *Cuprum acetium*, as described under *Scarlatina*, p. 40.

For the treatment of coughs that measles, not carefully treated, sometimes leave after them, see *COUGHS*.

For the diarrhœa remaining under similar circumstances, see *DIARRHŒA*.

As a precautionary measure against the attacks of this disease, when epidemic, we may administer *PULSATILLA* \mathfrak{ss} , in a little water, followed by *ACONITE* \mathfrak{ss} , three days after; allow the latter medicine to act for twenty-four hours, and continue the alternation for a fortnight, renewing it when necessary at the termination of a week or ten days. This treatment will frequently be found sufficient in warding off this disease, or, if taken, it will be an extremely mild form.

DIET. In this respect we may follow the rules given under *Scarlet Fever*.

SMALLPOX. *Variola*.

This disease is, by pathologists of the present day, divided into two varieties—the *distinct*, when the pustules on the face are clearly defined, and do not run into one another; the *confluent*, when they coalesce and form one continuous whole.

When the symptoms are less severe than those properly characteristic of the disease, and the eruption on face slight, it is called the modified smallpox. We generally find this description in such persons as have been properly vaccinated, which precaution, although not always a preservative from the attacks of variola, greatly lessens its virulence, and gives a milder character to the complaint when taken.

DIAGNOSIS. This disease is frequently very sudden in its attacks, commencing with chilliness and shivering, followed by febrile symptoms, *with severe pains in the small of the back and loins*; the patient also complains of headach, oppression of the chest, and acute pain in the pit of the stomach, *increased by pressure*. The eruption makes its appearance at the close of the third day, first on the face and hairy scalp, then on the neck, and afterwards spreads over the whole body. Catarrhal symptoms, sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and frequently difficulty of breathing, accompany this disease, commencing when the pustules declare themselves the second or third day from the commencement of the eruption, and also while they are coming out.

The eruption first appears in the shape of a small hard-pointed red elevations, which become depressed in the centre as they enlarge, and contain a semi-transparent fluid with inflamed circular margin; about the sixth day, the depression in the centre disappears from the lymph in the pustule, changing into pus.

On the first day, a small lump like a millet-seed may be felt in each of the elevations above noticed, distinguishing this eruption from all other exanthemata. The pocks continue coming on the first three eruptive days, and each pock runs its regular course: thus those which first appeared are dying off, while the others are suppurating; and as the first dry and form into scab on the eleventh day from the commencement of the disease, the seventh from the appearance of the eruption, the general desiccation happens on the fourteenth day.

When the pustules have attained their full development, they generally burst, in mild cases emitting an opaque lymph, which dries into a crust and falls off; in severe ones, we find a discharge of puriform matter,

forming scabs and sores, which leave, on their healing, permanent marks or pits. Red stains, caused by increased vascular action, always remain for a while after the eruption; but if no ulceration has taken place, they disappear in process of time.

In Confluent Smallpox, all the precursory symptoms are more severe, the eruptive fever runs its course, the pain in the pit of the stomach, and difficulty of breathing, are more complained of, and in children the eruption is frequently preceded by convulsions and delirium: the latter symptom is frequently present with adults during the suppurative or secondary fever, which frequently assumes a typhoid character, and if not properly treated from the commencement, sometimes carries off the patient on the eleventh day; and all cases in which we have a deeply-rooted morbid constitutional taint to contend against, require the utmost skill of the experienced practitioner to ward off a fatal result.

Salivation, with soreness of the throat and aphthæ or pustules on the tongue and pharynx, frequently declares itself in both forms of this disease, but more particularly the confluent.

Before we come to the medicines to be administered in the different stages of the disease, we may say a few words upon the treatment of the patient.

Cool and fresh air are our best auxiliaries, the variolous virus is one which reacts upon the organism, and warmth is calculated to increase in activity. So beneficial is cool air found in this malady, that taking a child to an open window when attacked with the convulsions, frequently present, will generally be found to afford immediate relief.

When the vesicles declare themselves, and begin to form into pustules, the room ought to be kept as dark as

possible, to aid in preventing the risk of disfigurement, a precaution deducible from common experience, since we find that the parts of the frame exposed to the action of light are always those most strongly marked by the ravages of the disease.

To avoid the cicatrices and consequent disfigurement left by this disease, many physicians have adopted a mask or plaster for the face, of different substances, such as gum, mucilage, calamine, &c. We have, however, in general course of practice, found the specific action of the medicines, and the precaution above mentioned, sufficient materially to obviate all evil consequences of this nature.

THERAPEUTICS. In the first stage, that is, when the eruption is coming out, the best medicaments to assist the natural course of the distemper are *Coffea* and *Bryonia*.

COFFEA is valuable in allaying the nervous excitability generally present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{j}$ in a dessert-spoonful of water, repeated in four hours if necessary.

ACONITE may either follow or precede this medicine when the fever runs high, and threatens visceral congestion. Administration as in **INFLAMMATORY FEVER**, page 7, which see.

BRYONIA is especially intended to assist the natural course of the eruption; it is also indicated when considerable symptoms of gastric derangement are present, such as bitter taste in the mouth, foulness of the tongue, headach, *rheumatic pain in the limbs, increased by motion*, constipation and irritability of disposition, and is useful in the more advanced stages of the disease, when the pustules have declared themselves; also when an inflammatory action of the respiratory organs seems

threatened, indicated by occasional shooting pains in the chest especially during respiration.

ADMINISTRATION. In slight cases, $\frac{1}{8}$ in a teaspoonful of water, given every twelve hours, as the eruption continues developing itself; in severe cases, two drops of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours; it may be preceded or followed by ACONITE, should there be considerable fever, with dry heat of the skin, the medicine being administered as above ordered, until these symptoms are abated.

BELLADONNA $\frac{1}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water. This remedy may follow *Aconite* when the latter has been indicated, should symptoms of cerebral disturbance have set in, characterized by flushed countenance, intolerance of the eyes to light, headach and delirium.

For further indication for the employment of this remedy, and the mode of exhibition, see INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS TISSUES.

OPIMUM $\frac{1}{2}$ is useful when there are symptoms of stupor or strong *inclination to somnolence*. Should the gastric symptoms be attended with diarrhœa and severe vomiting, we may administer IPECACUANHA $\frac{1}{8}$. In children, CHAMOMILLA $\frac{1}{8}$, is frequently preferable to *Ipecacuanha*, and is useful for the convulsions that sometimes set in.

ADMINISTRATION. In general cases the above dose, given every three to four hours, will be found sufficient; but in severe attacks, we may add a drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, and give a dessert-spoonful every two hours, or even every hour until the violence of the symptoms has abated, when we may gradually lengthen the intervals should not the indications that may arise demand another remedy.

PULSATILLA \mathfrak{q}° . When there is a gastric derangement with nausea, but the vomiting not so severe, and when the symptoms are aggravated towards evening, particularly when the patient is of a mild or phlegmatic temperament.

ADMINISTRATION. The above dose repeated in twelve hours, if necessary.

If *Ipecacuanha* do not succeed, and the vomiting increase considerably, with *excessive thirst and dryness of the mouth, the tongue very foul and dark, attended with excessive prostration of strength*, we may administer **ARSENICUM** \mathfrak{q}° in a teaspoonful of water, and repeat the dose every two or three hours. The last symptom generally occurs after the maturation of the eruption and secondary fever (when present), in which case we may substitute the thirtieth for the twelfth potency, which will generally sufficiently restore the vital energy without an injudicious alteration to nutritive diet, or having recourse to wine or tonics.

An occasional dose of **Stramonium** \mathfrak{q}° is useful when some pustules are already formed, in forwarding the eruption and shortening its duration.

During the filling up of the pocks, a secondary or suppurative fever frequently sets in, particularly when the pustules are thick, and evince a disposition to run into the confluent form; when, moreover, there is swelling of the head, inflammation of the eyes, throat, and nose, with salivation; having, if called for, first attacked the more prominent febrile symptoms with **ACONITE**, exhibited as above prescribed, we should administer on the same day, **MERCURIUS**, a grain of the third trituration in half an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours, until amelioration declares itself.

While the disease is running its course, particularly

during the distension of the pustules, should no other remedies be imperatively called for, and also towards the period of their bursting, we may safely administer an occasional dose of *Mercurius* as above, in the latter case, followed by SULPHUR in Tincture, to assist in the desiccation.

ADMINISTRATION. TINCTURE OF SULPHUR. We may exhibit a drop of the tincture of the third potency in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give one morning and evening.

During the period of desiccation, continual laving with tepid water and bran, and gently drying it afterwards, will be sufficient; cleanliness being then the great requisite, with a careful attention to diet.

REPERCUSSION OF THE ERUPTION. When this has taken place, and the symptoms of cerebral disturbance be given under the head of the medicine about to be mentioned, (see Scarlet Fever, page 36,) set in, we must have immediate recourse to *Cuprum aceticum*, and employ it as there directed. Some physicians in their treatment of the affection divide it into distinct stages; we have, however, contented ourselves, when necessary, with slightly referring to them. To the practitioner they are sufficiently well known; and the non-medical administrator must be guided by the *symptoms* that present themselves from time to time, in the selection of the remedy, by which mode he is less likely to fall into error, than he might be were he to act by mere routine.

MODIFIED SMALLPOX is merely a mild description of the above, and as we have before said, is the form the disease generally assumes, when it attacks those who have been properly vaccinated. We must regulate our treatment according to the symptoms, being guided in

- the selection of the remedies, by the indications before given.*

DIET should be regulated by the virulence of the attack ; but in all instances the beverages should be cold, as a warm regimen and neglect of the precautions before mentioned, may convert the mild into the malignant form ; and after recovery it is necessary that the patient abstain for a considerable time from animal food.

It may be remarked that after recovery from an attack of malignant smallpox, the patient's constitution frequently requires a thorough renovation, and that he should be put under a course of medicines best calculated to attain that result.

CHICKEN-POCK. *Variola spuria, Varicella.*

DIAGNOSIS. A disease bearing a considerable resemblance in its external character to smallpox, but differing in its duration, and symptomatically, being considerably milder, generally requiring no medical assistance, but merely attention to diet, and but rarely becoming dangerous, except when it extends itself to the lungs or brain. The fever, however, occasionally runs high.

When this affection attacks an individual, and smallpox is epidemic, which is not unfrequently the case, it is often mistaken for that disorder, but it soon discovers its real character, by the rapidity with which the erup-

* I have given in detail the treatment which has been generally adopted by Homœopathists, and with great success. But the remedy now most in repute is Vaccine given internally, a recent mode of administration, to which the *most virulent* cases of this malady are reported to have yielded with a promptness and certainty that afford another great proof, if such were needed, of the truth of the homœopathic law.

tion declares itself; the pustules (in many instances closely resembling those of the smallpox) being generally fully matured by the third day, and the whole eruption disappearing at the end of the fourth or fifth, without leaving any mark.

THERAPEUTICS. When much fever is present we should check it by the administration of ACONITE $\frac{0}{8}$ repeated from time to time as required, or COFFEA $\frac{0}{3}$ also occasionally repeated if there is simply extreme restlessness and anxiety. When cerebral symptoms threaten, BELLADONNA, for the employment of this medicine, see INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN. When attended with convulsions in children, particularly during dentition, see CONVULSIONS.

MERCURIUS $\frac{0}{8}$, a dose every eight hours may be given when the lymph of the pustules becomes converted into pus, as in the smallpox, and is also beneficial if strangury be present. When the eruption has been driven in, see REPERCUSSION OF THE ERUPTION IN SMALLPOX. In anomalous cases, where other symptoms supervene, more closely resembling Smallpox, we may consult the remedies mentioned under that disease.

MILIARY FEVER. *Miliaria.*

DIAGNOSIS. A great number of exceedingly small round transparent vesicles, afterwards becoming opaque, and ending in scurf, irregularly scattered, of the size of millet-seeds, (hence its name,) which, when the hand is passed over the surface, feel as if there were small grains of sand beneath the cuticle.

This affection is sometimes idiopathic, but more frequently associated with fever, and even occasionally

present in various chronic diseases, in which latter instance it may generally be considered as an evidence of some internal constitutional taint; it is also not uncommon with women at the period of confinement, arising from the room being kept at too high a temperature—a frequent cause of this malady. This, like other cutaneous affections of the same nature, is generally preceded by febrile symptoms, the eruption appears on the fifth or sixth day; from the commencement of the fever we find profuse perspiration, with a putrid sour odour previous to the vesicles evolving themselves, there is a tingling or itching of the skin, occasionally attended with a sensation of burning, together with a numbness of the extremities; the patient complains of a sense of oppression at the chest, sometimes with short dry cough and stitches in the side, and not unfrequently of severe, or fugitive rheumatic pains in the limbs and teeth. The skin is sometimes dry, at others perspires profusely, with a sour smell; low spirits are a frequent accompaniment of this affection.

THERAPEUTICS. In consequence of the numerous diseases with which it is complicated, it requires a variety of medicaments. When it appears in a simple and apparently idiopathic form, and is attended with anxiety and restlessness, which seems to depend upon an accelerated circulation of the blood, with great internal and external heat, ACONITE \mathfrak{q}^o , is a specific remedy, and when the above seemed more particularly to arise from high nervous excitability, and the feeling of anxiety is less, COFFEA \mathfrak{q}^o , is indicated.

BELLADONNA \mathfrak{q}^o , when the accelerated circulation is attended with considerable determination of blood to the head and delirium. ARSENICUM \mathfrak{q}^o , when the eruption is accompanied with *excessive anxiety*.

When the disease is found conjoined with puerperal or other fevers, and is preceded by oppression, lassitude, anxiety, and a sense of weight about the chest, restlessness, sighing, &c. ; it is generally speedily subdued by IPECACUANHA \mathfrak{q}° , or should the symptoms which precede the eruption be accompanied by *constipation*, or shooting pains in the chest, BRYONIA \mathfrak{q}° should be selected.

When this disease comes on in children, brought about by the same cause, viz., excessive warmth, or even errors in diet, attended with a greenish, or watery yellowish diarrhœa, we may administer CHAMOMILLA \mathfrak{q}° , followed, if no alteration take place, by TINCTURE OF SULPHUR \mathfrak{q}° .

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES. When this disease appears in an idiopathic form it is rarely so severe as to require a very frequent repetition of the medicines if the accessory treatment about to be pointed out be carefully attended to—in most cases the doses above given, repeated from four to twelve hours according to the intensity of the disease, will be found sufficient. And in many instances a single dose will dissipate all the symptoms, or at least so modify them that we may safely trust to nature to perfect the cure.

REMARKS. When it exhibits itself in complication with other affections, Miliaria may be either symptomatic or critical, and the physician should always bear in mind that an improper treatment of other affections may develop it. When *symptomatic*, it may be recognized by appearing either very early or late in the original affection which so far from being relieved by the eruption, is frequently exacerbated by the excitement of the nervous system consequent on its appearance.

Even when *critical*, in which case after the eruption has been fully developed, amelioration takes place, it is still dangerous from its liability to retrocede. When a proper attention is paid to keeping the patient cool by light covering and the *removal of feather beds*, and allowing a free supply of pure air, this troublesome concomitant will rarely show itself. When, however, it appears critical, we must be most careful not to check it, and a moderately warm temperature must be kept up.

REPERCUSSION OF THE ERUPTION. When this has taken place, we must carefully watch the result, sometimes nature herself provides for it by an increase of some other secretion, but when symptoms of cerebral disturbance, &c. present themselves. See *Cuprum aceticum* article Scarlet fever, p. 36.

DIET. Same as already given for FEVER, modifying it according to the violence of the symptoms ; when repercuSSION threatens to take place, the patient's beverages should be given moderately warm.

NETTLE-RASH. *Urticaria*.

DIAGNOSIS. Spots or wheals, flat or prominent, and of a dull white colour, like the sting of a nettle or redder than the surrounding skin, generally encircled with a rosy areola, disappearing in warmth, and reappearing when exposed to cold, evolved suddenly and continually changing their situation.

This eruption is brought to the surface by various causes, not unfrequently arising from indigestion, caused by the use of improper articles of food. Before the eruption discloses itself, the patient is affected with restlessness, languor, oppression, and want of appetite, de-

rangement of the digestive functions, and fever. When the eruption breaks out the above symptoms become relieved, but considerable suffering arises from heat and itching ; sometimes swelling of the parts affected ; this disease, in almost all cases arising from a constitutional cause, requires for its total eradication a regular course of treatment.

THERAPEUTICS. In acute cases the remedies found most useful are *Dulcamara*, *Aconite*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Rhus toxicodendron* and *Bryonia*.

DULCAMARA (6) is almost specific ; when the exciting cause has been cold or damp, when the affection occurs in wet weather, or when we find considerable fever with bitter taste in the mouth, foul tongue, diarrhœa, pains in the limbs, and extreme itching, with a burning sensation after scratching.

ACONITE (6) when the febrile symptoms are more intense, the pulse high, the skin hot and dry, great restlessness and anxiety present.

NUX VOMICA (6) when there is considerable gastric derangement, particularly constipation, more especially when arising from wine, stimulants, or indigestible substances ; it may, if necessary, follow *Aconite* in eight or twelve hours after the febrile symptoms are somewhat modified.

PULSATILLA (6) deserves a preference under similar circumstances when the bowels are relaxed, and the patient of a quiet disposition and lymphatic temperament.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM (6) may follow *Pulsatilla*, should the latter have failed to relieve the affection.

BELLADONNA (6) is indicated when the affection is attended with a severe throbbing headach, with redness of the face.

HEPAR SULPHURIS (6) when cold in the head is present has frequently been found useful.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON (6) when the affection has apparently arisen from some idiosyncrasy of constitution, in which the eruption has been thrown out by the use of some particular article of food. See article on Diet in Introduction.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES. In ordinary cases we may dissolve four globules at the potencies above given in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, and administer one morning and evening except in the case of *Aconite*, which may be more frequently repeated when the febrile symptoms seem to demand it.

In this, as in every other cutaneous eruption, great care ought to be taken against driving in the eruption, by external applications or lotions; their sudden suppression, as before noted under SCARLATINA and SMALLPOX, being frequently attended with fatal consequences. When, however, from improper treatment we have reason to dread this having taken place, we should administer *BRONIA* $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, repeated every four hours until the eruption re-appears, which will generally be found sufficient to bring back the rash, and prevent further dangerous consequences. Should, however, marked cerebral symptoms declare themselves, see SCARLET FEVER, *Repercussion of the eruption*.*

* The *URTICA URENS* has been recommended in this affection, but it has not yet been sufficiently tested for me to recommend its adoption.

DISEASES OF ORGANS
CONNECTED WITH
THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

TOOTHACH.

WHEN we find a *constant disposition* to this distressing malady, on the slightest exposure to cold, without any presumable cause, or what is generally called *rheumatic toothach*, we are warranted in concluding that some taint lurks in the constitution, and until means are taken for its eradication, even the remedies most clearly indicated under other circumstances fail for its relief, or at most but temporarily alleviate its pangs. Another obstacle to the selection of the proper remedy is the difficulty we find in obtaining from the patient a perfectly clear description of his sensations. We shall, nevertheless, mention a few of the remedies which have proved most efficacious in the relief of toothach, and when the symptoms of the sufferer approximate closely to the indications given for the medicine, they will, in very many cases, afford a prompt relief.

THERAPEUTICS. Among these, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Hepar sulphuris*, and *Arsenicum*, hold a high rank.

ADMINISTRATION. The medicine selected may be dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water, and one administered every half hour.

BELLADONNA $\frac{200}{30}$, is particularly indicated when the pains are very severe, of a *drawing, tearing, or shooting* nature, extending to the face and ears; *becoming aggravated in the evening, and especially at night*, with gnawing or boring pain in the carious teeth, swelling of the gums and cheeks, *dryness of the mouth with excessive thirst*, with or without salivation; renewal of the pains from intellectual labour, or after eating; aggravation of suffering *when masticating, also in the open air; congestion to the head, with heat and redness of the face*, also pulsation in the head and cheeks.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{200}{12}$, when there are severe drawing, jerking, pulsative or shooting pains; *heat and redness, especially of one of the cheeks*: the pain becomes almost insufferable, *especially at night in the warmth of the bed*: shooting and pulsative pains in the ear and side affected, *the pains are aggravated by eating or drinking anything hot or cold, but especially the former*; great agitation and loss of sense from pain, or *excessive weakness* sometimes amounting to fainting; great irascibility, and disposition to shed tears during the paroxysms. *Chamomilla* is useful in cases of toothach which have arisen from abuse of Coffee, in which affection *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* are also valuable when indicated by the symptoms.

MERCURIUS $\frac{200}{12}$, is particularly indicated when the pains affect carious teeth, or exist in the roots of the teeth, and consist of *tearing, shooting pains*, occupying the whole side of the head and face of the part affected, and extending to the ears; loosening of the teeth, and a feeling as if they were too long; the pain becomes almost insupportable towards evening, and especially at *night in the warmth of the bed*; aggravated when eating or drinking, particularly *after anything cold*, also by exposure to cold or damp air; *swelling and inflammation of*

the gums ; nocturnal perspiration, peevishness, and inclination to tears ; it is especially useful in persons who are subject to glandular swellings.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{200}{38}$, is useful for persons who are habituated to wine, coffee, or other stimulants, or addicted to sedentary life or study ; of lively or irritable temperament, dark or florid complexion ; sufferings increased by intellectual labour. The pains generally occur in carious teeth, and are of a drawing and jerking or corrosive description, occasionally diffusing themselves to the head and ears, sometimes attended with painful enlargement of the submaxillary glands ; gums swollen and painful, accompanied with throbbing and pulsation. The toothach is more liable to come at night or on awaking in the morning, sometimes also after dinner or in the open air.

PULSATILLA $\frac{200}{12}$, is peculiarly adapted to persons of a mild or phlegmatic disposition. The pains are digging and gnawing, attended with pricking in the gums, extending to the face, head, eye, and ear of the side affected ; this remedy is particularly efficacious in toothach, attended with sorach, with paleness of the face, and when the toothach has been excited by taking cold, or where we find shortness and difficulty of breathing ; the pains are sometimes of a drawing, tearing, shooting or jerking description, and occasionally produce a sensation as if the nerve was drawn tight, and then suddenly relaxed ; the pain is much aggravated in the evening or after midnight, generally increased by warmth and when at rest, and mitigated by cold air or cold applications to the mouth.

TINCTURE OF SULPHUR $\frac{20}{3}$. This remedy is particularly valuable in strumous habits, with a tendency to constipation ; pain sometimes attended with swelling of the cheek and shooting pains in the ears, congestion of blood to the head, and pulsative headach ; the pain is of a

tearing, jerking, pulsative description, affecting both *carious* and *sound* teeth; pains are aggravated in the *evening* and at *night*, or by exposure to the *open air*, also by the application of *cold water* or by mastication; loosening, sensation of elongation, and setting on edge of the teeth; the gums, are *swollen*, affected with *pulsative* pains, and bleed easily.

BRONIA $\frac{200}{15}$ is also a useful remedy in this affection, particularly with persons of a lively, choleric, and obstinate disposition. Its indications are *loosening* and *sensation of elongation* of the teeth, especially during or after eating; shooting in the ears, with *inclination to lie down*, pains aggravated by taking anything hot into the mouth, mitigated by lying on the affected side or exacerbated by the contrary position.

CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{30}{10}$ is indicated by toothach, with dragging-tearing, or constrictive and throbbing pains excited by anything *hot, cold* or *salt*; chronic looseness of the teeth; receding, ulcerated and suppurating gums (particularly after the abuse of mercurial preparations such as calomel, etc.) bleeding from the teeth and gums, with tendency of the teeth to decay *rapidly*.

HEPAR SULFURIS $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the third trituration, is indicated by dragging jerking toothach, increased by approximating the teeth (clenching), by masticating, or from sitting in a warm room; swelling of the gums, with tenderness on pressure, abscess in the gums.

ARSENICUM $\frac{200}{10}$, by nocturnal pain, which extends into the ear, cheek, bones of the face, and temple; *aggravation of the pain on lying on the affected side*; amelioration from the warmth of the fire; aching in the teeth so excessive as *almost to drive to madness or distraction*; sensation of elongation and looseness of the teeth; grinding of teeth; and bleeding of the gums.

Aconite, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Coffea, and Ignatia, are useful in affections of this nature with children.

ACONITE $\frac{999}{24}$. When the pains are difficult of description, attended with great agitation, feverish sensation, blood to the head, heat and redness of the face, and when the pains are described as of a pulsative, throbbing nature.

COFFEA $\frac{99}{3}$. Against violent pains with great excitability and almost distraction in adults; also when the patient is conscious that the excitement is disproportionate to the pain suffered.

For *Chamomilla* we have already given indications; if it prove insufficient, has been caused by a chill, and is attended with diarrhœa, we may substitute **DULCAMARA** $\frac{99}{24}$.

IGNATIA $\frac{999}{36}$ is suitable to those cases presenting similar indications to those of *Nux vomica* or *Pulsatilla*, but more particularly applicable to mild or sensitive dispositions with alternation of high and low spirits.

SORE THROAT, OR QUINSY. *Angina.*

DIAGNOSIS. Inflammation of the throat, denoted by swelling and red colour of the back part of the throat, accompanied with difficulty of swallowing, impeded respiration, alteration of the voice, and occasionally fever.

In the incipient stage of this affection, there is a sense of constriction about the throat, with a feeling of soreness, and sometimes of obstruction in the act of swallowing the saliva; if it runs its course, the difficulty of swallowing and breathing increases, the tongue swells and becomes foul, the tonsils assume a redder hue, occasionally a number of small yellow eminences appear at the back of the throat, and particularly on the tonsils;

the patient complains of thirst, and the pulse is high, strong, and frequent; sometimes the cheeks swell and become florid, and the eyes inflamed, and in severe cases delirium is not an unfrequent occurrence. This affection, occasionally, if not properly treated, dangerous in its simple form, becomes particularly critical when it puts on the putrid type. In such instances, the attendant fever generally assumes a typhoid character; when this takes place, we may always infer a peculiar constitutional tendency.

THERAPEUTICS. When this affection is at the commencement attended with considerable fever, thirst, and dry heat, deep redness of the parts affected, painful and difficult deglutition, pricking sensation in the throat, with aggravation of the symptoms when speaking, we should have recourse to ACONITE.

ADMINISTRATION. This must be regulated by the intensity of the inflammation; in many cases a dose of \mathfrak{ss} , repeated in three or four hours, if necessary, will be found sufficient, but if the inflammatory symptoms are very violent, we may add a drop of the tincture at the third potency to six dessert-spoonfuls of water, and administer one every hour or half hour, according to the urgency of the case. Should, however, deglutition of liquids prove distressing, we may give \mathfrak{ss} dry upon the patient's tongue, at similar intervals. This rule will hold good for the other remedies about to be mentioned in this complaint.

The next medicament we shall mention, *Belladonna*, as may have been observed in the treatment of Scarlatina, Measles, &c., is one of the best remedies we possess against inflammation of the throat. When the above symptoms have been subdued by *Aconite*, or should

the following symptoms have existed from the commencement, we should have immediate recourse to its administration.

- Pain in the throat, as if from *excoriation*, attended with a scraping sensation of enlargement, and burning or shooting pains, principally experienced during the act of *swallowing*; these pains sometimes extend to the ears. Other characteristic indications for this remedy are—sense of *spasmodic constriction* or *contraction* of the throat, with *constant desire to swallow saliva*; occasionally there is violent thirst, but a *dread of drink* from the suffering it occasions. Sometimes a complete inability to drink exists, and the liquid *returns by the nostrils*. On examination, the throat presents a *bright red colour*, with or without swelling of the palate, uvula and tonsils. In severer cases this remedy also continues valuable; namely, when *matter has gathered* in the tonsils, and when we observe *small ulcers forming and spreading rapidly*, also accumulation of *slimy whitish mucus* in the throat and on the tongue obliging the patient to spit frequently; salivation, *swelling of the muscles and glands of the neck*, severe headach, chiefly confined to the forehead, sometimes determination of blood to the head, and delirium.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Aconite*, but allowing a longer interval between the doses, say from four to twelve hours, according to the violence of the affection.

This remedy frequently succeeds in speedily removing the whole of the above group of symptoms, or, at least, so far subdues them as to enable *Mercurius* to complete the cure.

- *MERCURIUS*, frequently valuable at the commencement of the disease when so indicated, or in alternation with *Belladonna* in troublesome cases, is one of the most valuable remedial agents; following that medicine, when

necessary, to complete the cure. Its indications are *violent shooting in the throat and tonsils*, especially when *swallowing*; these pains extend to the *ears*, and *glands before the ears*, and under the jaw; inflammatory redness of the affected parts of the throat, burning in the throat, desire to swallow, attended with a sensation of an obstruction existing in the passage; *accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in the throat, difficult deglutition, especially of liquids*, which sometimes escape through the nostrils; swelling of the posterior part of the tongue, occasional swelling of the gums; unpleasant taste in the mouth, which is filled with *saliva* more or less *inspissated*; throbbing of, and matter forming in, the tonsils; indolent ulcers *in the throat*; offensive odour from the mouth, aggravation of symptoms at *night*, when speaking, and in the *evening*; *chills*, and *shivering*, sometimes alternated with heat.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the third trituration dissolved in an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given every three to six hours, according to the results; if an alternation with *Belladonna* seem advisable, we may allow from six to twelve hours to elapse between the exhibition of the two medicines.

It may also be remarked, that in all cases in which *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* appear indicated, yet fail in completely subduing this disease, *LACHESIS* has frequently proved successful. One of the best indications for its exhibition is *when the pain* of the sore throat becomes aggravated from the slightest external pressure.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture of the sixth potency to an ounce of water, a dose every twelve hours in ordinary cases; in the more virulent, at inter-

vals of three to six hours, according to the effect produced.

NUX VOMICA. This remedy is especially useful when the sore throat appears to arise from or to be accompanied by symptoms of deranged digestion, and when a sense of *scraping* or *excoriation* exists in the throat, also when a feeling of contraction is experienced in the upper part of the throat *during empty deglutition*; *swelling* and *elongation* of the *uvula*, producing a constant desire to swallow; at times only a *sensation of swelling*, with pressure and pains: or when cold has been the exciting cause, and the affection is attended with dry cough and headach, chiefly in the morning, and pains under the lower ribs during the cough. This remedy is also indicated likewise when there are small offensive ulcers of the throat, or considerable debility is present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9}{8}$ exhibited in the evening when practicable; in *severe* cases repeated in six hours.

PULSATILLA. When there are symptoms of gastric derangement, and more particularly when a *dark livid redness* of the throat and tonsils appears, with a *sensation* of, or sometimes *actual swelling*; a feeling of an enlargement of the upper part of the throat, also excoriation and scraping, with dryness of the throat *without thirst*, *shooting* pains in the throat when not swallowing, aggravation of the symptoms *towards evening*, attended with *shivering*; also *accumulation of adhesive mucus* in the throat. This remedy is more particularly suitable for females, or for individuals of a mild and phlegmatic temperament.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9}{8}$ repeated in twelve hours, if no amelioration takes place within that interval.

CHAMOMILLA is a remedy particularly useful in the sore throat occurring in children, and especially when

the disease has been brought about by *checked perspiration*, when there are shooting or burning pains, with sensation of a *swelling of the throat*, deep redness of the parts affected, inability to swallow solid food, especially when lying down; thirst, with dryness of the mouth and throat, swelling of the tonsils and glands before the ear and under the jaw; cough excited by constant *tickling in the throat*, attended with *hoarseness*; fever towards evening, with alternate heat and shivering, *redness of one cheek*, great excitability and tossing about.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} administered every six hours, until amelioration take place.

IGNATIA is indicated when there is a sensation as of a *plug in the throat*, with red and inflammatory swelling of the tonsils, or palate: burning pains in deglutition, as if a substance were passing over an excoriated surface, or partially obstructed by some foreign body in the throat. Liquids are more difficult to swallow than solids: there are also *shooting pains in the cheeks, thence extending to the ears, when NOT performing the act of deglutition*, induration of the tonsils or evolution of small pustules upon them.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as Pulsatilla.

DULCAMARA. An almost specific remedy when the sore throat has arisen from EXPOSURE TO WET. It may be followed by *Belladonna* or *Mercurius* should it not wholly remove the affection, and should any of the symptoms given under these medicines present themselves.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} repeated in twelve hours, and if no alarming symptoms present themselves allowed an action of thirty-six hours from the last exhibition, during which period a marked amelioration, if not a perfect cure, sometimes preceded by a temporary aggravation, generally develops itself. This medicine, if taken im-

mediately after a severe wetting, rarely fails in preventing any unpleasant consequences.

BRYONIA is indicated by sore throat, with difficult deglutition and hoarseness ; pain in the throat as from excoriation ; *excessive dryness of the throat*, and pressure in the throat as if caused by a hard angular body ; pain and pricking in the throat, which is also experienced on external pressure or on moving the head ; accumulation of adhesive mucus in the trachea, temporarily removed by coughing.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. When the pains seem situated lower in the gullet, the disposition of the patient depressed, or disposed to tears.

ADMINISTRATION. Of either of the two last-mentioned remedies we may exhibit in ordinary cases of the medicine indicated \mathfrak{ss} . And repeat in twenty-four hours if necessary ; but if the symptoms present themselves in a more severe form we may add one drop of the Tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water ; and administer a dessert-spoonful every three to six hours, until improvement take place.

COFFEA CRUDA. This remedy is indicated by many of the symptoms enumerated under *Belladonna*, with the exception of the external swelling of the throat ; and also by a sensation as if the uvula were elongated or loaded with mucus, causing a constant inclination to swallow. One of the best indications for the employment of Coffea in this, as in *other diseases*, is an extreme over-excitability of the nervous system, characterized by sleeplessness, great restlessness, sensitiveness, disposition to weep and peculiar impressionability to external agents.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} repeated in four hours if necessary ; we rarely when this medicine is indicated in

this affection find it necessary to have recourse to the tincture; should, however, the before-mentioned doses only partially relieve, we may administer a drop of the Tincture at the third potency, either in a dessert-spoonful of water, or if the difficulty of swallowing be considerable, added to a powder of Sugar of Milk, or of pure starch, and placed upon the tongue.

VERATRUM ALBUM is indicated by constrictive and suffocating pain in the throat, particularly during deglutition; sensation of contraction in the gullet; sense of roughness and scraping, or of extreme dryness in the throat; intumescence and burning in the gullet, sometimes attended with danger of suffocation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$ in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every six hours or oftener, should the symptoms seem urgent.

COCCULUS, indicated by great dryness and *sensibility* of the gullet, causing everything partaken of to seem *pungent, acid, or too salt*; by constriction or *sensation of paralysis* in the gullet, and noisy or clucking deglutition.

ADMINISTRATION. $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$ in a little water, repeated in twelve hours.

ARSENICUM. The indications for the employment of this remedy in malignant sore throat have been already given under Scarlet Fever. (page 36.)

HEPAR SULPHURIS is valuable in bringing the matter to a head, when the quinsy has attained to such a height, that its bursting is inevitable.

ADMINISTRATION. One grain of the trituration third potency, added to an ounce of water. One dessert-spoonful every two hours until the quinsy burst, and then the intervals lengthened to four, eight, and twelve hours, to encourage the flow of pus.

MERCURIUS should follow the above medicine, to fa-

cilitate the healing. Half a grain of the trituration to an ounce of water, a table-spoonful every twelve hours.

THE DIET of the patient must be regulated according to the degree of inflammation present.

If required, the throat may be gargled with a little warm water, and when much pain is present, inhalation of the vapour from boiling water will often afford considerable relief, but at the same time, it may be observed, that all medicinal gargles, blisters, leeches, or other topical applications are rendered unnecessary by proper homœopathic treatment. While we thus free the patient from a considerable degree of annoyance and needless suffering, we, at the same time, by a careful attention to the symptoms, and the exhibition of the proper remedy, effect a speedy cure.

MUMPS. *Parotitis, Angina Parotidea.*

DIAGNOSIS. Inflammation with swelling of the parotid and submaxillary glands, sometimes running high, and extending to the throat and tonsils, with danger of suffocation.

This affection generally affects individuals under the age of puberty, and frequently declares itself as an epidemic during the prevalence of cold damp weather. When properly treated, it is rarely dangerous, but particularly apt, if not carefully attended, to attack some more important organs by metastasis; for example, suddenly disappearing in the glands mentioned, and painfully affecting those of the breast: these metastases may occur either from fresh exposure to cold, or by the application of saturnine, camphorated, or other repellent lotions.

This affection is generally ushered in by the ordinary symptoms of mild catarrhal fever, after which the swel-

ling declares itself, sometimes interfering with the motion of the jaw, and by the extension of inflammation to the tonsils affecting the hearing and impeding inspiration.

THERAPEUTICS. MERCURIUS, the specific remedy in the idiopathic form of this disease.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0000}{8}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one given every six hours till finished.

ACONITE $\frac{00}{8}$, may, however, in most cases, advantageously precede this remedy about twelve hours.

When through any neglect a metastasis to the brain has taken place, characterized by a sudden disappearance of the swelling of the glands, followed by a loss of consciousness, delirium, or other symptoms of *Inflammation of the Brain*, (which see,) we should have immediate recourse to Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, or Cuprum aceticum, as *there* prescribed.

Should, however, the disease in the same manner be transferred to the stomach, CARBO VEGETABILIS is our most useful remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the twelfth potency, added to an ounce of water; a dessert-spoonful every two hours, until improvement declares itself.

During the treatment of this affection, every care should be taken that the patient be kept *moderately* warm, exposed neither to damp, cold draughts, or vicissitudes of temperature, and the jaws should be protected by a worsted or flannel bandage.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

Bilious complaints have of late years become the popular term for almost all derangements of the digestive functions ; and by common consent, all these disorders have been at once unhesitatingly ascribed to a superabundance or deficiency of the important secretion of the liver. This opinion, although sufficiently plausible on its first appearance, will, on a careful examination, be found erroneous ; for although in the disease which is commonly denominated, in severe cases, liver complaint, this organ is powerfully affected, yet it is generally only by sympathy ; and the real seat of the disorder is in the stomach and bowels. When we succeed in restoring them to a normal state, the liver will, in most instances, again resume its natural functions.

Having premised thus much, we shall proceed to the consideration of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion ; under which will be found all of the symptoms ascribed to the two imaginary and opposite causes of derangement, inactivity of the liver, and too great a secretion of bile.

INDIGESTION, or DYSPEPSIA.

This disease appears in so many different phases, that we shall simply content ourselves with an enumeration of some of the principal exciting causes, and refer to the symptoms given under the different medicaments for its DIAGNOSIS. The following are among the principal exciting causes :

Irregularities in diet—such as an over-indulgence in the pleasures of the table, partaking of rich and indigestible food and stimulating soups, excessive use of wine, malt and spirituous liquors, tea, coffee, and other stimu-

lants ; imperfect mastication of food, irregularity of, or too long fasting between meals, indolent or sedentary habits, exhaustion from intense study, keeping late hours, mental emotions, &c.

The foundation of this disorder is frequently laid in early life, by the baleful practice of the administration of large doses of calomel, and other deleterious drugs ; and the evil is perpetuated in more mature age, by a continuance of the same absurd and dangerous system.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal homœopathic remedies for the treatment of this affection are, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, and *Cinchona*. Of these *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* are the chief.

ADMINISTRATION. In dyspeptic cases we may dissolve seven globules of each medicine, with the exception of *Nux vomica*, in fourteen teaspoonfuls of water, taking one morning and evening for a week, and cease its administration as long as we find manifest improvement, or if a medicinal aggravation come on, await the result. Of *Nux vomica*, we may dissolve three globules in seven teaspoonfuls of water, and take one each evening on going to bed ; or when people are in the habit of taking supper, from half an hour to an hour before that meal. It will be found useful in many cases to vary the potency of the medicines chosen, the high acting better upon some constitutions, and the low upon others, but the principal point is the correct selection of the remedy.

In some chronic cases, this derangement sometimes takes a critical turn, vomiting becomes excessive, everything taken is returned from the stomach, the skin is hot and dry, the patient becomes emaciated and the coun-

tenance cadaverous. Such cases, we need hardly say, require the aid of the physician.

An abuse of coffee and tea, is a frequent cause of many descriptions of sick and nervous headach, attended with excitement and dyspeptic symptoms, which will frequently disappear of themselves on the disuse of these beverages; however, should not these speedily be the case, for the effects of coffee we may have recourse to *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, or *Ignatia*, under which the sufferer will find his symptoms indicated. Against the effects of tea, *Cinchona* will generally be found an antidote. ADMINISTRATION. In such cases we may substitute a drop of the tincture at the third potency for the number of globules above given.

NUX VOMICA covers the following symptoms: *the head confused* with occasionally a *feeling* as if from *intoxication*, and *giddiness*, with sensation of turning and wavering of the brain; headach arising from, unfitting for, and increased by, mental exertion; tearing, drawing, or jerking pains in the head or cheeks, and pulsative pains, and a sensation as if *a nail were driven into the brain*; congestion of blood to the head, with humming in the ears. The headaches are often deeply seated in the brain, or in the back part of the head, frequently confined to one side, or over the eyes, and at the root of the nose, coming on chiefly in the morning, after a meal, or in the open air. *EYES*, yellowness of the lower part of the whites, with a mist before them; a sensation as if one were about to fall; sparks, or small gray or black spots before the eyes; short-sightedness. *FACE* *pale* or *yellowish*, especially about the mouth and nose, frequent headach, and redness of the face. *TONGUE* foul, *dry*, *white*, or *yellowish*; *thirst* with water-brash, particularly after acids or rich food, accumulation of slimy mucus, or

of water in the mouth ; *bitter, putrid, sour, or sweetish* taste, chiefly in the morning, or after meals ; *bitter eructations*, or continued *nausea*, especially when in the open air. **HEARTBURN, HICCUGH, ACIDITY, FLATULENCE**—frequent and violent vomiting of food, mucus, or bile, or ineffectual efforts to vomit. *Distension and fulness* in the epigastrium, with excessive tenderness to the touch ; a feeling of tightness of the clothes round the upper part of the waist ; **CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH ; CONSTIPATION** ; sleep restless from suffering, with disagreeable dreams. **POTENCY 6-12.**

One of the most distinctive indications for the employment of this remedy in preference to the next mentioned, is the temperament, which is restless, irritable, lively, and choleric. A disposition to *Hemorrhoids* is also a good indication.

For *Pulsatilla* we have nearly the same range of dyspeptic symptoms, with the difference that it is particularly adapted for females, children, individuals with light hair and a marked predisposition to purulent exudations of the cartilage at the edge of the eyelids or to "styes," and for mild or phlegmatic dispositions. Amongst the characteristics, we more frequently find a *want of thirst* than thirst ; a repugnance to fat and rich meat, and *suffering after taking pork and pastry* ; a great difficulty in keeping the hands and feet sufficiently warm ; frequent and loose, or difficult and loose, or slow evacuations. **POTENCY 6-12.**

BRYONIA. **HEADACH**, *burning or expansive*, particularly after drinking, attended with bewilderment of the head and vertigo ; **TONGUE** dry, coated white and yellow ; sometimes the aversion to food is so strong, that the patient cannot bear the smell of it ; loss of appetite, alternately with unnatural hunger ; great thirst, *insipid*,

clammy, putrid sweetish, or *bitter* taste in the mouth; ACIDITY and FLATULENCE, or *bitter* risings after every meal. HICCUGH, nausea, water-brash, *vomiting of food*, or bile, particularly at night; tenderness of epigastrium to the touch, sensation of swelling in the pit of the stomach; pressure, as if from a stone in the stomach, especially after a meal, or on walking; *sensation of burning* in the pit of the stomach, and especially when *moving*. Constipation; temper restless, irascible, and obstinate; also when anger has been the exciting cause of the derangement. This dyspepsia is more apt to manifest itself in summer, or in damp weather, and is frequently accompanied with chilliness. POTENCY 6-30.

CHAMOMILLA. HEADACH, with sometimes *semilateral*, pulling, shooting, and beating in the head: fulness, *giddiness*, and *staggering* in the *morning* when getting up; oppressive heaviness, vertigo, and sensation of a bruise; *headach sometimes felt during sleep*, with obscuration of the EYES; and yellow colour of the whites; TONGUE dry and cracked, with a thick and yellowish coating; mouth dry, sometimes with frothy mucus; *excessive thirst and desire for cold drink*; *bitter taste* of the mouth and of *food*; *want of appetite and dislike to food*. ACIDITY or sour risings, regurgitation of food, nausea, vomiting of food, mucus and *bile*; acute, *oppressive pain in the region of the heart*, distension at the epigastrium, pit of the stomach, and under part of the waist, chiefly after eating, and at night attended with inquietude and terror; burning pain in the pit of the stomach, uneasiness and feeling of sinking in the stomach; CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, especially when traceable to coffee; sometimes constipation, but generally *relaxation of the bowels*. This remedy is valuable in indigestion, brought on by a *fit of passion*, or suppressed perspiration. POTENCY 3-6.

IPECACUANHA. *Headaches attended with nausea and vomiting*; shooting pains, with heaviness and painful pressure on the forehead; **FACE** pale and yellowish, tongue sometimes clean, at others coated white or yellow; aversion to food, generally to fat things; vomiting of food, drink, mucus, or bile, sometimes after a meal; retching or easy vomiting, generally attended with coldness of the face and extremities, and sometimes alternating with watery diarrhoea; sensation of emptiness, flaccidity and sinking of the stomach. Both this and *Pulsatilla* are valuable remedies for indigestion in children, arising from imperfect mastication or improper food. **POTENCY 3.**

IGNATIA may sometimes follow *Pulsatilla* to complete a cure, or even supersede it, when there is a tendency to constipation, and particularly in temperaments alternating from high to low spirits, or *vice versa*; it is especially indicated when *grief* has been the inducing cause of dyspepsia. **POTENCY 6-30.**

In chronic cases, these remedies, as indicated, are chiefly valuable in the commencement of treatment, and may be required to be followed by antipsorics. **TINCTURE OF SULPHUR** $\frac{r}{30}$ or $\frac{30}{30}$, is especially useful after *Pulsatilla* and *Nux vomica*, in removing any symptoms that may remain. We may also remark, that in cases where *Nux vomica* seems indicated, but the disposition is of a morose or hypochondriacal turn, **COCCULUS** $\frac{30}{30}$ may be substituted with effect; when the indications for temperament are not sufficiently distinctive, *Cocculus*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*, may be advantageously alternated. Finally **CARBO VEGETABILIS** $\frac{30}{30}$ will frequently remove any symptoms that may remain after *Nux vomica*.

CINCHONA $\frac{g}{2}$ is a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of this derangement, and particularly when we can trace it

to debilitating losses of fluids, such as to *abstraction or loss of blood*, too great a drain upon the resources during lactation, prolonged use of aperient medicines, &c., also disorders arising from abuse of tea.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT AND DIET. The patient should as closely as possible regulate his regimen by the rules laid down at the commencement of this treatise, carefully avoiding all such articles as he may find disagree with him. He should generally abstain from soups, and everything that has a tendency to distend the stomach, such as taking large quantities of warm liquids; he should not indulge his appetite to its full extent, avoid late hours, unnecessary exposure, severe mental exertion or anxiety, take sufficient exercise in the open air, and as much as possible keep his mind from dwelling upon his complaint, or on gloomy subjects.

WANT OF APPETITE.. *Apepsia Anorexia.*

Want of appetite being a concomitant symptom of many diseases, is treated in this treatise as such when present, but we now propose to look upon it as a separate affection, or as one of the leading symptoms of indigestion, and as such, deserving a particular notice. It may in a great variety of cases be considered as attributable to an ill-regulated regimen, imperfect mastication of food, sedentary habits, and the neglect of taking sufficient exercise.

In many instances, removing the exciting cause will cure this disorder. Sufferers from this inconvenience, should carefully avoid creating an artificial appetite, or partaking of the smallest quantity of food till a healthy call from nature proves that the former has assimilated; the habit of taking tea, and even as the expression is, "making a meal of it," within a couple of hours after

moving from the dinner table, is a frequent cause of aepsia and dyspepsia.

Another cause is the habit of drinking frequently, and even copiously during meals, and thereby attenuating the saliva and gastric juice, and rendering them less fitted for the purpose of digestion.

Other causes are the customs of sleeping after dinner, partaking in heavy suppers, before retiring to rest, and indulgence in fermented vinous or spirituous liquors, or in tea or coffee, particularly the latter.

An alteration in the hours of meals, and avoiding too long fasts between them, will frequently remove this affection.

When, however, we cannot trace this disorder to any of the above, or some other probable cause, when every attention to regimen, and even an alteration of diet according to individual peculiarities or idiosyncrasy has failed to produce any good effect, we generally find the *want of appetite* accompanied with other symptoms of derangement of the digestive functions, which may prove useful in aiding us to select a proper remedy to restore the natural tone of the stomach; this will be found among the medicines most useful in *Dyspepsia* and *Cardialgia*; namely, *Nux vomica*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cincona*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Lachesis*, *Sulphur*, and *Calcarea*.

ADMINISTRATION, the same as in *DYSPEPSIA*, (page 77,) which see.

NUX VOMICA is the principal remedy when the want of appetite can be traced to late hours, the habitual use of wine and coffee, sedentary and studious habits,—also when the following symptoms are present: dryness of mouth, tongue coated white with cracks or slimy mucus in the mouth, agustia, pyrosis, or insipidity of aliments,

accumulation of water in the mouth, aversion to food, vomiting or nausea, with pressure at the epigastrium, tension in the abdomen, costiveness or constipation, confusion in the head or giddiness, as if the results of intoxication, amnesia, and difficulty of fixing the mind to a train of application, weight in the occiput, tinnitus aurium, heaviness and aching in the limbs, uneasiness, and a feeling of working or dragging of the tendons in the lower extremities, or cramps, restlessness, and general irritability of disposition,—symptoms aggravated in the morning.

CHAMOMILE is frequently found useful after *Nuxvomica*, when, although considerable benefit has been derived, the whole train of symptoms are not removed. The following are its particular indications: restless sleep, sensation of fulness and aching in the head, heat and redness of the face, a degree of fever, and tongue thickly coated, yellowish, rough and cracked, anorexia and greenish diarrhœa, general sensibility of the nervous system. This remedy is especially called for when a bitter taste in the mouth, or vomiting of bile, or of greenish mucus ensues after eating, and is provoked by a fit of passion.

PULSATILLA. This remedy is specific in the affections arising from partaking of *over-rich* or *greasy food* or *pork*, or *pastry*, or of aliments causing *flatulence*, such as vegetables, or of food in the preparation of which rancid butter or lard has been used. The more immediate indications are, whitish tongue with cracks, bitter, salt, or foul taste in the mouth, sliminess of the mouth, scraping roughness or acidity at the pharynx, bitter eructations, aversion to warm food or to meat, distension of the abdomen, and particularly a feeling of tension under the false ribs, borborygmus, retarded or difficult defecation or diarrhœa, drawing in the limbs resembling

that presentment in ague, exacerbation of symptoms in the evening, in contradistinction to *Nux vomica*, which is generally in the morning. This remedy is well adapted to the mild lymphatic temperament, and also when there is a peculiar sensibility, with a dislike to conversation, and valuable when imperfect mastication is the cause of the affection. Finally, in cases where there is a marked aversion to tobacco, even when accustomed to its use. Moreover, this remedy will be frequently found of benefit in some cases, where *Chamomilla* has only temporarily relieved; but should a considerable degree of nervousness or even irritability remain after *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vomica* may be had recourse to.

CINCHONA in anorexia occurring during foggy weather when the air is charged with unwholesome vapours, or in the vicinity of marshy lands. The following are its indications: A sensation of constant satiety with general indifference to food and adipsia; tongue cracked or loaded with yellow or white coating; sensation of sinking and fluttering in the epigastrium (particularly when this symptom can be traced to the effects of tea); eructation after eating, sometimes also vomiting of ingesta; desire for highly-seasoned food, acids, pepper, and other condiments; general weakness, with inclination to assume the recumbent posture, and inability to remain long in one position; uncomfortable feeling of dry heat, or shivering and sensitiveness in the open air; retarded or interrupted sleep; general feeling of uneasiness, with moroseness and peevishness.

IPECACUANHA is indicated by the following symptoms: *Nausea* or *vomiting*, without foulness of the tongue, with dislike to food. Tobacco—even to smokers—has a nauseous taste and causes vomiting. This remedy is also

useful when the affection has arisen from *bolting* the food, particularly in the cases of children.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM, in cases when a great disposition to nausea and vomiting with foul tongue exists; anorexia, dryness of the mouth with great thirst, particularly during the *night*; accumulation of phlegm in the throat with continual *hawking*; or vomiting of slime and bile; frequent rising soon after meals of the food last partaken of; pain or disagreeable fulness at the epigastrium, frequently with sensibility to external pressure. In cases of recent standing with the above symptoms it is very speedily efficacious; and when relief does not quickly follow, the next mentioned remedy should be had recourse to.

BRYONIA in recent derangement of the stomach with anorexia. When we find thirst more during the day than through the night; with a sensation of dryness in the throat, extending down the oesophagus; chilliness; *yellow*, dark-brown, or white coated tongue, with cracks and constipation. When this medicine, after having been repeated in the course of eight to twelve hours, has not relieved, we should have recourse to *Antimonium crudum*; these two remedies frequently being found useful in assisting one another.

ARNICA. This remedy is valuable when the complaint has arisen from watchfulness; from not having devoted a sufficient number of hours to the period of rest; or from intense mental exertion, or from provocation or excitement. When from these causes the nervous system is powerfully effected; tongue coated *yellow*; taste foul, bitter, or sour, or nauseous or chalybeate, with offensive smell from the mouth; with rising of the food or eructations of the taste or smell of rotten eggs; aversion to smoking and desire for acids; sensation of

- fulness in the scrobiculus after meals, with inclination to vomit; distension of the abdomen, with pinching colic, relieved by doubling up the body, and renewed by drinking the smallest quantity of wine; passing off and then coming on with inclination to evacuate the bowels; stools watery and in small quantities, accompanied with tenesmus and expulsion of flatus, which momentarily relieves; also constipation with ineffectual urging to stool; general irritability and an impossibility of fixing the mind upon any subject; inclination to remain lying down, which relieves a heavy stupifying headach, which the least motion or even conversation increases.*

HEPAR SULPHURIS is useful in *chronic* cases of want of appetite with indigestion from the *slightest cause*, even with the most careful observance of diet. It is indicated by desire for high-seasoned dishes, acids, and wine; nausea, even inclination to vomit, particularly in the morning; or vomiting of bile and mucus; constipation and colic. This remedy is one of our chief antidotes to *Mercurius*, and consequently one best adapted to those affections arising from long continued use of Calomel.

ADMINISTRATION. One grain of the third trituration in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily fasting.

LACHESIS is a valuable remedy to follow *Hepar sulphuris* in obstinate cases, particularly when long-continued constipation is present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.00}{0}$ in the same manner as *Hepar sulphuris*.

* Hahnemann speaks of this medicine as inapplicable in cases of diarrhoea. Ruckert, however, mentions that he has cured some peculiar cases of this affection with Arnica. A number of the symptoms above given have been elicited by this medicine taken in the mother tincture in water, under my own observation.

In addition to the two last-mentioned remedies we may observe, that in the same class of cases the Tincture of Sulphur and Calcareo may be used with considerable advantage.

DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, ERUCTATIONS, &c.

Under this head we intend treating of a disorder which may arise in individuals of a generally unimpaired digestion — the characteristics also of *eructations* will serve to indicate the remedy for persons predisposed to this unpleasant affection.

The ordinary causes of derangement of the stomach are fat, greasy, indigestible or tainted food, flatulent vegetables, ices, stimulants, &c. and are so well known that it is hardly necessary here to enter upon them, particularly as they will be more specially noted under the different medicines.

THERAPEUTICS. When the symptoms of approaching stomachic derangement declare themselves immediately, or a few hours after a repast, a little strong black coffee is frequently a sufficient restorative.

Should, however, this fail to relieve, and sick headache and inclination to vomit be present, we should assist nature by tickling the fauces with a feather, and by giving tepid water to drink until the stomach has completely evacuated its contents. Should, however, on the following morning symptoms of deranged digestion continue, such as nausea, inclination to vomit, or vomiting, and disagreeable or offensive eructations, we should administer *ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM* $\frac{90}{12}$, one of our most useful remedies in this affection, and which rarely fails to at least afford some relief. It is peculiarly indicated

when the affection has arisen from drinking sour or impure wine.

BRYONIA $\frac{00}{8}$, a useful remedy in many cases of bitter eructations, also where constipation is present.

ARSENICUM $\frac{00}{8}$, acrid and bitter eructations with nausea and vomiting; also dry tongue, excessive thirst, salt taste in the mouth, and burning or violent pressure in the stomach, with diarrhœa or colic, and griping in the hypogastrium, particularly when from fruit or stale vegetables. It may in many cases be advantageously followed by *Carbo vegetabilis*, which see.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{00}{8}$, offensive eructations, constipation and confused headach, particularly if arising from previous intoxication or even slight over-indulgence in wine or stimulants; when possible, it should be taken the same night, as taken in the morning, although eventually relieving, it frequently causes an aggravation for a few hours.

ARNICA $\frac{00}{8}$, Eructations resembling rotten eggs.

PULSATILLA $\frac{00}{8}$, next to *Antimonium crudum*, the most important remedy in recent cases of deranged digestion, with eructations of ingesta, and almost specific when it has arisen from the effects of rich food; such as *pork* or pastry, or tainted meat, or from the effects of ices, cold fruits, or crude vegetables, particularly when the tongue is coated with mucus.

ACONITE $\frac{00}{8}$. When the affection owes its origin to partaking of sour beer, vinegar, or other acids, particularly when we find pressive pain in the stomach, great heat in the head, nausea, or actual vomiting of mucus, or even of blood.

HEPAR SULPHURIS $\frac{00}{8}$. Sour vomiting, attended with burning in the throat, colic, and diarrhœa.

CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{00}{12}$, although last mentioned, is
8*

not one of the least valuable remedies in this affection, and is often found particularly useful after *Pulsatilla* and *Arsenicum*, when indicated, in removing any symptoms that may remain; it is particularly useful where great susceptibility to the influence of the atmosphere, particularly to cold, exists, in sufferings arising from abuse of wine, and is peculiarly valuable in obstinate and chronic cases of deranged digestion when annoyance or inconvenience is felt after every meal, even amounting to nausea and vomiting, and where the pit of the stomach is tender on pressure.

ADMINISTRATION of the medicines. A single dose, as above noted, is ordinarily all required; when, however, vomiting and other severe symptoms declare themselves, it may be better to dissolve four or five globules in eight or ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give one from time to time, according to the exigency of the case.*

FLATULENCE.

This affection, and the sufferings it entails, are generally found in individuals of weak digestion, and many also suffer from it immediately on taking cold in the abdomen or feet; it is also, as well known, a common result of errors in diet, and the too frequent indulgence in vegetables and fruits; in corpulent individuals the sufferings arising from this complaint, such as difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the limbs, confusion of the head, and swelling of the face, especially in hypochondriacal subjects, are most distressing.

* A small quantity of finely powdered charcoal in a little good French brandy will be found an excellent corrective for any unpleasant effect arising from having partaken of tainted meat or fish.

However, with a proper attention to regimen, and suitable medical treatment, it is rarely very difficult to remove.

As an accompaniment of deranged digestion, it has also been noticed under Dyspepsia.

Against this complaint the most careful preservatives are avoiding cold, exposure in cold damp weather, very cold drinks, or distending the stomach with a large quantity of warm fluid, particularly strong tea or coffee : each patient should also study his own digestion, and carefully refrain from partaking of any species of aliment which experience has found liable to produce flatulency. Sedentary habits, also, should be avoided, and a proper portion of the day devoted to exercise in the open air.

THERAPEUTICS. In the treatment of this disease, the following medicines have been found most frequently called for : *Cinchona*, *Arsenicum*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Colchicum*, and *Tincture of Sulphur*. Of these *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* are most frequently required.

ADMINISTRATION. Four globules dissolved in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every half hour till relief ensues ; after which a dose every four or five days, to counteract the tendency to this affection.

CINCHONA \bar{r} . When the affection can be traced to tea or warm drinks, an hour or two after a hearty meal, by which the process of indigestion has been interrupted, or to debility, loss of humours from venesection, or the continued use of purgatives, or to deranged digestion arising from flatulent food, with painful tension and distension of the abdomen, or when, on the occasional expulsion of flatus, a sensation of tension is felt in the umbilical region ; another indication for this remedy is where coldness or shuddering is experienced after drinking.

ARSENICUM \bar{g} , where the last-mentioned symptom has not been relieved by the foregoing medicine.

NUX VOMICA \bar{g} . In cases where the flatulence is attended with sensation of pressure at the pit of the stomach, causing dyspnœa and a feeling as if the clothing were too tight, or a sensation of pressure as from a stone, particularly when the affection arises from an habitual use of coffee, or sedentary habits.

PULSATILLA \bar{g} , when the affection has arisen from having eaten of rich or greasy food, after which a copious draught of water has been partaken of, and the abdomen is swollen with a pain as from a bruise, with borborygmus.

COLCHICUM \bar{g} , when from a considerable accumulation of wind the abdomen is extremely distended, or as it might be expressed, inflated, amounting almost to tympanitis, and sounds *like a drum on striking it with the hand*—without any marked pain, but with heat and difficulty of respiration.

When the flatulence occurs very frequently, in fact, where a marked predisposition to it exists, we must have recourse to TINCTURE OF SULPHUR \bar{g} .

Although I have pointed out the remedies best suited to the cases of this affection most ordinarily occurring, and have also treated of the same subject under Dyspepsia and Colic, to which the reader is referred, I still think it advisable to add a few medicines which bear particularly upon this disorder, and deserve a careful study. They are *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Belladonna*, *Lycopodium*, *Cocculus*, *Natrum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Zincum foliatum*, *Magnetis polus arctus*, *Agnus castus*, *Ferrum*, *Graphites*.

SPASM OF THE STOMACH.

Gastrodynia. Cardialgia.

DIAGNOSIS. Contractive and spasmodic or gnawing pains at the epigastrium, extending to the chest and back, attended with anxiety, nausea, eructation or vomiting, with faintness and coldness of the extremities : the patient is sometimes relieved by emission of ascending flatus, and when complicated with pyrosis, by a discharge of a quantity of limpid fluid, occasionally headache and constipation are present. In some cases the pains are very slight, but there are always some, and a degree of anxiety, with nausea, increased by taking food ; it seems generally to arise from an abnormal state of the nerves of the stomach, and is generally accompanied by a disease of the liver, spleen, or pancreas, or by scirrhus of the stomach or duodenum. Although the real seat and nature of this disorder may be somewhat obscure, yet upon one point we may rest perfectly satisfied, that even where it exists as a primary and idiopathic disease, the digestive function rarely fails to be considerably impaired during its progress : it is also a very frequent attendant upon gout. This disease *very rarely* occurs before the age of puberty. The paroxysms last for a longer or shorter time, and return in many instances periodically, and may be brought on by partaking of improper articles of diet, or in severe cases, by any solid food whatsoever.

The chief articles to be avoided by an individual suffering from this malady are—crude, uncooked vegetable substances, such as salads, cheese, new bread, sweetmeats, cherries, nuts, olives, and roasted chesnuts ; and stimulants of all kinds, whether tea, coffee, alcoholic or fermented drinks.

The CAUSES are, long fasting between meals very hot or cold drinks, an habitual use of ardent spirits, of indigestible food, worms, and in some instances, perhaps, exposure to cold or damp weather.

It is a more frequent affection to the female than the male sex, frequently occurring after the cessation of the usual monthly discharge, or from any interruption of its usual course; in such instances it is frequently accompanied with hysteria; syncope, and may pass on to vomiting of blood.

Notwithstanding the usually intractable nature of this affection, it has been treated with marked success by the method about to be pointed out.

THERAPEUTICS. *Nux vomica* is the principal, and in most cases, the most appropriate remedy against spasms of the stomach, and particularly in cases where this affection can be attributed to the long-continued use of strong coffee, or to an excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors; it is, moreover, of essential service, in many cases of the same disorder which have arisen after the suppression of chronic or hemorrhoidal discharges; the following are the immediate symptoms which call for the administration of this medicine: *Constriction, pressure, squeezing, and spasm* in the stomach, accompanied with the sensation as if the clothes were *too tight at the waist*, or as if flatus were pent up in the hypochondria. This sensation, as well as the pains before mentioned, become generally increased *after a meal, or after partaking of coffee*: in addition to which a feeling of depression or constriction is experienced at the chest, which, in many cases, extends to between the shoulders and the lower part of the back. Frequently also nausea, accumulation of clear water in the mouth, or

risings of sour bitter fluids, attended with a sensation of burning in the throat and gullet (pyrosis); sour or putrid taste in the mouth, vomiting of ingesta, flatulent distension of the bowels, *constipation*, aching in the forehead, palpitation of the heart, and anxiety. When these symptoms become aggravated *in the morning*, or when the patient is occasionally awakened out of his sleep by the spasmodic attack, this remedy is still more certainly indicated.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} in a dessert-spoonful of water, given at night when practicable, and repeated in six hours if necessary; or in chronic cases with a constant pain, six globules of the same potency may be dissolved in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, and a dose taken every evening until finished. Of this, as of all the other medicines, we may administer a dose from two to four hours before an expected paroxysm, when the Cardialgia returns periodically, or when from some imprudence in diet we have reason to apprehend an attack. This precaution, if it fails altogether to check it, will nevertheless greatly modify it. Should *Nux vomica* merely afford a temporary benefit, followed by renewed aggravation, and in cases where the disorder returns again after it has been for a time suppressed by *Nux*, we should repeat that remedy; and if it then fail to afford relief, *Carbo vegetabilis* will generally complete the cure. Should this fail, particularly where the affection is traceable to the suppression of some chronic eruption, Tincture of SULPHUR ought to be administered. This medicine, as well as *Pulsatilla* and *Sepia*, whose value in such cases we shall notice under their several heads, is particularly useful in gastrodynia in females, arising from any disturbance of the menstrual function.

ADMINISTRATION. Of the *Carbo vegetabilis* we may

dissolve $\frac{6}{12}$ in eight tea-spoonfuls of water, and give one morning and evening until finished. Of the Tincture of Sulphur $\frac{6}{8}$ in the same manner.

In some cases also, where no improvement results from the exhibition of *Nux vomica*, the following should be consulted: *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Cocculus*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Ignatia amara*, *Cinchona*, *Staphysagria*, *Stannum*, *Bryonia*, *Platina*, *Senega*, *Ratanhia*, and *Arnica montana*. Of course, also, a preference should be given from the first to that medicine whose symptoms approach most closely to those under which the patient is suffering.

CHAMOMILLA (3). For the employment of this remedy the principal indications are *pressure, as if from a stone in the pit of the stomach*, or *painful pressure at the præcordial region*, as if the heart would be crushed, *flatulent distension* at the same part, as also of the hypochondria and abdomen, with shortness of breath, anxiety, and throbbing headach. *Mitigation* of the above symptoms *on partaking of coffee* (a distinguishing mark between the indications of this remedy and those of *Nux vomica*.)

In obstinate cases, where *Chamomilla* fails, notwithstanding the apparent similarity of the symptoms, *BELLADONNA* (6) ought to be substituted for it; also when we meet gnawing pressure, or spasmodic tension in the pit of the stomach, *relieved on bending backwards and holding in the breath*, further spasm of the stomach, which recur daily during dinner, or else pain of so violent a nature as to deprive the patient of consciousness.

COCCULUS (6) in many cases of this complaint is particularly indicated, when in addition to the usual symptoms there are constipation and constructive pains over the entire abdomen, with flatulency and accumulation of

water in the mouth, and alleviation of the sufferings on the recurrence of the latter symptoms.

IPECACUANHA (3) is also useful in cases of this affection, when the paroxysms are accompanied with nausea, vomiting, dull darting pains in the pit of the stomach, and sensation of *excessive uneasiness* in the same region.

PULSATILLA (6). In cases with shooting pains in the stomach, *which are aggravated by movement, and particularly by making a false step*. Pulsatilla is also one of the most appropriate remedies when the attacks are followed by vomiting, or accompanied by violent tension and squeezing, or throbbing and sensation of anxiety about the pit of the stomach, increase of pain after eating, or more particularly a feeling of pressure and pinching after dinner, with a relaxed state of the bowels, or a disposition thereto. It is, as well as *Sulphur* and *Sepia*, called for in cases of this affection, arising from suppressed menstruation.

SEPIA (12). Gastrodynia arising from suppressed or difficult menstruation, and may in general cases advantageously follow Pulsatilla; it is indicated by most of the sufferings that arise taking place after a meal, by pressure in the stomach as from a stone, and by a *burning pain* in the epigastrium and scrobiculus; by restoring singly, or in conjunction with Pulsatilla and Sulphur, the menstrual flux, it frequently removes the Cardialgia and hysteria consequent upon this derangement, or at least places the affection in such a position that it is easily cured by some other medicine, closely corresponding to the remaining symptoms.

IGNATIA AMARA (12) is indicated under nearly similar circumstances as the foregoing remedy, with the exception of the state of the bowels, the Ignatia being more

appropriate to cases attended with costiveness, and where the inclination to vomit is absent, or when the affection has been caused by grief, anxiety, &c.

CINCHONA (6) is of great service in most cases of spasms of the stomach with general weakness, arising from loss of humours, the result of *bloodletting*, or repeated hemorrhages, abuse of emetics or *aperients*, too long-continued suckling, &c.; further indicated by great weakness of digestion, distension, and uncomfortable weight, pressure, or pains in the stomach after eating, so that the patient feels much easier when fasting; these latter are the more immediate indications for the employment of this medicine.

STAPHYSAGRIA (6). This is useful in some cases of this complaint, and is particularly applicable when there is acute pressive tension and squeezing about the pit of the stomach, which sometimes obstructs the breathing, *but which is relieved by bending the body forward*. When the pain partakes of a marked tensive character, and *extends to the region of the navel*; but when there is sensibility of the region of the stomach on external pressure, with shortness of breath, anxiety, and nausea, STANNUM (12) will be found more appropriate.

BRYONIA (12). This medicine is more particularly adapted to the milder cases of cardialgia, with *painful pressure*, or a feeling of *disagreeable fulness* in the stomach after a meal, which occasionally becomes converted into a feeling of constriction, and cutting or pinching, which is *relieved by eructation and external pressure*. This remedy is moreover still more clearly indicated when the symptoms are generally accompanied with severe headach, or painful pressure in various parts of the head, causing a sensation as if the bones of the cranium would be burst asunder; increase of the sufferings by movement, habitual costiveness.

PLATINA (30). *Spasm of the stomach* in females, occurring particularly at the *monthly period*, and especially when the catamenia at the same time are generally *very copious* and of *too long duration*.

SENEGA (6) will be found efficacious, in cases with painful pressure and burning in the stomach, especially at night.

RATANHIA (6). Spasm of the stomach, or painful constrictive pain, relieved by eructation, with loss of appetite, hiccough, distension of the abdomen, costiveness, and frequent micturition.

ARNICA MONTANA (6), in spasm or pains in the stomach, which have originated in the effects of a strain, or from a *blow*, &c., will be found specific. It is, however, also an excellent remedy when there is a sense of *pressure* as from a stone, or of fulness in the stomach and in scrobiculus, *constrictive* pain in the stomach and the *præcordial region*, shooting pain in the pit of the stomach, with painful pressure or aching, extending to the back, and tightness of the chest, increased by eating, drinking, and external pressure.

ADMINISTRATION. In most cases these medicines may be exhibited in the same manner as already noted under Carbo vegetabilis and Sulphur. (See also remarks upon Nux vomica.) In severe cases six globules of the potency named after each medicine may be dissolved in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and one given every two, four, or six hours, according to the results obtained; for example, in individuals of delicate organization it may sometimes be needful to give a less number of globules, and to select a higher potency, the thirtieth. And in many cases marked benefit has resulted from varying the potency.

These are the principal remedies to be employed against the ordinary cases of Cardialgia; in those of a

more *complicated* character, or with disease of some of the neighbouring organs, such as the liver, spleen, &c., a homœopathic adviser ought to be consulted.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. *Hematemesis.*

DIAGNOSIS. Blood evacuated by vomiting, sometimes pure, (generally venous,) of a dark colour, but sometimes of a bright red; it is occasionally mixed with bile, food, &c.; the quantity varies; blood is also occasionally discharged in coagula by stool.

Premonitory Symptoms. Weight, pressure, fulness or tensive pain or spasm in the hypogastric and hypochondriacal regions; griping and colic; burning heat in the region of the stomach; anxiety, particularly on partaking of food or drink, or on pressure on the stomach; saltish taste in the mouth; impaired appetite and nausea; giddiness, syncope, cold perspiration; sometimes, also, an intermittent pulsation is preceptible at the scrobiculus.

Some only of the preceding symptoms may be present previous to the attack, and others during its course when it has been very severe, or frequently renewed; we often find wild delirium or wandering, accompanied with spasms and a gradually increasing weakness and remission of pulse with frequent syncope.

The most frequent causes of this affection are the sudden suppression of any sanguineous discharge, and the consequent determination of blood to the stomach; it is consequently apt to declare itself after a stoppage of the hæmorrhoidal flux, and is a very common affection in females from the suppression or cessation of the catamenia, in which case, as before remarked under that affection, it is frequently preceded by CARDIALGIA. Other causes are scirrhus of the stomach, internal lesions or

injury of that organ from swallowing sharp substances, or from worms ; poisons, drastic purgative, or emetic drugs, external contusion, obstruction of important viscera, or a change in the constituent principles of the blood itself ; the direct cause is the bursting of some of the vessels of the stomach.

The dangers arising from the use of *powerful astringents* are, inflammation or subsequent induration of the stomach, or putrid gastric fever.

THERAPEUTICS. Although it is scarcely probable that an individual, not properly qualified, would think of treating a severe case of this affection, yet it may be advisable to point out such remedies as experience has proved to be most servicable in it as ordinarily met with—premising, however, that when it arises from any organic disease, a different course may be necessary, although in such instances of course a physician is requisite, who will treat according to the existing cause when that can be clearly ascertained.

When it occurs in females from the non-appearance or suppression of the monthly discharge, or from its final cessation, see articles **CHLOROSIS**, **AMENORRHŒA**, **CES-SATIO MENSIIUM** ; from worms, see **HELMINTHIASIS**. Poisonous substances, see **POISONS**. Disease of the spleen, consult **SPLENITIS**.

We may now proceed to the consideration of the remedies above alluded to.

ACONITUM. When the premonitory symptoms above given declare themselves, and particularly when a considerable degree of fever precede the attack.

ADMINISTRATION. In most cases a drop of the tincture of the sixth potency, but when the fever runs high the third, in an ounce of water, giving a dessert-spoonful,

repeating in half an hour, and then every hour till the fever abates : in this mode, if taken in time, we may often, by calming the circulation, prevent an attack.

NUX VOMICA. In a decidedly plethoric constitution with a marked stomachic or abdominal congestion, with a tendency to constipation, particularly when arising from suppression of hemorrhoids, or if the menstrual flux, or from indulgence in vinous, spiritous or fermented liquors, and still further indicated by irritability of temper.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, repeated in from three to twelve hours, according to the exigences of the case.

PULSATILLA. The value of this remedy is noticed in the diseases of females above mentioned, it is also in many cases found more suitable than *Nux vomica* for males when of lymphatic temperament and mild disposition. Some of the best indications for this medicine will be found under **DYSPEPSIA**, **CARDIALGIA**, and **DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH**. **ADMINISTRATION** the same as *Nux vomica*.

CINCHONA. When a quantity of blood has been already vomited, this remedy from its power of restoring the energy of the system, after debilitating losses, is clearly indicated ; it should also be chosen when the patient has had a severe attack of hæmatemesis, which has ceased of itself, but still left great weakness.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, after which, if a slight aggravation ensue, we must wait quietly until it passes off ; and while improvement continues progressing, refrain from repeating ; and after forty-eight to seventy-two hours, we may give a second dose ; but if no marked alteration of any kind declare itself, or if the disease advance, we may repeat in from four to six hours the same dose.

ARNICA. One of our most important remedies in severe cases, and especially when occurring in individuals of a robust constitution, of a sanguine temperament, and choleric disposition. It is further indicated when the patient complains of pains resembling the results of a contusion in all the extremities.

ADMINISTRATION. In severe cases, a drop of the tincture at the third potency in an ounce of water. A dessert-spoonful every three hours, desisting if a medicinal action declares itself, and lengthening the intervals according to the amelioration that takes place. In mild attacks, $\frac{90}{8}$, repeated every six or even every twelve hours, have been found sufficient.

TINCTURE OF SULPHUR is useful in strumous habits, or when the affection has risen from suppressed hæmorrhoids; its value, also, in cases of abnormal menstruation will be pointed out in the proper place.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9000}{8}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening for two days, and if no severe symptoms direct our attention to another remedy, it should be allowed to continue its action for a week or fortnight, as long as a gradual improvement is going on; in fact, in such constitutions we should take every opportunity between the intervals of the attacks, of giving a dose or two of this medicine, should no other better calculated to combat this tendency appear to merit a preference.

The following remedies also deserve a careful study: Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, (when from a chill with spasmodic affection, &c.) Arsenicum and Secale cornutum (scirrhus), Phosphorus, Carbo vegetabilis, Millefolium, Cantharides, Calcareæ carbonica, Lycopodium, Natrum muriaticum, Zincum and Causticum, under peculiar circumstances, and as tending to eradicate the predisposition to such affections.

DIET. The rules already given under Cardialgia, should be observed, but with still greater strictness ; no solid food must be partaken of ; all drinks should be cold ; animal jellies, preparations of milk, light puddings, and broths, merely tepid, may be allowed in cases where the patient may require such nourishment—but nothing more must be taken than is absolutely necessary for that purpose ; immediately after an attack, no food should be given for some hours, and then very cautiously, and in small quantity. It is evident that in such cases, absolute rest, both mental and bodily, is essentially requisite.

CONSTIPATION. *Obstructio Alvi.*

We have now to treat of an affection which so frequently baffles the skill of the practitioners of the old school ; their leading cause of failure is their ignorance of the great curative principle, and consequent proceeding upon a system opposed to the operations of nature. This affection is generally sympathetic with some other derangement of the organism, and, consequently, in our treatment of different diseases, we have had frequent occasion to allude to it. One of the leading causes of aggravation and excessive obstinacy in the Constipation, most closely approaching to an idiopathic form, is the practice of flying to aperient medicines on the slightest appearance of costiveness, under the absurd idea that *keeping the bowels open* is a species of panacea against disease of every description. Many mothers are so possessed with this idea, that they are continually administering physic to their children, without the slightest apparent call for it, and thus lay the foundation of dyspepsia, and other visceral derangements in after-life. Many a slight case of costiveness which, if left to nature,

would have disappeared of itself, leaving no ill consequences, has, by an ill-judged administration of aperients, been converted into obstinate Constipation, embittering existence and predisposing the constitution to a variety of diseases in after-life. To prevent misconception upon this point, we may remark that we by no means undervalue a regular state of the bowels ; but when costiveness shows itself we happily possess remedies calculated to restore the balance of the system ; and in obstinate cases do not content ourselves with simply alleviating the symptoms, but mainly direct our attention to the permanent removal of the affection.

Many of the principal causes of this disorder, besides that mentioned, are the same with those particularized under INDIGESTION or Dyspepsia.

THERAPEUTICS. In trivial cases it will be found sufficient to pay proper attention to diet, to avoid too dry or indigestible food, masticate properly, to partake of meat only once a day, and to take sufficient exercise in the open air. Should this course not have the desired effect, we must choose one or more of the following remedies : namely, *Opium*, *Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Platina*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Plumbum metallicum*, or *Sulphur*.

OPIUM is chiefly to be selected in recent cases when Constipation is not habitual, but when there is a want of power to relieve the bowels, with a feeling of constriction ; pulsation and sense of weight in the abdomen, dull, heavy pain in the stomach, parched mouth, and want of appetite, *determination of blood to the head*, with redness of the face, and headach.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{99}{3}$, in a little water, repeated in twelve hours if no benefit result.

BRYONIA is especially useful in constipation occurring in warm weather, and in persons of an irritable or obstinate disposition, with a tendency to be easily chilled and subject to rheumatism; it is further indicated when constipation arises from disordered stomach, and is attended with determination of *blood to the head, and headach*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{99}{30}$, in water, repeated in twenty-four hours, even if partial relief ensue.

NUX VOMICA. This remedy is particularly useful when constipation results from too heavy a meal, indigestible food and stimulating liquids; or in chronic cases arising from long-continued indulgence in vinous, fermented, or spirituous drinks, or coffee, or from sedentary habits or excessive study. It is peculiarly adapted to persons of irascible and lively temper, with *determination of blood to the head, and headach*, unfitness for exercise, disturbed sleep, and a feeling of general oppression or heaviness; frequent and ineffectual efforts to relieve the bowels, attended with sensation of stricture. It is, as remarked under dyspepsia, particularly indicated for individuals subject to hemorrhoids.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{99}{30}$, taken in a little water towards evening, and repeated for two consecutive evenings, unless a marked improvement declare itself. In chronic cases $\frac{6}{30}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one each night at bedtime.

PULSATILLA has nearly the same indications as *Nux vomica*, with the characteristic distinction of temperament before noted under Dyspepsia. It is also partly indicated in cases of indigestion brought about by rich or greasy food, and when accompanied with moroseness and shivering.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0000}{12}$ in four teaspoonfuls of water, one morning and evening.

PLATINA is a useful remedy when constipation has been brought about by travelling, when opium has failed, or especially when the constriction is attended with straining.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0000}{30}$ in the same manner as *Pulsatilla*.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM. Obstinate constipation, with ineffectual efforts; painful retraction and constriction of the anus; or evacuation of tenacious, hard, bullet-shaped fæces.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

NATRUM MURIATICUM. This remedy will sometimes be found efficacious when many others have failed to relieve, particularly in chronic and extremely obstinate cases.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

SULPHUR is one of the best remedies in the relief of habitual constipation, and particularly when hemorrhoids are present, or a disposition to them exists.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{5}{30}$ in six dessert-spoonfuls of water. One to be taken morning and evening until finished.

VERATRUM. Constipation, chiefly from inactivity of the rectum, with heat and headach.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Sulphur*.

ALUMINA. Constipation from an absence of peristaltic motion; fæces hard, dry, broken, evacuated with considerable exertion of the abdominal muscles and forcing, and sometimes marked with blood.

There are several other remedies useful in obstinate and complicated cases of this affection, the treatment of which, however, requires considerable experience and a good knowledge of disease, and of the *Materia Medica*.

PILES. HEMORRHOIDS.

DIAGNOSIS. Varices or effusion of blood within the cellular tissue of the rectum, either within of without the anus ; or protrusion and filling of one or more of the inner foldings of the same intestine, (internal or external piles,) and with or without bleeding, (open or blind piles,) preceded or accompanied by pains in the back, sacrum, and abdomen ; sensation of itching, picking, tickling, burning, or pressing at the rectum, sometimes extending to the adjacent parts, with, in general, constipation and not unfrequently derangements of the urinary functions.

The predisposing cause is attributable to a constitutional taint ; among the exciting causes are habitual costiveness, severe exertion on horseback, prolapsus, use of drastic medicines, stimulating diet, the use of vinous, alcoholic, and fermented drinks, and coffee, and suppression of long-continued discharges, sedentary habits, &c.

During the treatment of this affection it is of the utmost importance to attend strictly to the homœopathic rules for diet. *Strong or heating drinks*, such as *wines, coffee, tea, and stimulating or highly-seasoned food* of all kinds are particularly to be avoided. Sedentary habits and the use of soft cushions or chairs materially tend to aggravate the affection. The painful practice amongst surgeons of removing the hemorrhoidal excrescences by means of the knife or ligature is much to be deprecated ; for, independent of the danger not unfrequently attending the operation, it may occasion serious consequences by metastasis of the congestion, to some of the noble viscera ; and besides that in a great number of cases it wholly fails, and the disease returns, and sometimes in an aggravated form.

THERAPEUTICS. The medicines most used in this affection are *Aconitum*, *Nux vomica*, *Sulphur*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Pulsatilla*, *Platina*, *Ignatia*, *Antimonium crudum*, and *Cinchona*.

ADMINISTRATION, as follows, except where particularly specified to the contrary: six globules of the potency marked after each medicine, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, giving one morning and evening until finished, and in ordinary cases allowing this exhibition to continue its action for a week or ten days.

ACONITE, although not specific in its curative action, is useful in allaying pain when considerable and distressing inflammation exists, and may in such cases precede the administration of each of the following medicines, which are among the principal remedial agents in this disease:

ADMINISTRATION. ooo in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every six hours, until the inflammation abates; twenty-four hours after which we may have recourse to one of the other remedies mentioned.

NUX VOMICA 30 , as we have before had occasion to remark, is a most valuable remedy in this affection; it is equally efficacious against both descriptions; it is particularly indicated for individuals who lead a sedentary life, or who indulge in the use of coffee or stimulating liquids, and for females during pregnancy. When hemorrhoids are present, attended with shooting, burning, or itching pains; shooting and jerking pain, as if from bruises in the loins, rendering it difficult to rise or walk in an erect position, and when they are accompanied by constipation and the other symptoms described under **INDIGESTION** or **DYSPEPSIA**.

SULPHUR 30 , may follow the administration of *Nux vomica*, and an alternation at intervals of from a week to

ten days of these remedies frequently effects a cure in cases of long standing.

ARSENICUM $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Hemorrhoids accompanied by *burning* and *shooting* pains, heat and agitation, and sometimes prostration of strength.

BELLADONNA $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Moist hemorrhoids, with an insufferable pain in the sacral region, as if the back would break or be rent asunder.

REPAR SULPHURIS may follow *Belladonna* should that medicine fail to, or only partially relieve these symptoms.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the third trituration in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every six hours until finished.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON $\frac{8}{\text{gr}}$. When the violent pain mentioned under *Belladonna* still continues severe, and particularly if relieved by motion.

CAPSICUM $\frac{17}{\text{gr}}$. When a burning sensation exists, attended with considerable itching and diarrhoea.

PULSATILLA $\frac{17}{\text{gr}}$. Discharge of blood and mucus during stool, and at other times with painful smarting and sensation of excoriation in the hemorrhoids, pains in the back, pallid countenance and disposition to fainting.

PLATINA $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$, when there is frequent inclination to go to stool, followed by a very scanty and difficult evacuation, *succeeded by general shuddering and a feeling of weakness in the abdomen*; frequent creeping, itching, and piercing at the anus, particularly in the evening; violent dull pinching in the lower intestine, and discharge of blood during stool, and at other times.

IGNATIA $\frac{17}{\text{gr}}$. Itching and creeping, also sensation of constriction and excoriation in the anus, and prickings extending deep into the lower intestine; discharge of blood or of bloody mucus, and rumbling noise in the ab-

domen, and protrusion of the lower intestine, accompanied with acute pain.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM \mathbb{I} . Discharge of mucus and of blood at every stool, *followed by severe colic* and pain in the hemorrhoids, with throbbing, itching, and burning at the anus, and discharge of viscous acrid moisture, *particularly at night*; frequent determination to the head, with bleeding at the nose; stiffness in the back, shooting pains in the loins, burning and rheumatic pains in the limbs, flatulence and constipation.

CINCHONA \mathcal{Q} , is valuable when there has been much loss of blood, and consequent debility.

These are the principal remedies to be employed in the treatment of hemorrhoids; and when judiciously selected, will be certain to afford the desired relief, provided the patient is careful to adhere strictly to the rules we have laid down in our introductory remarks to this affection. In severe cases, of long standing, much patience and perseverance is required before the disease can be permanently removed.

PROTRUSION OF THE INTESTINE.

Prolapsus Ani.

By this term is understood the protrusion of a portion of the mucous membrane of the lower intestine: it is of much more frequent occurrence in children than adults, and takes place during *straining* when at stool, or when urinating. The reduction of the protruded portion of intestine is easily effected by gentle pressure with the thumbs, or thumb and forefinger, which have previously been dipped in oil.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in this affection, are *Ignatia*, *Nux vomica*, *Mercurius*, and *Sulphur*.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as in hemorrhoids; in children under ten years of age, one to two globules, in the quantity of water stated.

IGNATIA $\overline{12}$, is particularly efficacious in mild or sensitive temperaments, attended with constipation.

NUX VOMICA, $\overline{30}$ is indicated for persons of irritable, or lively disposition, and addicted to high and stimulating diet, with a tendency to hemorrhoids and constipation.

MERCURIUS $\overline{8}$, is particularly suited for children, in whom the disease is attended with hardness and swelling of the abdomen, and where the straining is excessive.

SULPHUR is one of the best remedies for the permanent removal of the disease. When the affection is obstinate and a peculiar taint exists, we must have recourse to a regular course of treatment.

ADMINISTRATION. $\overline{90}$ repeated in five or six days.

COLIC. *Enteralgia.*

DIAGNOSIS. Griping, tearing, gnawing, or shooting pain in the bowels, chiefly confined to the region of the navel, generally attended with a painful distension of the abdomen with spasmodic contraction, and sometimes accompanied with vomiting and costiveness, or diarrhœa.

The general exciting causes of this complaint are, acid fruits and indigestible substances; cold in the feet, drinking cold beverages when heated, constipation, worms, &c. It is frequently also a concomitant symptom of some other derangement, but occurs equally often as the primary disease. We shall here content ourselves with giving the symptoms under the medicines, without entering upon the different varieties of this affection. One of the distinctive characteristics between this malady and internal inflammation, is the pain being somewhat relieved by pressure.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in its treatment are, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Cocculus*, *Colocynth*, and *Coffea*.

ADMINISTRATION. Four globules at the potency named, dissolve in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every half-hour until relief is obtained, and afterwards a dose given every four or five days, to combat the disposition to this affection when such exists.

NUX VOMICA γ is a valuable remedy in either flatulent or hemorrhoidal colic, and is particularly indicated when there is a sensation of *fulness and tightness* at the upper part of the waist; deep seated or cutting pains in the abdomen, with *acute and hard, pressive, and forcing-down* sensation, compelling the sufferer to bend double; violent cutting pains in the hypogastrium; confused headach, with occasional loss of consciousness; respiration short and difficult; flatulence, aggravation of the pains on the slightest motion, generally disappearing when at rest; violent pain in the loins, and sensation of internal heat and obstruction; *constipation*, coldness and numbness in the hands and feet during the paroxysm; at the monthly period in females, when we find weight or violent deep-seated aching pain in the abdomen, and aching in the sacral region; dragging pains extending to the thigh; aching and creeping sensation in the same part when sitting; painful pressure towards the rectum.

PULSATILLA γ , is more useful in the affection occurring in females, when coming on periodically in the evening; also when there are present a disagreeable *tightness and distension* of the abdomen and of the upper part of the waist; pulsation in the pit of the stomach, *aggravation of the suffering when at rest or in the evening*, attended with *shivering, which increases* with the pains, and is mitigated by motion; severe bruising pains in the

loins, especially when rising up; when it has arisen from overloading the stomach, or from rich greasy food, with inclination to vomit, *flatulence*, diarrhœa, paleness of the face, livid circle round the eyes, and headach; also in hemorrhoidal colic, with fulness of the veins of the hands and forehead, restlessness anxiety, and sleeplessness.

CHAMOMILLA γ . Sensation as if the intestines were gathered into a ball, and as if the abdomen were empty, with *tearing* and *drawing* pains, attended with excessive anxiety and restlessness; *distension under the lower ribs and in the pit of the stomach*; incarcerated flatulency, sometimes nausea, *bitter vomiting*, followed by desire to relieve the bowels, and *bilious diarrhœa*; livid circles round the eyes, alternate paleness and redness of the face; the pains come on particularly at night, at other times early in the morning or after a meal. This remedy, as before stated, is particularly adapted for children or irritable temperaments. It is also useful when colic has arisen from cold in the feet, or checked perspiration. Although in most instances *Chamomilla* is of itself sufficient, it has been sometimes found useful to precede it by a dose of *Aconite*.

BELLADONNA γ , when there is *protrusion of the transverse section of the great intestine*, which becomes distended like a *pad*, attended with colic-like pain, doubling up the body, which is relieved by pressure on the part; also severe bearing-down pains, aggravated by motion; at other times there is a sensation as if the above swelling had been removed downwards, deep into the abdomen, with feeling of bearing-down of the whole intestines; also *spasmodic constrictions* in the abdomen, with burning pain lower down or in the small of the back; or pain under the ribs, as if a *number of nails were holding the*

intestines. The symptoms are also attended with a liquid or puriform species of diarrhœa, and swelling of the veins of the head; the pains are sometimes so violent as almost to deprive the patient of reason.

COCULUS γ is indicated when there are severe constrictive or spasmodic pains in the *lower part of the abdomen*, with great flatulence, fulness, and distension of the entire abdomen, with nausea and difficulty of breathing; also when there is a sensation of emptiness, tearing and burning pains in the intestines, sometimes with squeezing, tearing and pulling pains, excessive anguish and nervous excitement, and constipation.

COLOCYNTH γ . In the majority of violent and obstinate cases, we find this a valuable remedy; it is indicated when the pains are excessively violent, and of a *constrictive* or *spasmodic* character, or resembling stabbing and *cutting, as if from knives*; sometimes a sensation of clawing and pinching, tenderness of the abdomen, with a pain as from a blow; or *distension* of the abdomen; at other times a sense of emptiness is experienced, cramps and shivering, or tearing pains in the legs; during the continuance of the attack, excessive restlessness, agitation, and tossing about from the violence of the pain; when the pains come on, they continue without any apparent intermission; after their disappearance, a sensation of bruising remains, and the sufferer feels as though the intestines were held together by thin threads, likely to break from the slightest motion. Both this remedy and *Chamomilla* are particularly efficacious in the so-called bilious colic, being indicated by the diarrhœa and bilious vomiting attending it, and in cases where poison has been the exciting cause.

ARSENICUM γ in colic, arising from disordered stomach, with nausea, vomiting; diarrhœa, with green or

yellow evacuation, violent gripping headach, paleness of the face, and blue marks round the eyes.

COFFEA γ , is valuable when we have to deal with colic with excessive pains, attended with great agitation, anxiety, and tossing about, grinding of the teeth, convulsions, suffocative, oppressive despair, acidity, coldness of the body and extremities. It is also useful in some kinds of menstrual colic, with a sensation as if the abdomen were rent asunder; or with fulness and pressure in the abdomen and violent spasms which extend to the chest. Cutting pains in the intestines as if divided by a knife. The pains present so violent as almost to drive the patient to distraction, and cause him to bend double, and draw up his limbs; violent spasms in all his members.

In cases of colic, arising suddenly from indigestible food, a cup of black coffee, without milk or sugar, will frequently afford relief, by causing the stomach to free itself from the cause of annoyance; in instances where that article has not been made one of ordinary beverage. For colic arising from worms, see *WORMS*.

LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.

Diarrhœa.

DIAGNOSIS. Fluid discharge from the intestines in increased quantity.

This affection is simply an increase of the peristaltic action of the intestinal canal, and is so well known under its different forms, that I shall simply allude to the principal exciting causes, and then proceed to the treatment.

The exciting causes are acid, indigestible food, a check of perspiration, sudden changes of temperature,

the prolonged use of powerful purgatives, which, although still more frequently the cause of constipation, nevertheless, by producing irritation of the intestinal canal, predispose to its attacks ; worms, &c.

Sometimes also diarrhœa is a salutary crisis, as remarked under Fevers ; here also the homœopathic treatment assists nature, and while it abridges the duration of the affection, and thereby obviates future debility, does not rashly check its course.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in this affection are *Dulcamara*, *Bryonia*, *Cinchona*, *Ferrum aceticum*, *Chamomilla*, *Rheum*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Arsenicum*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Opium*, *Acidum phosphoricum*, and *Phosphorus*.

ADMINISTRATION. The dose mentioned, in a little water, repeated in from six to twelve hours, as required.

DULCAMARA $\frac{\text{ʒj}}{\text{ss}}$, should be administered in Diarrhœa, occurring in summer from cold, produced by wet feet or exposure to rain. Particular indications for its exhibitions are when the diarrhœa is attended with colic, or cutting pain, chiefly in the region of the navel ; when the evacuations are liquid, *slimy* and *yellow*, generally coming on at night, and attended with nausea or vomiting ; want of appetite and great thirst, paleness of the countenance and lassitude.

BRYONIA $\frac{\text{ʒj}}{\text{ss}}$. In cases of diarrhœa arising from the causes before mentioned, and with many of the symptoms noted under *Dulcamara*, when this medicine has failed to afford the required relief in six or eight hours, it should be given, particularly if any portions of undigested food are present in the motion. *In hot weather*, when we cannot trace the causes to any errors of diet, requiring other remedies, this medicine is also indicated,

and particularly so in the following instances ; Diarrhoea from checked perspiration or being overheated ; *cold drinks*—a chill from remaining in any cold exposed situation, or in draughts—or from biting, easterly winds. When this affection has been produced by passion, particularly in individuals of what physiologists denominate a bilious temperament, it is most useful—if any symptoms remain after *Chamomilla*, which in such cases deserves a preference. It may also be remarked, that the diarrhoea arising from drinking impure water when heated has frequently found relief in this medicine. When the water is strongly impregnated with vegetable substances, it may be advantageously followed by *Cinchona*. This is a case which seldom occurs, but knowing it does occasionally, particularly with sportsmen on moors, and in marshy ground, it has been judged advisable to add these remarks.

CINCHONA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$, when the evacuations are very profuse, and sometimes attended with but little pain, and when the discharge comes on immediately after *partaking of food, or at night*, evacuations liquid and *brownish*, sometimes containing portions of indigested food ; it is in some instances also indicated, when considerable spasmodic or colic-like pain is present, with flatulence, want of appetite, thirst, and great weakness ; it is also valuable after improper treatment of this affection, when considerable debility remains.

FERRUM ACETICUM $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ may be advantageously given in alternation with *Cinchona* at intervals of twelve hours, when the evacuations are partly composed of undigested food and pass without pain.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$, is a remedy, as already stated, particularly useful in children, either at the time of teething, or at a more advanced period, when the affection has

been excited by checked perspiration ; it is further particularly indicated, when the evacuations are *watery, bilious, green, yellow, or slimy*, or of a fetor resembling rotten eggs ; when there are *fulness at the pit of the stomach*, severe colic or spasm, pain in the abdomen, distension and hardness of the abdomen, bitter taste, in the mouth, foul tongue, thirst, want of appetite, *bilious vomiting* and flatulency in infants, attended with restlessness and screaming, and drawing up of the limbs towards the stomach ; in case of adults, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$.

RHEUM $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, when the symptoms, in a great measure, resemble *Chamomilla*, but the pain is not so violent, and the evacuations have a *sour* smell ; paleness of the face is also an indication for this medicine.

MERCURIUS $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$. When the diarrhœa is *watery, slimy, frothy, bilious, or greenish*, or streaked with blood ; also when there is painful *straining* before, during, and after evacuation ; severe cutting pains, moreover, nausea and eructation, *cold perspiration*, trembling or shivering, and shuddering, great lassitude, and disposition to syncope.

PULSATILLA $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, is useful in diarrhœa arising from errors of diet, such as indulgence in acids or fruits, attended with dyspeptic symptoms. *Vide INDIGESTION*. Another remarkable indication for this remedy is one evacuation differing from another in colour.

NUX VOMICA $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$. Scanty evacuations or motions, consisting of slime and blood, attended with straining and *great weakness*, flatulency, and violent cutting pains, in the region of the navel : for some of the accompanying symptoms the reader is requested to study the indications given under this remedy, in *Indigestion*.

ARSENICUM $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$. Diarrhœa arising from errors in diet, acids, fruits, cold drink, or ices ; the characteristic symptoms for its employment are a violent colic, *excessive*

thirst, emaciation, and great weakness ; and when more liable to come on at night or after eating or drinking.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM $\frac{ss}{\text{gr}}$. Also in cases arising from disordered stomach, see article upon this affection, particularly valuable in diarrhœa alternating with constipation.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON $\frac{ss}{\text{gr}}$. Lumpy diarrhœa, coming on only at night, preceded by colic, which disappears after each evacuation.

OPIUM $\frac{ss}{\text{gr}}$. Diarrhœa arising from fright. For other indications, *vide* MENTAL EMOTIONS.

SULPHUR $\frac{ss}{\text{gr}}$, is a most valuable remedy in diarrhœa occurring in strumous habits, or in very obstinate cases. In adults predisposed to hemorrhoids, or in children, when the diarrhœa is attended with excoriation and papular eruptions, it is particularly efficacious ; also in cases where the slightest cold brings on a relapse or an attack.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM $\frac{j}{\text{ss}}$. Also in obstinate cases.

ADMINISTRATION. Three globules in three dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily ; the prescription to be continued until a marked benefit result, or an alteration in the symptoms seem to demand some other remedy.

PHOSPHORUS $\frac{j}{\text{ss}}$. In chronic, painless diarrhœa.

ADMINISTRATION. Two globules in a little water, repeated every five days, if necessary, with the above limitations.

This article would scarcely be complete without a few remarks upon the diet to be observed by individuals suffering under or subject to attacks of this troublesome disorder. Acids or acidulous wines, beer, coffee, strong tea, and fruits, whether raw or cooked, should be carefully avoided. Solid food proscribed as tending to keep up the intestinal irritation, and gruel, broths, and light food substituted.

DYSENTERY. *Dysenteria.*

DIAGNOSIS. Constant urgency to evacuate the bowels, tenesmus, violent pains in the abdomen, a greater or less degree of fever, and stools of mucus or blood, or both. It differs from diarrhœa, it being a consequence of a constipated state of the bowels rather than an increased peristaltic action of the intestinal canal.

It may appear suddenly, but is frequently preceded some time by dull abdominal pains and diarrhœa; after a time no fœces are discharged, but white mucus, which may afterwards change to blood (*bloody flux*): stools, particularly when fever is present, very frequent and fetid; if not checked in time, the disease may terminate in ulceration or gangrene, or the patient may sink from exhaustion.

This affection is very frequently complicated with rheumatic pains, which will be noticed under the different remedies, as an additional indication for their employment. The exciting causes are, checked perspiration, particularly in warm weather; low or marshy situations, local irritations, such as worms, scybala, &c. and suppression of hemorrhoids, metastases, and sometimes, in infants, difficult dentition.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies found useful in treatment are *Aconitum*, *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Colocynth*, *Mercurius vivus*, *Arsenicum album*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Nux vomica*, *Cinchona*, and *Sulphur*.

ACONITUM. This remedy is peculiarly adapted to the fever frequently present, and in young and plethoric patients is generally required in the commencement or in the course of the disease. It is indicated by full and hard pulse; severe pains, generally in one spot; ab-

domen tense and painful when touched, denoting the commencement of inflammation; also valuable when we find pains resembling rheumatism in different parts of the body, with shivering, or excessive heat and thirst.

ADMINISTRATION. As in *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

CHAMOMILLA. If after the administration of *Aconite*, we still find violent heat and thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and constant agitation and tossing. This remedy is also useful when this disease seems to take for its proximate cause gastric impurities formed in the *primæ viæ*. When we find foul tongue with clammy taste in the mouth, bilious stools—and before tenesmus declare itself—this evidently points out the remedy as most useful in the first or diarrhœal stage; it may be followed by *Pulsatilla*, when the symptoms given under that remedy present themselves.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{3}$, in a little water, repeated every six hours, until improvement takes place, or indications for another remedy present themselves.

PULSATILLA, when the *gastric* symptoms noted under *Chamomilla* are present, but the stools consist entirely of *mucus* striated with blood.

ADMINISTRATION, same as *Chamomilla*, but at the sixth potency.

The three remedies above mentioned are also valuable in dysentery, arising from cold, or what is commonly denominated rheumatic catarrhal dysentery, *Rheumaticus Intestinorum*.

IPECACUANHA. This remedy is serviceable when the dysenteric affection seems fairly established—when the stool consists of slimy matter containing white flocks, followed by evacuations of sanguinolent mucus.

ADMINISTRATION same as *Chamomilla*.

COLOCYNTH. In cases attended with *violent colic* and excessive distension of the abdomen, shivering with chills, apparently extending from the abdomen over the whole body, excessive agitation and restlessness, tongue coated white; slimy, and sometimes bloody evacuations; it is sometimes found useful to follow *Ipecacuanha*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{ss}$ in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every hour until improvement declare itself, when the intervals between the doses may be lengthened.

MERCURIUS VIVUS is always found specific in the red dysentery or BLOODY FLUX, when we find *severe tenesmus* or *straining*, with evacuation of pure blood and increased urgency to stool after each evacuation.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three hours until the symptoms are mitigated, when the intervals may be lengthened.

[MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS is a specific in *epidemic autumnal dysenteries*. Indications: *fever and excessive thirst*, dry and coated tongue, violent tenesmus *before stools*, as if the intestines would be forced out, *relieved by recumbent position*, *small discharges of blood and mucus or of green masses or pure bile*, after long straining, followed by increased tenesmus and violent cutting pains in the abdomen; aggravation *at night*; dysenteries of *children* with fever, discharges of bright blood, or of slime, and chopped green masses resembling cooked eggs; *chronic dysenteries* attended with thickening of the intestines; dysenteries attended with descent of the intestine. This form of Mercury is advised after the previous use of China and Nux vomica.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS. Indications: *chills*, heat, thirst, anxiety and *aggravated state* of all the symptoms

recorded of the above remedy, (*Mercurius solubilis*), after violent and lacerating tormena (twisting at the navel) and tenesmus; *forcible and very frequent discharges* (every 5 or 10 minutes) either of pure blood or of bloody mucus; dysenteries of a *bilious* type, *when the days are hot and nights cold*, discharges green, brown and of bilious matter, very fetid from the commencement, with colic, tenesmus and *vomiting which relieves*; sporadic, epidemic and autumnal dysenteries.

We have found very many cases of dysentery in our practice to unite the symptoms of *Mercury* and *Colocynth* and have given these remedies in alternation with the most marked success. Our rule has been to give a dose of *Mercury* in the *evening*, and of a solution of *Colocynth* a spoonful every three or four hours during the day until a sensible impression was produced.]

ARSENICUM is our sheet-anchor, *when great weakness* and even *prostration* exists from the commencement with *burning* pain in evacuating the bowels, *thirst and aggravation of the sufferings after drinking*; or, on the contrary, *adipsia*: also when the disease threatens to assume the ulcerative or gangrenous character—characterized by previous severe pains, particularly burning, which suddenly cease; hypocratic expression of countenance; rapid sinking of the vital energies; pulse small and intermittent: coldness of the extremities; highly offensive, putrid, and cadaverous smelling evacuations, both of *fæces* and urine; unconscious passing of stools; offensive breath and petechiæ in different parts of the body.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every two, three, or six hours, according to the urgency of the case, carefully watching the effects; also shortening or lengthening the intervals accordingly.

CARBO VEGETABILIS is a most useful remedy in these desperate cases, when the breath is cold, and the patient complains of severe burning pains ; its indication closely resemble those of *Arsenicum*, with the exception of the thirst, and the aggravation caused by drinking. It may be given with benefit when that remedy has failed, or only partially relieved, and in this, as in other affections, many instances might be cited where a judicious alternation of these two remedies has effected benefit—where neither of them might have been singly adequate to the exigency of the case.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the twelfth potency exhibited in the same manner as *Arsenicum*.

NUX VOMICA. When *Arsenicum* has diminished these symptoms and warded off the danger ; but we find that the fæces still retain a highly putrid odour ; also at any period during the course of the disease, when the following symptoms are present :—frequent *scanty evacuations* of sanguineous mucus, attended with violent cutting or griping pains in the region of the navel ; great heat and excessive thirst.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

CINCHONA. In cases where the disease has an endemic character, occurring in marshy countries, and in many cases when a state of putridity remains in the fæces after the administration of the remedies above mentioned.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

SULPHUR. When the more marked symptoms are ameliorated by the use of the foregoing remedies, but the Dysentery still continues obstinate ; or when it has from time to time been subdued, and afterwards returned with greater or less violence ; or even when the apparently best selected remedial agents have failed to check

its course. It will frequently be found most efficacious in all these cases, since when this occurs we may suspect some latent constitutional cause is baffling our efforts. In the instance first noted by its removal, the affection is terminated; in the second the predisposition to a return of the attack is obviated; and in the third, the constitutional taint alluded to being controlled, the organism becomes susceptible to the specific action of the other medicaments.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{90}{8}$, in a little water, repeated at first every twelve hours until an effect is produced, then discontinued for a time and allowed to act.

Rules of Conduct and Diet. In this affection it is of great importance to keep up a moderate degree of warmth around the abdomen, which is best obtained by flannel worn outside the linen.

During the course of treatment cold drinks are to be avoided, barely sufficient nutriment to keep up the strength of the patient allowed; and the more severe the inflammatory symptoms, the more strict must be the abstinence. No solids should on any account be given; but the diet should consist principally of mucilaginous or demulcent fluids, such as thin-barley-water and gruel; in comparatively mild cases weak chicken-broth or beef-tea, at the discretion of the physician, may be allowed. Even after convalescence this course of diet should be for a short time observed, especially when the disease is raging in an epidemic form, and a return to the usual diet gradually brought about. Wine and alcohol are absolute poisons in this affection.

Having thus given the best mode of treatment for this disease ordinarily so fatal, we may remark that in an overwhelming majority of cases, the homœopathic

method checks it at its commencement, without allowing it to assume the more frightful forms portrayed in the instructions for its treatment; and it passes off leaving the patient in sound health: in the most violent cases where it has already made head, and seems approaching a fatal termination, it is the only system which offers a *chance* of salvation to the sufferer. And in strumous constitutions, where under the old mode of procedure the results are commonly so unfortunate, it gently mitigates the violence of the symptoms, and safely conducts the patient through his perils.

Suppressed Dysentery. When the dysentric evacuations have been suddenly checked by powerful medicines, and a violent inflammatory or spasmodic action declares itself, such as severe pains, anxiety, dyspnea, nausea, and empty retchings, or distension of the abdomen; suppression both of fæces and urine; coldness of the face, tongue, and extremities; breath also cold; with *spasms* of various kinds in different parts of the body, which are renewed by any exertion, either of speech or movement,—the following remedies will be found useful:

ACONITUM. Against any inflammatory symptoms that may present themselves, to be repeated according to the rule already given until relief follow.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. When spasms or cold sweats predominate.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{ʒ}{4}$, in a little water, repeated in three to six hours, according to the effect produced.

BELLADONNA, against inflammatory colic, or if symptoms of abdominal inflammation set in, see article ENTERITIS, and also COLIC, and administer accordingly.

COLOCYNTH. Violent colic and distension of the abdomen, see COLIC.

VERATRUM ALBUM. Coldness of the body and extremities, and retching.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the sixth potency in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every two to six hours.

CARBO VEGETABILIS in extreme cases, with scarcely perceptible pulse, and cold breath.

ADMINISTRATION, as already given in this article.

The use of clysters of warm water has in many instances been found serviceable in promoting an evacuation of the bowels, and bringing back the suppressed discharge.

When the patient has escaped the sad consequences above noticed, chronic complaints frequently are the result of Suppressed Dysentery; the most frequent are Dropsy, Paralysis, and Rheumatism.

CHOLERA.

By the term Cholera Morbus was formerly understood a disease attended with nausea, griping, purging, and vomiting, generally prevalent towards our summer months, and at the season when fruit was plentiful. But it has now become a generic term, under which are included two varieties—the Cholera Morbus, properly so called, and the Asiatic Cholera.

DIAGNOSIS. The first named, sometimes called the Sporadic Cholera, generally commences with a sudden feeling of nausea and griping, followed by purging and vomiting; in severe cases, accompanied with coldness of the body, particularly the extremities, and anxious and hurried breathings, excessive thirst, a feeling of cramping in the legs, sometimes in the arms, with spasmodic contractions of the abdominal muscles, shrinking

of the features, and a hollow expression about the eyes ; pulse weak, sometimes scarcely perceptible, thin, watery, and fetid, or bilious evacuations; sometimes with dark bilious vomiting, anxiety, and tenesmus.

CAUSES. The most frequent are worms, gallstones, indigestible substances, fruits, or crude vegetables, alterations in temperature, moist or marshy situations, or damp weather, dentition or parturition.

THERAPEUTICS. In the treatment of Cholera in its sporadic form, (*i. e.* when the disease arises from occasional causes, such as cold, fatigue, &c.) the following remedies will be found to be the most efficacious : *Chamomilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Veratrum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Cinchona* and *Pulsatilla*.

CHAMOMILLA is almost specific when the attack has been excited by a *fit of passion* during the prevalence of the disease.

The following are the symptoms which particularly indicate its employment : acute colic-like pains, or heavy *pressure* in the region of the navel, sometimes extending to the heart, with excessive anguish ; diarrhœa, cramps in the calves of the legs ; tongue coated yellow, and sometimes vomiting of acid matter.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency to half an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every two to six hours, according to circumstances ; in mild cases $\frac{1}{3}$ repeated in twelve hours if necessary.

IPECACUANHA $\frac{1}{3}$, may be administered after the above, should the attacks of vomiting become more prominent ; or it may be selected from the *commencement*, should *vomiting predominate*, or at least assume as marked a character in the complaint as the diarrhœa. Other indications are sensation of weakness, or softness, (flac-

idity,) coldness in the face and limbs, sense of shivering in the abdomen; cramps in the calves of the legs, and in the fingers and toes.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as CHAMOMILLA.

VERATRUM ALBUM. Should the disease increase, notwithstanding the administration of the preceding remedy, and assume the following characteristics, *violent vomiting with severe diarrhœa, excessive weakness, and cramps in the calves of the legs; eyes hollow or sunken, countenance pale, and expressive of acute suffering and intense anguish; coldness of the breath and tongue, excruciating pain in the region of the navel, tenderness of the abdomen when touched; dragging pains and cramps in the fingers, shrivelled appearance of the skin on the palms of the hands.* This is also one of the best remedies in both varieties of this disease.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every half, one, or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms; when amelioration has taken place, lengthening the intervals.

ARSENICUM is indicated when this malady assumes a severe character from the beginning; but it is more particularly indicated when the disease is attended with *rapid prostration of strength, insatiable thirst, excessive anxiety, loss of articulation, with fear of approaching death, burning sensation in the region of the stomach, almost constant discharge from the bowels, or renewal of the discharge on every occasion that the desire for drink is gratified; suppression of urine or scanty micturition, followed by a burning sensation; violent and painful vomiting, tongue and lips dry, cracked and blueish, or black; hollow cheeks, pointed nose, pulse almost imperceptible, or small, weak, intermittent, and trembling:*

severe spasms in the fingers and toes ; *clammy perspiration*.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as VERATRUM.

CINCHONA $\mathbb{I}\mathbb{I}$, is particularly indicated in cholera with diarrhœa, containing *undigested food*, with *vomiting of food*, oppression of the chest and eructations, which latter afford relief ; severe pressure in the abdomen, especially after partaking of the smallest portion of food ; great exhaustion, sometimes amounting to fainting. This remedy is particularly marked when the disease has been excited by indigestible substances, such as unripe fruit, &c., or by inhabiting a marsh situation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, repeated in from six to twelve hours if required.

PULSATILLA, in cases where there is *mucous diarrhœa* and dyspeptic symptoms (*vide* INDIGESTION). It is also useful when the disease has been excited by the use of indigestible articles of diet.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, repeated from six to twenty hours, according to circumstances.

ASIATIC CHOLERA. This disease generally commences by vertigo, headach with singing in the ears, a sensation of flatulence in the stomach, with griping pains, and a feeling of weight and oppression in the region of the heart.

In some, but not all, cases of Asiatic Cholera, we find the lips, nails, and sometimes the whole skin of a blue colour, but in almost all the frame loses its power of generating heat ; the pulse and pulsation of the heart are almost unfelt, and the circulation of the blood becomes stagnant.

Patients who have escaped through the second stage are frequently carried off by a typhoid fever in the third.

When the premonitory symptoms of this disease, as above noted, exhibit themselves, the complete development of this disease is *frequently prevented*, by the administration of the SATURATED SOLUTION OF CAMPHOR, one part of Camphor to twenty of spirits of wine.

ADMINISTRATION. One or two drops of the above every five minutes, until a cessation or amelioration of the symptoms take place.

In many cases also we may succeed in checking the disease at its commencement by the remedies already mentioned under Sporadic Cholera, administering however more frequently, say every hour at first. But when Cholera sets in in all its frightful forms, we should have immediate recourse to VERATRUM ; in many cases when the symptoms we have given for that remedy are present, alternating it with ARSENICUM.

ADMINISTRATION. Both at the potencies already mentioned ; the same dose, more frequently repeated, say from twenty minutes to two hours, according to the virulence of the disease. I cannot take upon me to give any fixed rule for alternating them, as so much here depends on the judgment of the exhibitor.

PHOSPHORUS, in desperate cases, when the symptoms given for the employment of *Arsenicum*, increase in intensity.

SECALE CORNUTUM has been found of extreme utility against the cramps present in this disease.

ADMINISTRATION, as *Veratrum* and *Arsenicum*.

CRUPUM METALLICUM has been also used against the convulsive movement of the extremities—but in most cases the *Secale cornutum* seems to deserve a preference.

Although I have thus far noticed the medicines generally most called for in this affection, in order that

no time may be lost at the commencement of the attack, yet I would most earnestly dissuade any non-medical individual from attempting its treatment, unless the extremity of the case imperatively demanded it.

The best preservative against infection is *camphor*, an occasional dose of the preparation mentioned under that medicine, avoiding excesses of all kinds, late hours, exposure to night air, and melancholy thoughts, or fear, which are all strongly predisposing causes to attacks of this malady. And if any premonitory symptoms do declare themselves, an immediate recourse to a proper remedy will generally disperse them, or at the very least materially modify their violence. It may also be remarked that during the prevalence of this affection, the clothing should be sufficient to preserve the body at an equable temperature, and care taken to avoid chills or checked perspiration, or *cold* and *wet feet*: those who are affected with considerable perspiration in their feet, should change their stockings at least once daily; a flannel bandage worn round the abdomen is also a useful precaution, and it should not be hastily laid aside when the danger seems to have passed away; also constant exercise should be taken during the day in the open air. Adherence to the homœopathic rules is a sufficient dietetic guide; raw vegetables and cold fruits, for example, melons, should be carefully abstained from, and even the more wholesome varieties and all cooked vegetables, except potatoes, be used in extreme moderation; pure beer and non-acid wines are not objectionable for individuals not attacked, with the same limitation. It may appear almost supererogatory to observe that purity of air and thorough ventilation is highly necessary; in certain situations, or in populous neighbourhoods, the chloride of lime may be employed with advantage.

The alternate employment of *Camphor*, *Veratrum* and *Cuprum*, a dose of each at four days' interval, as recommended in the first edition of this work, has also proved of service as a prophylaxis.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. The patient should be kept in a room of a warm temperature, the bed should be heated by artificial means. The observance of this rule greatly facilitates the action of the medicine employed; anything which might disturb the equanimity of the sufferer, such as noise or contradiction, should be carefully avoided, and his spirits should be sustained as much as possible. Cold water is the best drink, but the patient should not be allowed to take too much at a time. During the convalescence following this or any other acute disease we must be careful not to indulge the patient to the full extent of his appetite.

REMARKS. When this disease is raging as an epidemic, we not unfrequently find individuals suffering under many symptoms bearing a marked resemblance to those of cholera, but with constipation instead of diarrhœa, and retching in place of vomiting; this affection being closely analogous to *Suppressed Dysentery*, the reader will find the treatment under that head; article *Dysentery*.

CHOLERINE.

This affection being merely *diarrhœa*, occurring during the prevalence of cholera without any of the more severe symptoms of the disease, consult that article for its treatment.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This disease is divided into the Acute and Chronic; the latter generally goes by the name of Liver Complaint,

although a careful diagnosis will generally discover, that the real disease is in the stomach and intestines ; however, in many cases, the liver itself becomes much affected from this cause, and in itself deserves considerable attention.

When the disease has been for a long time unchecked, and the inflammation becomes deeply seated in the substance of the liver, an abscess frequently forms, bursting either externally or internally, in the latter case not unseldom proving critical, or bringing on hectic fever.

ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Hepatitis.

This disease is much more common in tropical climes than with us. There, a high mode of living, exposure to heavy dews or damps in the evening, and the powerful rays of the sun by day are among its principal exciting causes ; but it may also arise from violent mental emotions, the use of stimulating or alcoholic drinks, suddenly suppressed evacuations, strong emetics or purgatives, the abuse of mercury, gall-stones, external lesions, or injury of the brain.

DIAGNOSIS. This differs according to the seat of the inflammation, when on the outer surface or convex side the symptoms closely resemble those of pleuritis ; there is generally a violent pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes resembling stitches, at others burning—shooting to the sternum, the right scapula, and point of the shoulder, and even affecting the right foot, with sensation of numbness or tingling in the arm of the same side, the pain increased by inspiration : a short dry cough, and the symptoms of inflammatory fever ; bowels irregular, generally constipated, and evacuations in most instances of an unnatural colour.

In this form the patient can only lie on the *left* side.

When the seat of inflammation is on the inner or concave side of the liver, the pain is much less, and the patient complains rather of a sensation of pressure than actual pain, but the whole biliary system is much more affected. The eyes and countenance become yellow, and sometimes complete jaundice declares itself; the urine is orange coloured, the evacuations mostly hard and generally of a whitish or gray colour. We also find bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting, and considerable distress—the patient can only lie on the right side. Inflammatory fever is also present in this form, and in both, the hypochondria, on examination will be found hot, tumefied, and painful on pressure.

Inflammation of the liver, unless well treated, is apt to assume the chronic form; it may also end in suppuration externally, or internally by a communication either with the lungs or intestinal canal, or by a vomica in the substance of the organ itself; or in indurations or other alterations of structure, or in gangrene, or form adhesions.

The disease may terminate by resolution, critical metastases, hemorrhoids, diarrhœa, epistaxes, or cutaneous, particularly erysipelatous eruptions.

THERAPEUTICS. The following remedies are those most required in its treatment :

Aconitum, Belladonna, Mercurius, Bryonia alba, Chamomilla, Nux vomica, and Sulphur.

ACONITE is especially indicated in the commencement of the attack, and may always precede the other remedies, *when* there is violent inflammatory fever, attended with insupportable *shooting* pains in the region of the liver, with tossing, restlessness, and great anxiety and anguish.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as in *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

BELLADONNA may be advantageously administered after Aconite has subdued the preceding symptoms, or from the commencement, when the following indications present themselves : oppressive pains in the region of the liver, which extend to the chest and shoulders, distension of the pit of the stomach, sometimes extending across the epigastrium, producing a sensation of tension, with difficult and anxious respiration ; determination of blood to the head, with cloudiness and giddiness, sometimes causing faintness ; great thirst, tossing about at night and sleeplessness.

ADMINISTRATION. In severe cases a drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three to six hours, according to the violence of the attack, being careful if a marked medicinal action declare itself to allow it to pass off before repeating the medicine, and also to lengthen the intervals according to the amelioration produced. In less violent attacks, when this medicine is indicated, we may give $\frac{ij}{\text{℥}}$ in a little water, and repeat it in twelve or twenty hours, if required.

When *Belladonna* fails to remove the whole of these symptoms, we frequently find that MERCURIUS will have the desired effect ; this medicament is too well known as an allopathic remedy in the cure of this disease, and the consequences produced by its abuse are frequently so great, as to render the disease almost incurable. It is generally administered, even when not indicated, until its marked pathogenetic symptoms declare themselves, and consequently the patient, in addition to the original malady, has frequently to contend with a medicinal disease. The

following are some of the principal indications for its employment:

Painful sensations in the region of the liver, with *shooting*, burning, or *oppressive* pains, not allowing the patient to lie long on the right side; sometimes augmented by movement of the body or part affected; bitter taste in the mouth, want of appetite, thirst, and continual shivering, with well-marked yellow colour of the skin and eyes; also when there are enlargement and hardness of the liver, and where we have reason to suppose the formation of matter.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three to six hours, according to results, and with the precaution specified under *Belladonna*.

BRYONIA, when the pains in the region of the liver are mostly shooting, or *oppressive*, tense, and burning, increased by touch, coughing or respiration, and especially during inspiration; also much exacerbated by movement; also when the symptoms are attended with violent spasmodic oppression of the chest; rapid and anxious respiration, bitter taste in the mouth, tongue coated yellow; *constipation* present.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*, in less severe cases $\frac{90}{6}$.

CHAMOMILLA, when there are pressive pains, pressure in the stomach, oppression of the chest, and a sensation of tightness under the ribs; *yellow colour of the skin*, pains not-aggravated by motion, &c.; tongue foul and yellow, bitter taste in the mouth; *paroxysms of great anxiety*. *Chamomilla* is also almost a specific when the above symptoms have been brought on by a fit of passion.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Bryonia*.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{90}{6}$, is particularly indicated when the

pains are shooting and pulsative, and attended with excessive tenderness at the region of the liver to the touch, pressure in the epigastrium and under the ribs, with shortness of breath; also when enlargement and induration occur; and in the chronic form, when there are marked symptoms of gastric derangement. *Vide Nux vomica*, art. INDIGESTION.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Bryonia*.

SULPHUR is valuable to follow any of the preceding medicines, which, although apparently indicated, does not speedily declare a decided action, or when the disease continues, although in a diminished degree; it is particularly efficacious after *Nux vomica*, to combat the sequelæ of the disease.

ADMINISTRATION. When to assist the action of the medicines, a single dose $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$ may be given, and followed by the remedy judged most appropriate to the case in the space of six or twelve hours, according to circumstances; when employed to combat the sequelæ of the disease, four globules at the same potency may be dissolved in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, and one exhibited morning and evening.

DIET. The same as under FEVERS, modified according to the violence of the disease.

LIVER COMPLAINT, or CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Hepatitis Chronica.

In this form of the disease we find many of the foregoing symptoms, but in a modified degree; further, a continued pain or uneasiness in the right side seldom leaves the patient, who gradually falls off in flesh and loses strength; and there is not unfrequently present an

occasional cough with expectoration; sometimes considerable preceptible enlargement of the liver, either continual or returning periodically, with a number of dyspeptic symptoms; high coloured or red urine, yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, occasional febrile symptoms; the pulse, except during these attacks, generally quick but regular.

NUX VOMICA \mathfrak{ss} and SULPHUR \mathfrak{ss} are two of the principal remedies in this affection, which, however, frequently requires a careful discriminative treatment, and all the acumen of the practised physician to conduct to a happy issue.

For the indications for these remedies, see ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

ADMINISTRATION. As in INDIGESTION, which see; under which also the patient will find directions for regulation of his DIET.

JAUNDICE. *Icterus.*

DIAGNOSIS. Yellow colour, varying in shade from a pale saffron to a dark-brown yellow, first in the eyes, then extending over the surface of the whole body; hard whitish fæces; orange-coloured urine; symptoms of deranged digestion, sometimes tensive pain or pressure in the region of the liver.

In severe cases even the perspiration will impart a yellow hue to the patient's linen.

The disease frequently declares itself without being plainly referrible to any exciting cause; the principal are affections of the liver, indigestion, poisonous substances, taking cold, powerful mental emotions, emetics, or drastic purgatives or internal obstructions, such as gall-stones or even worms obstructing the biliary duct.

Among the predisposing causes may be enumerated a too sedentary or irregular mode of life, indulgence in spirituous liquors, or a frequent use of aperients.

It may also be remarked that this disease frequently assumes the intermittent type.

Jaundice is not of itself to be considered as a dangerous disorder, but rather as an indication of some internal derangement, which, if neglected, may entail serious consequences, for example, dropsy, hectic fever, or general atrophy.

THERAPEUTICS. As this is a disease which requires considerable tact and skill in its management, I shall content myself with briefly touching upon the medicines found most useful in ordinary cases.

MERCURIUS $\overline{\text{TT}}$ and **CINCHONA** $\overline{\text{30}}$, are two of the best remedies in the treatment of the disorder, particularly the former; but in cases when the patient has suffered from the abuses of that mineral stance we give a preference to *Cinchona*, especially when we can trace the disease to have arisen from partaking of indigestible substances, or where it appears in an intermittent form.

In cases which have been excited by a fit of passion, as we have before noted—no unfrequent cause—we should have recourse to **CHAMOMILLA** $\overline{\text{TT}}$, or **NUX VOMICA** $\overline{\text{30}}$, should the bowels be confined, or alternately confined and relaxed.

Nux vomica is also indicated when sedentary habits, over study, or indulgence in spirituous liquors appear to be the predisposing, or partly the exciting causes.

ADMINISTRATION. In general cases, four globules at the potencies named, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one exhibited morning and evening, with the exception of *Nux vomica*, of which two globules may be given in

a little water, in one dose in the evening, and repeated in twenty-four hours ; in cases of very young children we may substitute one for four globules in the same quantity of water. (See remarks upon this subject in Introduction to Part II.)

Should Jaundice be accompanied with symptoms of inflammation, and pain and pressure in the hepatic region, see *Acute Inflammation of the Liver* ; and that accordingly in the majority of such cases *Aconite*, followed if needful by *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, or *Chamomilla*, as best indicated, will be found of essential service.

In very obstinate icterus the alternation of Sulphur, *Hepar sulphuris*, and *Lachesis* has been found successful ; but as these cases frequently arise from obstructions, atony, or a spasmodic or irritable state, they require considerable skill and discrimination in their treatment.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

Splenitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Sharp pressing or shooting pains in the region of the spleen ; in most cases a high degree of fever with general derangement ; sometimes enlargement and tumefaction ; and when very severe, hematemesis.

It is a rare disease in this country, but sometimes declares itself in hot seasons, when it is not unfrequently mistaken for other affections. It may, however, arise in individuals of delicate constitutions, or in children when exposed to the influence of marsh miasms, particularly when to that cause has been added insufficient clothing, want of exercise, of proper nutriment, and long-continued mental disquietude.

The value of *Cinchona* in this malady and the power it displays of developing an affection closely similar,

affords a beautiful exemplification of the truth of the homœopathic law.

From our very imperfect knowledge of the physiology of this viscus, and its relation to the other organs this disease except when it presents itself in the tangible form above mentioned, is extremely difficult to diagnose. Its best characteristics are tenderness or sensibility on pressure in the splenic region, with general debility; paleness of the complexion, bloodless appearance of the conjunctiva, languid circulation, and tendency of the extremities to become cold.

THERAPEUTICS. The chief remedies in this affection are *Cinchona* and *Arsenicum*, which are useful not only in its treatment, but against the tendency to dropsy, which not unfrequently develops itself; this can but rarely occur, however, where the proceedings of the physician are guided by the homœopathic law, inasmuch as the very remedies employed to combat the disease itself, are the surest preventives against such a result.

The other medicines most frequently required are *Aconitum*, *Arnica montana*, *Nux vomica*, and *Bryonia alba*.

ACONITUM. Against the fever generally present, if severe.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, administering one dessert-spoonful every half-hour, hour, or two hours, according to the exigency of the case.

CINCHONA. When the inflammatory symptoms have abated, or if no fever of any moment existed from the commencement, particularly if the disease owes its origin to marsh miasm, or if the accompanying fever pre-

sent an intermittent type, in which case it should be administered during the *Apyrexia*. Moreover, if impaired appetite and general derangement be present, see this medicine under *Apepsia*. Also, if the patient have been weakened by *hematemesis* or *diarrhœa*, of which the presence of either (see these articles) are indications of its employment.

ADMINISTRATION. In general cases we may dissolve $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$ in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give a dose morning and evening.

ARSENICUM, also useful where the disease assumes an intermittent character, or is complicated with that affection (see *Cinchona*, and this remedy, article *Intermittent Fever*.) And further, when the patient complains of a violent *burning* pain in the region of the spleen, and a constant pulsation at the scrobiculus, attended with great anxiety; also watery or sanguineous diarrhœa, and burning at the anus; *excessive weakness*, and œdema of the feet.

ADMINISTRATION, same as *Cinchona*. In some cases it has been found advantageous to alternate these two remedies, giving a dose of the medicine selected morning and evening, allowing an action of one, two, or three days, according to circumstances, and then exhibiting the other in the same manner.

ARNICA, indicated by pressing pain in the left hypochondrium, causing dyspnœa, and when the vomiting of blood is very severe.

ADMINISTRATION. $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$, repeated in six hours, if necessary, but when the last-mentioned symptom is present, exhibit as under *Hematemesis*.

NUX VOMICA is chiefly indicated by the symptoms of deranged digestion, constipation, &c., which remain after the more threatening symptoms are removed.

ADMINISTRATION. ℥^{ss} , in a little water at night, repeated every twenty-four hours while necessary.

BRONIA is found useful in milder cases, where an aching, shooting pain is in the splenic region, which is much aggravated by the slightest movement, or when the patient complains of a constant stitch in the side, or the left hypochondriac region, and general gastric derangement with constipation exists.

ADMINISTRATION. ℥^{ss} , in a little water, repeated as the above until benefit results.

The preceding are the remedies which have been found most useful in the treatment of the disease in the acute form. Chronic enlargement and indurations of the spleen require a long and judicious course of treatment for their removal, or even amelioration. I shall, therefore, briefly direct the attention of the reader to those remedies which have proved most successful in these instances—namely, *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, *Carbonica*, and *Baryta carbonica* (particularly when the mesenteric glands have become affected), and further, *Lycopodium*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Plumbum*, *Mezereum*, *Stannum*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Gastritis.

As there is some difference among medical authors as to the application of this term, it may be as well to state clearly the disease intended to be treated of in this place.

By gastritis is here meant inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which frequently involves the sub-mucous tissue, and sometimes the muscular coat.

DIAGNOSIS. Burning, pricking, or shooting pain in the gastric region, increased by pressure, inspiration,

or the passage of food. Swelling, considerable heat, and tension over the whole stomachic region, sometimes with pulsation; nausea, inclination to vomit, retching, vomiting, great thirst, increased or brought on by the smallest quantity of food or drink; sometimes with hydrophobic symptoms (*hydrophobia symptomatica*); soreness of the throat, with inflammation of the fauces; hic-cough, sobbing, great restlessness, anxiety, and prostration of strength; coldness of the extremities; tongue generally red at the tip and round the edges, foul, rough at the centre and towards the root; frequently also syncope, violent spasms, convulsions, even tetanus; small, sometimes scarcely perceptible, and remittent pulse; sunken features, with expressions of anxiety, and generally constipation.

Death may ensue from gangrene, in which case the pains suddenly cease, the coldness of the extremities increases, and the pulse becomes scarcely perceptible and remittent; or from paralysis of the nervous system during the attacks of the spasms or syncope. When this disease has been improperly treated if the patient has the good fortune to escape with life, it may pass into chronic inflammation, scirrhus, or ulceration of the stomach.

CAUSES. One of the most frequent is partaking of cold drinks or ice-water when heated or during hot weather, and also acid or poisonous substances taken into the stomach; lesion from any rough pointed body swallowed, external contusion, ardent spirits, suddenly checked secretions or evacuations, abuse of emetics, metastases.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal medicines in this affection are *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, and *Veratrum*.

ARSENICUM is in fact the chief remedy ; its well-known property of specifically affecting the mucous membrane of the stomach affords another strong confirmation of the homœopathic law ; the other two are useful auxiliaries.

ACONITUM. When strong synochal fever develops itself.

ADMINISTRATION. Two drops of the tincture, third potency, to an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every half hour, lengthening the intervals as the improvement advances.

ARSENICUM. As soon as the severe inflammatory fever is lowered, or even from the commencement should the pulse present indications of rapid sinking, or the *prostration of strength* of the patient be already apparent, with marked *burning* pain and the other symptoms already given in the *diagnosis* ; also at the latter part of the disease when gangrene threatens or has taken place, this remedy still offers a chance of saving the sufferer.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every hour at first, and then lengthening the intervals, carefully watching the effects, and acting accordingly.

VERATRUM is called for if notwithstanding the administration the disease seems to advance, particularly when there is *great coldness* of the extremities, and also when that symptom has existed from the commencement.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arsenicum*.

It may be remarked that these two medicines are frequently found useful in alternation ; but in such cases considerable discrimination is requisite in their employment.

Moreover in the treatment of this affection a due re-

gard should be paid to the exciting cause. If lesion of the stomach from having swallowed any rough or pointed substance which has subsequently passed through the intestines *Arnica*, and also, if from external contusion ; if from suppressed hemorrhoids *Nux vomica*, or *Pulsatilla* in most cases preceded by *Aconitum* ; check of the menstrual flux *Aconitum* and *Pulsatilla* ; checked diarrhœa or dysentery *Aconitum* ; chill of the stomach from drinking cold water or taking ices when heated *Arsenicum*. Ardent spirits *Nux vomica*, followed by *Arsenicum*, which last-mentioned remedies should also be borne in mind in all the cases above mentioned.

When gastritis has arisen from Arsenic or any other poisonous or acid substance being taken into the stomach, the treatment to be followed will be found under the head of Poisons.

The disease above mentioned is exceedingly rapid in its course, and the promptest means must be taken to prevent a fatal result, as if allowed to gain head it may baffle the most skilful treatment. It is, however, much more frequently met with in the sub-acute than the acute form : in which also *Arsenicum* is the principal medicine, but does not require so frequent repetition.

In certain cases the attention of the practitioner may be directed to the following : *Belladonna*, in soreness of the throat if not removed by *Aconitum* ; the same medicine, *Hyoscyamus* and *Stramonium* in convulsions, and in addition to the above *Lachesis* in the symptomatic hydrophobia frequently present.

When we have reason to suspect the existence of scirrhus, we may sometimes be obliged to have recourse to *Secale cornutum*, if we do not obtain the desired result from *Arsenicum*.

Finally, besides those medicaments already alluded to,

Ipecacuanha, *Bryonia*, *Cantharides*, *Euphorbium*, and *Ranunculus bulbosus* may be found serviceable in some cases.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Gastritis Chronica.

This term has often been erroneously applied to all those derangements of the stomach which are usually known by the name of Dyspepsia. Still though many cases of this disorder may be attributable to a greater or less degree of sub-acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, yet this is by no means always the case; and such arbitrary and at the same time dubious nomenclature of disease is to be carefully avoided, being liable to the reproach of laying the foundation of confusion and uncertainty in practice, and of using words to express ideas contrary to their simple and pure signification. The symptoms of what some physicians erroneously call *Gastritis Chronica* seem in most cases to arise from a congestive state of the stomach, this is no doubt also an occasional cause of Cardialgia, which this affection so closely resembles, that a separate treatment here would answer no purpose of real utility. It may, however, be remarked that when we have reason to suspect a degree of inflammatory action of the mucous membrane, or sub-mucous tissue, or muscular coat of the stomach, scirrhus or cancer, we must always bear in mind the great utility of *Arsenicum*, which may not only aid in affecting a cure, but prevent the disease assuming the acute form.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Enteritis.

DIAGNOSIS. Acute, violent, burning, or pungent pain in one spot of the abdomen, generally in the region of the navel, increased by the slightest pressure, with tightness, heat, and distension of the abdomen ; sobbing, anxiety, and violent thirst ; obstinate constipation ; vomiting, first of slime and bile, and afterwards of excrements ; (*Ileus Miserere*) small and contracted pulse, inflammatory fever.

The increase of pain by pressure, forms a distinction between this disease and colic, even when the other symptoms are absent, or at the commencement.

Unless resolution take place, it may terminate in induration of the intestines—laying the foundation of chronic constipation—suppuration, or gangrene.

The signs of approaching gangrene, or of its having set in, are the same as in gastritis, with the difference of situation.

Among its exciting causes are cold in the feet and abdomen, suppressed discharges, cathartics, worms, metastases, and parturition.

THERAPEUTICS. *Arsenicum* is the principal remedy in this disease, as well as in gastritis. *Aconitum* and *Veratrum* are here, too, its chief auxiliaries—their indications are also the same with the difference of situation, but *Veratrum* is especially called for by the obstinate constipation present in this disease, and consequently often deserves a preference.

OPIMUM is the specific remedy against *Ileus Miserere*, as noted in the Diagnosis.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the second potency in

a table-spoonful of water, repeated in half an hour if the vomiting do not diminish, but waiting if improvement take place, and only repeating when called for by its cessation. *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vomica*, and the other remedies mentioned under Gastritis may be resorted to in cases where similar symptoms to those already given present themselves, and where the inflammation has implicated the stomach. When we have reason to suspect worms as the cause of this affection, the patient must be treated accordingly. See *Worms*.

It need hardly be remarked that the treatment of so rapid and dangerous a disease requires to be placed in experienced hands, and promptly attended to.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

Peritonitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Painful tension and tumefaction of the abdomen with a sensibility to the touch even more acute than that in Enteritis—so much so that the patient cannot bear the pressure even of a sheet upon the abdomen, —frequently constipation or ischuria, and the symptoms of enteritis.

CAUSES. General causes of inflammation, and moreover external injury, parturition, chill of the abdomen, and metastases.

THERAPEUTICS. In the first place it will generally be found beneficial to administer three or four doses of *Aconitum* at the third tincture; one drop in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful exhibited at intervals of time varying according to the exigency of the case, until the fever and inflammation lower; this remedy has been found in many

cases sufficient of itself to remove the affection, and in all it materially modifies its violence.

When the cause is external lesion, we should administer *Arnica* $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, and repeat it in twelve hours, and at the same time apply bandages wetted with a diluted tincture, as given under *External Injuries* in cases of contusion.

THERAPEUTICS. Sometimes vomiting and other symptoms closely resembling those of Enteritis are present, and frequently constipation and ischuria; and other times merely the marked sensibility of the abdomen and tumefaction with gastric derangement—but, physiologically considered, these symptoms arising from the intensity and extent of the inflammation, and the sympathy of the other organs, our chief care must be to lower the inflammation, which being in a great measure brought under control by the medicines above noted, we will find considerable benefit from the employment of *Nux vomica* and *Mercurius* to combat any remaining symptoms.

NUX VOMICA. Where there is *distension* of the abdomen with tendency to the predominance of gastric symptoms and ischuria.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, repeated in six to twelve hours, if necessary.

MERCURIUS is more particularly suited to the advanced stages of the disease, or in extreme cases, when it appears likely to terminate in induration or suppuration, or even in external abscesses, forwarding a crisis and preventing too great an expenditure of vital power.

When the inflammation extends to the pleura and the breathing becomes affected with acute shooting pain, we should have recourse to *BRYONIA* (3), given in the tincture.

When the peritoneal coat, or upper portions of the

alimentary tube or of the stomach itself, becomes affected, evidenced by an increase in the intensity of the disease, the pain extending higher—vomiting—generally a rare symptom—becoming severe and continual—collapse of the features, small pulse, and a rapid sinking of the vital energies, closely resembling gastritis—we should have recourse to *Arsenicum*.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , or in severe cases, administered as in *gastritis*, which see.

In cases where there are evidences of the brain being affected, *Belladonna* may be had recourse to.

As this is a disease whose care devolves more particularly upon the physician, I have contented myself with stating the remedies most likely to be called for in ordinary cases, without entering too fully upon the detail of the repetition of the dose, a point in which the administrator must be guided by the intensity of the malady.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Nephritis.

DIAGNOSIS. Pressing, pungent pain in the renal region, shooting along the urethra to the bladder, dysuria, strangury, and ischuria (when both kidneys are affected) hot and high-coloured or red urine; drawing up, swelling, and pain of the testis on the affected side; numbness and spasms of the foot on same side; nausea, vomiting, colic, and tenesmus; lying on the part affected and motion aggravate the pains.

CAUSES. Excessive use of stimulants; shocks of the body, falls, or strains, external injuries; long lying on the back, abuse of diuretics or cantharides, suppressed hemorrhoids or menstruation, metastases or calculi.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in this affection are, *Aconitum*, *Cantharides*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Cannabis*, *Mercurius*, *Arnica montana*.

ACONITE. In the inflammatory stage of this affection, this remedy should be administered in repeated doses, in the same manner as in Inflammatory Fever; after which, in the majority of cases, —

CANTHARIDES will be found most efficacious in the further treatment, and more particularly when the urine passes off in drops or is tinged with blood, or when micturition is exceedingly painful, with burning pain in the urethra, and when the general symptoms of shooting, cutting and tearing pains in the loins and region of the kidneys are present, or even in cases of complete strangury.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture, third potency, to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every one, two, or three hours till benefit result.

The proved value of this medicine, when used homœopathically, in the cure of this painful disorder is another of the many beautiful exemplifications of the truth of the homœopathic law, and its power of causing diseases of the kidney, even when applied in the form of blister is so well known, that in all medical works it has been noted as an exciting cause of this affection.

NUX VOMICA. When the affection can be traced to a suppression of a hemorrhoidal discharge, determination of blood to the abdomen, excess in wine or stimulants, and sedentary habits, and where we find constipation, feeling of faintness, nausea, bilious vomiting, distension of abdomen, drawing up of the testes and of the spermatic cord.

PULSATILLA. In females when arising from suppressed menstruation.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , of the last mentioned remedies, repeated every twelve hours, while necessary.

BELLADONNA. When shooting pains in the kidneys are present, extending to the bladder,—this medicine is further indicated when nephritis is accompanied with colic and cardialgia, heat and distension in the region of the kidneys, scanty micturition of an orange yellow, or sometimes of a bright red, depositing red or whitish thick sediment; anixety, restlessness, and periodical aggravation—constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Cantharides*.

HEPAR SULPHURIS is useful when we have reason to apprehend the formation of an abscess or the commencement of suppuration; here the diagnosis is difficult, and the practitioner must be careful not to mistake the apparent alleviation of suffering for the subjugation of the disease. The following symptoms may serve as a guide in these cases: cessation of the acute pains, a sensation of throbbing and a sense of weight in the region of the kidneys; alternate chills and slight flushes of heat and copious perspiration.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three to four hours, lengthening the intervals according to results.

MERCURIUS is also valuable in this stage, but more particularly when diarrhœa and tenesmus are present.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Hepar sulphuris*, at intervals of from six to twelve hours.

CANNABIS. When a dragging pain or sensation as if from excoriation is experienced, extending from the region of the kidneys down towards the groin.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Cantharides*, but at much longer intervals.

COLCHICUM. When in addition to the usual symptoms of this disease there is *excessive nausea with tympanitic distension of the abdomen*, and painful and scanty emission of bright red urine.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Cantharides*.

When this disease has assumed a chronic form and induration of the kidneys has taken place, *Mercurius* $\frac{ss}{ss}$ will be found particularly useful, a dose once a week for three or four weeks, followed by *Aurum* $\frac{ss}{ss}$, a dose once a week, unless some marked indication call for the employment of another medicine.

In Nephritis arising from contusions or violent concussions of the body, *Arnica* is the principal remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{ss}{ss}$, repeated in twelve hours, and a lotion applied externally. (See *External Injuries*.)

In cases arising from the abuse of *Cantharides* in blistering, one drop of the saturated solution of camphor in a little water, and the inside of the thighs to be rubbed with the same preparation.

OBSERVATION. This disease sometimes arises from the presence of calculi in the kidneys—a subject to which justice could not be done in a work like the present, although in such cases the homœopathic treatment has been attended with the happiest results. We will, however, give a few of the most important remedies, whose utility clinical observation has confirmed; they are *Calcarea carbonica*, *Lycopodium*, *Cannabis*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*, *Uva ursi*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Kali carbonicum*, and *Graphitis*.

Patients suffering from Nephritis should strictly avoid wine, malt liquor and spirits.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Cystitis.

Burning pain in the region of the vesica, with tension, heat, pain when touched, and external tumefaction; symptoms of micturition, tenesmus, and constipation; fever, and sometimes vomiting, as in Nephritis. The causes closely resemble those of Nephritis, but it also occurs more frequently in parturition than the former affection.

THERAPEUTICS. Nephritis. We should have recourse to ACONITUM when a considerable degree of inflammatory fever is present, followed by—

CANTHARIDES, which here, as in the above-mentioned disease, is the leading remedy.

NUX VOMICA. When attributable to an indulgence in wine or spirituous liquors; this remedy, timeously administered, will in many instances check its further progress; also, when it results from suppressed hemorrhoids or dyspeptic derangements.

PULSATILLA. Valuable in checking the development of the affection when arising from suppressed menstruation.

HYOSCYAMUS. When difficulty of evacuation is present, but the disease is not far advanced, particularly when we have reason to suspect that this symptom arises from spasmodic constriction of the neck of the bladder, or when in fact it is more of a spasmodic than inflammatory character. Digitalis is also valuable when in addition to the ischuria a constrictive pain in the bladder is felt.

ADMINISTRATION of the remedies, the same as in Nephritis; *Hyoscyamus* and *Digitalis*, in the same man-

ner as *Cantharides*. When this disease arises from the presence of stone or gravel, see remarks under *Nephritis*.

WORMS. *Helminthiasis*.

The existence of these parasites in the intestinal canal evidently arises from a peculiar constitutional taint ; and although no period of life is wholly exempt from their presence, yet infants and children appear to be much more subject to this affection than adults, on account of the predominance of nutrition at that age. Weakness of the digestive function, accumulation of mucus in the intestines, an ill-regulated diet, and a degree of moisture in the atmosphere also favour their generation.

The three species most generally met with in the human subject are, the ascaris, lumbricus, and tænia or tape-worm ; of the latter there are two varieties, the solitary tape-worm, composed of long and slender articulations, which has been known to exceed the length of thirty feet ; and the common tape-worm, which varies from three to ten feet, seldom comes away entire, but in joints, which are considerably broader and thicker than those of the variety first mentioned.

The presence of worms, unless when passed, is not always easy of detection, since sub-acute inflammation of the mucous membrane from other causes will frequently present nearly the same range of symptoms ; but here, (as in the treatment of many of the most serious acute diseases,) Homœopathy presents two manifest advantages over the old system. In the first place, if acting upon the presumption of the existence of worms, we administer a remedy specific to the affection. In the next, when we are *uncertain* as to the true character of the complaint, and select a medicament *distinctly indi-*

cated by the united symptoms, it will be found applicable to the affection, from whatever cause it arises, and a careful observance of the known pathogenetic powers of the remedies selected, will materially assist us in tracing the disease to its proper source.

DIAGNOSIS. Pallor and sickly appearance of the countenance, livid circles round the eyes, headach or vertigo, irregularity of appetite, fœtidity of breath, nausea, and foul tongue, tensive fulness of abdomen, with a sensation of gnawing and burning in the intestines; discharge of mucus from the rectum, bladder, and vagina; itching at the anus: slight febrile symptoms, and nocturnal wakefulness, with low spirits or irritability of temper, and gradual emaciation; we also generally notice an inflammatory redness of the nostrils, with great disposition to picking or boring at the nose, especially in children, with sudden screaming when waking, and grinding of teeth. In addition to the above general symptoms of this affection, we frequently meet with severe colic-like pains, with vomiting, and slimy and bloody evacuations; convulsions in children, and epileptic attacks, combined with cerebral affections in adults.

In *tenia*, in addition to the above, we find a sensation as of something rising into the left side of the throat, and then falling back; or a feeling of a lump on either side, with an undulatory motion, feeling of suggilation in the abdomen, creeping torpor and numbness in the fingers and toes.

THERAPEUTICS. The homœopathic system combines the *palliative* treatment or soothing the irritation of the worms, with the *radical* or the employment of means calculated to eradicate the tendency to their production

and increase. For these purposes we employ the following medicaments, *Aconitum*, *Ignatia amara*, *Sulphur*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Ferrum metallicum*, *Cina*, *Nuxvomica*, *Mercurius*, *Spigelia*, *Silicea*, *Cicuta virgosa*, and *Filix mas*.

ACONITUM. When considerable febrile irritation exists with restlessness at night, fever, and irritability of temper, continual itching and burning at the anus.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.0}{8}$, to an infant $\frac{0}{12}$, in a little water, repeated in six hours if necessary; when it has lowered the fever we must have recourse to some other remedy. In most cases *IGNATIA AMARA*, which is also particularly indicated by spasmodic twitchings in one of the extremities or in individual muscles.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.0}{8}$ in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one twice a day; for an infant $\frac{0}{12}$ in the same manner.

SULPHUR, in case the annoyance still continues after the lapse of a week.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{8}{8}$ in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful morning and evening until finished: for infants $\frac{0}{12}$ in the same manner.

CALCAREA CARBONICA. Should no marked amelioration ensue after a short time.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as **SULPHUR**.

FERRUM METALLICUM may advantageously follow the above.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a teaspoonful twice a day; for infants $\frac{0}{8}$ in the same manner.

This course of treatment persevered in for a short time has often proved successful in most obstinate cases, by purifying the constitution and restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy state. Still if considerable ir-

ritation is frequently present, we may administer an enema of a dessert-spoonful of salt to a pint of water, of which from one to four fluid ounces, according to age, may be injected; if this act as a laxative, we may use a mixture of vinegar and water in the proportion of one fourth part of the former, discontinuing the medicines for twenty-four hours.*

To return to the medicinal treatment.

CINA. When there is frequent boring at the nose, great perverseness of temper, heat and irritation, constant inquietude and restlessness, with, in children, a desire for things which are rejected when offered; fits of crying when touched, paleness of face, with livid circle round the eyes; constant craving for food, even after a meal, griping, distension, and hardness in the abdomen, with discharge of thread and round worms, and loose evacuations; occasionally convulsive movements in the limbs, weakness and lassitude. This medicine is particularly indicated for COLIC produced by worms.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Ignatia*.

NUX VOMICA is a valuable adjunct in cases of worms, in which considerable derangement of the digestive function is present, with irritability of temper and constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ at bedtime, repeated in twenty-four hours if necessary.

MERCURIUS. When we find diarrhœa, induration and distension of the abdomen, and hardness in the umbilical region, with increased secretion of saliva.

ADMINISTRATION. As *Ignatia*.

SPIGELIA in extreme cases, with colic, bulimy, diarrhœa and chilliness.

* *Hering's Hausarzt.*

ADMINISTRATION. As *Ignatia*.

SILICEA. Useful in worm fever in scrofulous subjects.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Sulphur*, but at the thirtieth potency.

CICUTA VIROSA. Worm colic with convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{99}{8}$, in a little water, repeated in a few hours, if necessary. In severe cases, a drop of the third, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, once every half hour.

The treatment of *tænia*, although similar to the above, has some modifications. In most cases we may give *Aconitum*, followed by *Cina*, after which considerable relief is often experienced; and then have recourse to *FILIX MAS*, a drop of the third potency to an ounce of water: a teaspoonful twice a day, until finished.

In chronic cases the following treatment has proved successful: *Nux vomica*, *Mercurius*, and *Sulphur*, each $\frac{99}{8}$, a single dose, alternated at intervals of from six to eight days. Moreover, in this course *Calcareæ carbonica*, $\frac{99}{8}$, may advantageously follow *Sulphur*, in scrofulous habits, at an interval of ten days.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS
 CONNECTED WITH
 THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

CATARRH, OR COMMON COLD.

THIS term is given to an affection which consists of a mild degree of inflammation of the lining membrane of the nostrils, windpipe, and occasionally also of the ramifications of the latter; induced by exposure to sudden changes of temperature, or to a damp or chilly atmosphere with INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS CHILDREN. This complaint is characterized by slight fever, impaired appetite, sneezing, HOARSENESS, and COUGH; generally preceded by transitory chills or shiverings; there is also a slight degree of wheezing and difficulty of breathing. When the disease is confined to the nose and sinuses it is termed A COLD IN THE HEAD; of which latter affection, and moreover HOARSENESS and COUGH, I shall treat separately.

In many instances catarrh runs to a salutary termination in a day or two; but in others, and especially in *mismanaged* cases, it is liable to entail serious consequences.

THERAPEUTICS. The following are the principal remedies employed in the majority of cases:

Nux vomica, Chamomilla, Coffea cruda, Belladonna, Dulcamara, Arnica montana, Mercurius, Acidum phos-

phoricum, Sulphur, Calcareo, Ipecacuanha, Arsenicum, and Aconitum.

ADMINISTRATION. Each medicine in a little water, at the dose specified; repeated in twelve hours, when required.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{9}{8}$, when the ordinary symptoms of common cold declare themselves, will often check the attack. It is also indicated by external pains in the head, from the same cause. When practicable, it is preferable to administer the remedy towards evening.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{9}{8}$. In the treatment of children this medicine is generally preferable to *Nux vomica* in arresting the attack. It is extremely valuable in suppressed perspiration, attended with colic-pains in the head, ears, and teeth, thirst, ill humour, and impatience.

COFFEA CRUDA $\frac{9}{8}$. This remedy is indicated where there is excessive sensibility, fretfulness, and sleeplessness, with general pains, frequently occurring in young persons.

BELLADONNA $\frac{9}{8}$, when there is throbbing, bursting headach, attended with determination of blood to the head, increase of the pain from movement or exposure to cold air.

DULCAMARA $\frac{9}{8}$, when the pain is more of a passive or aching description, and felt only in particular parts of the head, with humming in the ears, and dulness of hearing; pains in the limbs, increased when at rest, and attended with a feeling of coldness, stiffness, and numbness; or when an offensive perspiration breaks out after an attack of cold; or when the affection has arisen from a wetting or in damp weather.

ARNICA MONTANA $\frac{9}{8}$, when aching pains, or pains as if arising from a bruise are felt in the limbs after exposure to cold, causing excessive restlessness and con-

stant disposition to change the position of the affected parts, and increase of pain from the slightest touch or movement.

MERCURIUS $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{Q}}$, when the pains in the limbs and joints are accompanied with profuse sweating, which affords no relief.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{Q}}$. Aching pains, relieved by movement.

SULPHUR $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{Q}}$, in cases of swelling of the knee, or of the joints of the hand and fingers, from taking cold. It may, in many such cases, be followed by *Calcarea carbonica* in a week or ten days.

IPECACUANHA $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{Q}}$. Dyspnœa, almost amounting to suffocation, arising from having taken cold, followed by—

ARSENICUM $\mathcal{Q}^{\mathcal{Q}}$, should no amelioration declare itself in six or eight hours.

ACONITUM is generally called in for febrile attacks, provoked by cold, when hot, dry skin is present, and, when timeously administered, will frequently prevent the affection assuming a more serious form.

HOARSENESS. *Raucitas.*

The seat of this affection is in the mucous membrane of the throat, which is extremely liable to be affected by the common causes of Catarrh; hence it is a frequent accompaniment of this disorder.

It may arise from other causes, but in those instances is generally found in a chronic form, which it is not my intention here to enter upon.

The remedies mentioned under CATARRH are those which are generally found most useful in this complaint. Amongst these, in cases of recent origin, the following deserve particular notice; namely, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*,

Nux vomica, *Capsicum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Chamomilla*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Drosera*, *Sulphur*, and *Hepar sulphuris*.

The indications for the employment of these medicines are as follow :

PULSATILLA Rx . Almost complete aphonia, particularly when accompanied with loose cough, or thick yellow coryza.

MERCURIUS \mathfrak{z} . This remedy will be found useful in removing any symptoms remaining after the above, but is to be preferred should the hoarseness, from the commencement be attended with thin coryza. And when a sensation of burning or tickling is complained of in the larynx, with the characteristic indication of *Mercurius*, namely, a disposition to *profuse sweating*.

NUX VOMICA Rx . Hoarseness, accompanied with a dry, fatiguing cough, worse in the early hours of the morning, with dry obstruction of the nose.

CAPSICUM \mathfrak{z} . Hoarseness, and dry obstruction in the nose, attended with an unpleasant sensation of crawling and tickling in the nose ; with a severe cough, worse towards evening ; with pains in other parts of the body, such as the head and abdomen. It is also better suited than *Nux vomica* for individuals of a lymphatic temperament.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON \mathfrak{z} . Hoarseness, accompanied with sensation of excoriation in the chest ; oppressed breathing, with frequent and violent *sneezing* unaccompanied by coryza, but occasionally by a great discharge of mucus from the nose during the attacks of sternutation.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA \mathfrak{z} . Hoarseness with deep, hollow cough ; oppression at the chest ; frequent yawning ; restlessness, and thirst.

CHAMOMILLA \mathfrak{z} . Hoarseness, with accumulation of

mucus in the throat ; cough worse at night, continuing even during sleep, and frequently with a degree of fever towards evening, and great irritability of temper. This remedy is frequently found specific in cases of children.

DROBERA $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Hoarseness, with very low, or deep and hollow voice.

CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Chronic hoarseness, worse in the morning and towards evening.

SULPHUR $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Hoarseness, attended with roughness and scraping in the throat ; and of great value in obstinate cases, where the voice is low, and nearly extinct ; and particularly in cold damp weather.

HEPAR SULPHURIS $\frac{3}{\text{gr}}$. An admirable remedy in chronic hoarseness, particularly in individuals who have taken large quantities of mercurial preparations.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REMEDIES. Dissolve four globules, at the potencies mentioned, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, and exhibit one, morning and evening, for two days ; or in some cases, continue for three ; being guided by the result. Of HEPAR SULPHURIS half a grain, in the same manner.

When we find individuals in whom this affection occurs frequently at different seasons, or on the slightest exposure to cold or damp, we may naturally infer that there is a constitutional predisposition to chronic laryngitis, a malady requiring a judicious treatment by an experienced practitioner, as, if neglected, it may eventually end in Phthisis Laryngea.

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS. This is a comparatively rare disease, and, when present, there is generally a degree of ulceration. The following are its principal symptoms : pain in the larynx, and round the glottis ; pain and difficulty in swallowing ; hoarseness, and difficulty of respiration ; frequent attacks of severe cough, with scanty,

and occasionally sanious expectoration ; it sometimes ends in hectic fever, which carries the patient off.

The medicines to which we would particularly direct the attention of the practitioner in the treatment of this malady, are, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Causticum*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Calcareo carbonica*, *Arsenicum*, and *Spongia*.

Aconite, with *Spongia* and *Hepar sulphuris*, and frequently, also, *Lachesis*, are the most useful remedies in this disease in the acute form.

The patient should, in both forms of this affection, adhere rigidly to dietetic rules, avoid unnecessary exposure, and enter as little as possible into conversation.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

DIAGNOSIS. This affection is a very general attendant upon Catarrh.

THERAPEUTICS. When it is the leading symptom, or exists independently of those already mentioned, the best medicines for its removal are *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius*, and *Arsenicum*.

ADMINISTRATION. Three globules of the potencies named, to be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls, of water, one to be taken morning and evening, unless otherwise specified.

NUX VOMICA. Dry obstruction, especially, *during night only*, with pressive heaviness in the forehead, and confusion in the head ; heat in the face, increasing towards evening. If in combination with other *catarrhal* symptoms, see the indications already given for its exhibition under the several heads of CATARRH, HOARSENESS, and COUGH. This direction equally applies to the other medicaments here quoted.

ADMINISTRATION. Two globules of the thirtieth

potency, to be dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, and taken towards bedtime ; to be repeated, if necessary, the following evening.

PULSATILLA $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}$. The discharge thick, fetid, or mixed with clots of blood ; loss of smell, headaches, sneezing, chill, especially towards evening, disposition to weep, lowness of spirits.

CHAMOMILLA $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}$. The affection having risen from checked perspiration, acrid discharge from the nose, causing redness of the nostrils, and excoriation or soreness under the nose ; chapped lips ; *shivering, with thirst.*

MERCURIUS $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}$. Dryness of the nose, with obstruction ; profuse discharge, producing excoriation, swelling or redness of the nose. This is a valuable remedy in the generality of *ordinary cases* of cold in the head.

ARSENICUM $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}$. *Obstruction of the nose, with, at the same time, discharge of thin, acrid, excoriating mucus. Suffering relieved by heat ; pain in the back, feeling of general debility, or prostration of strength.*

COUGH.

DIAGNOSIS. Forced and audible respiration without fever, or a symptom in acute diseases, such as fever, pneumonia, or phthisis, either dry or accompanied with expectoration.

Cough although not dangerous of itself may become so, or from an important feature of other diseases. As a precursor of phthisis it is too frequently neglected.

It may arise from an irritation of the air-passages or lungs ; from cold or other causes, or from disease of the same organs, or be merely sympathetic in the consequence of derangements of other important viscera.

THERAPEUTICS. The following are the medicines

most useful in this affection : *Dulcamara*, *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Ignatia*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Capsicum*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arsenicum*, *Album*, *Drosera*, *Silicea*, *Lachesis*, *Causticum*, *Sulphur*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Euphrasia*, *Sepia*, *Stannum*, *Verbascum*, and *Arnica montana*.

DULCAMARA \mathfrak{g}° . The following are indications for the selection of this remedy. Moist cough after exposure to wet, or cough with expectoration of bright-coloured blood ; aggravation of the cough on movement or when out of doors ; *alleviation* in the recumbent posture or when within doors.

BELLADONNA \mathfrak{g}° . *Short dry cough* at night in bed, renewed by the slightest movement ; dry cough day and night with irritation or tickling in the pit of the throat. Finally, this medicine is sometimes useful in cough with expectoration of thick white mucus, coming on especially after meals.

NUX VOMICA \mathfrak{g}° . This is a valuable remedy in many cases, and is *particularly efficacious* where there is a *dry*, hoarse, fatiguing, and sometimes spasmodic cough, which occurs in an aggravated form in the MORNING, and occasionally also towards evening, and attacks more or less during the day, but relaxes again at night. When, however, it is occasionally supplanted by oppression at the chest, on lying down or on awaking during the night, accompanied with a feeling of heat and dryness in the mouth, if there be any expectoration it consists merely of a *little mucus which is detached with great difficulty*. The cough is generally excited by a disagreeable tickling or scraping, with a feeling of roughness or rawness in the throat, sometimes attended with HOARSENESS and feeling of roughness in the chest ; it is frequently aggravated after meals, or by movement, not unfrequently also by reading or meditation.

HEPAR SULPHURIS $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$. Obstinate cases of violent *dry hoarse cough*, sometimes attended with a dread of suffocation, and ending in lachrymation. The attacks are frequently aggravated on any part of the body becoming cold, and are generally worse at night ; also dry deep cough *excited* by a feeling of tightness in the chest, or by talking, stooping, or ascending stairs.

IGNATIA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$. Shaking spasmodic cough, or *short hacking cough*, as if arising from the presence of dust or feather-down in the throat, which becomes aggravated the longer the paroxysm of coughing continues ; dry cough with coryza, occurring both day and night. This remedy is further particularly efficacious when the attacks of coughing become *aggravated after eating*, or on lying down at night, or on rising in the morning, and when the sufferer is of a mild and placid temper, or subject to alternations of high and low spirits.

IPECACUANHA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$. Cough, particularly at night, attended with painful shocks in the head and stomach, and followed by *nausea, retching, and vomiting* ; or *dry cough*, arising from tickling in the throat ; or *dry, shaking, spasmodic cough*, with oppressed breathing, almost amounting to suffocation. In the case of children this remedy is frequently valuable when they appear to be threatened with suffocation from the accumulation of mucus, or where the paroxysm is so severe as scarcely to afford time for respiration, causing the face to assume a livid hue, and the frame to become quite rigid.

MERCURIUS $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$. Cough, with *hoarseness, watery coryza, and diarrhæa* ; or dry cough, excited by irritation in the throat, or the upper part of the *chest*, which becomes particularly troublesome towards evening, and at night ; sometimes with slight prickings in the chest when coughing or sneezing ; increased by *talking* ; cough in

children with discharge of blood from the nose, which coagulates as it flows, vomituration and headach; dry spasmodic cough, with retching after the paroxysms and expectoration of blood.

CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. Cough excited by irritation or a troublesome sensation of crawling in the throat, and attended with burning pain and sensation as from excoriation in the chest; *spasmodic cough*, frequently followed by inclination to vomit or vomiting, occurring in paroxysms, throughout the day: cough with *hoarseness*, especially towards evening, or *morning* and evening, increased by speaking. Chronic cough with expectoration of greenish mucus, or even of yellowish pus—with expectoration of blood and *burning* sensations in the chest (a characteristic indication for this remedy as well as *Arsenicum*.)

CAPSICUM $\frac{2}{4}$ ℥. This remedy is frequently very efficacious in cases of cough occurring in individuals of the *lymphatic temperament*. It is particularly indicated when the paroxysms are most severe towards *evening* and at *night*, frequently attended with unsettled pains in various parts of the body, and bursting headach; also painful *pressure* and *aching* in the *throat* and *ears*; cough with offensive breath, and disagreeable taste in the mouth.

BRYONIA $\frac{2}{4}$ ℥. Cough occurring in winter during the prevalence of frost and cold easterly winds, with aggravation of the fits of coughing on coming from the open air into a warm room. The following are the general indications for its employment: *Dry cough excited* by constant *irritation in the throat*, or as if caused by vapour in the larynx and windpipe, with greatly accelerated respiration, as if it were impossible to obtain sufficient air; spasmodic, suffocating cough, *after partaking of food or drinks*, and also after midnight; cough with *prickings in the chest*

and violent bursting headach, especially at the temples, also with prickings in the pit of the stomach, or in the side : further, in cough with *yellowish expectoration* or expectoration of blood, this remedy will frequently be found of great service.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON $\frac{9}{3}$. *Short, dry cough, worse towards evening and before midnight, excited by tickling in the chest, attended with anxiety and shortness of breath ; cough on waking in the morning, or short cough with bitter taste in the mouth, on lying down at night and on waking in the morning. Cough with expectoration of bright blood, with sensation of insipidity or exhaustion in the chest, or shooting pains in the chest and sides.*

ARSENICUM $\frac{9}{3}$, cough with oppression at the chest, and tenacious mucus in the *larynx* and chest ; cough excited by a sensation of *dryness* and *burning* in the *larynx*. *Dry cough, chiefly in the evening after lying down, often with difficult respiration and fear of suffocation, as if arising from inhaling the vapour of sulphur ; dry cough, excited by eating or "DRINK," or by ascending stairs, or cough which arises as soon as the open air is encountered ; then acrid coryza ; sneezing ; periodic dry cough—nocturnal cough with general burning heat ; cough with expectoration of sanguineous mucus.*

DROSER $\frac{9}{3}$, in many cases of *chronic cough with hoarseness ; or deep, hollow cough, with pain in the chest and under the ribs, alleviated by pressing the hand on the side ; cough on lying down in the evening and during the night. Matutinal cough, with bitter and nauseous expectoration.*

SILICEA $\frac{9}{3}$. Cough with oppressed breathing on lying on the back, or cough attended with tightness and oppression at the chest as if something stopped the res-

piration while speaking or coughing. Fatiguing, or deep hollow cough, day and night, aggravated by *movements*, and sometimes attended with aching and sensation of bruising in the chest; cough with *copious expectoration of transparent mucus*, or of pus, sometimes streaked with blood.

LACHESIS $\frac{f}{f}$. Fatiguing cough excited by *dryness or tickling* in the *larynx*, chest, or pit of the stomach, or by the *slightest pressure* on the exterior of the throat; also by talking, laughing, or reading aloud, or anything which may tend to increase the dryness or irritation in the throat; *short, dry, suffocating cough*, with ineffectual efforts to expectorate. Cough on rising from the recumbent posture, or attacks of cough always *after sleeping*, on lying down to sleep, or at night *during sleep*; *tickling cough* with a sensation as if a *crumb of bread* were sticking in the larynx.

CAUSTICUM $\frac{f}{f}$. Dry, hollow cough, which even awakes one from sleep; short cough excited by tickling, crawling, or a feeling as if the throat were excoriated, or by talking and cold, attended at times with burning or a sensation of *soreness in the chest*, and rattling of mucus; pain in the hip when coughing.

SULPHUR $\frac{q}{q}$. In some cases of chronic coughs, and particularly in dry cough, which disturbs the patient at night as well as during the day; the cough is frequently excited after partaking of food, or during a deep inspiration, and is generally attended with a sensation of spasmodic constriction in the chest, sometimes followed by inclination to vomit, or pain as if from excoriation, or pricking pains in the chest; headach, pains in the chest, the abdomen, loins, and hips: also cough, with expectoration of thick, "whitish" or yellowish mucus, or of

a greenish yellow, fetid mucus, or *pus*, of a salt or sweetish taste ; feverish cough with spitting of blood.

CALCAREA CARBONICA \mathfrak{q}^o . Dry cough, aggravated towards evening, or at night, excited by tickling in the throat or by a sensation as if there were a feather down in the throat ; also loose cough, with rattling of mucus in the chest, and expectoration of offensive thick, yellow mucus.

EUPHRASIA \mathfrak{q}^o . Cough, with violent coryza and lacrymation ; diurnal cough, with difficult expectoration of mucus ; or matutinal cough, with copious expectoration and oppressed breathing.

SEPIA \mathfrak{q}^o . Cough, with copious expectoration of mucus of a saltish taste, of a yellow or greenish colour ; also dry spasmodic cough, particularly at night, or on first lying down, attended, in children, with crying, fits of choking, nausea, retching, and bilious vomiting. This remedy is especially adapted to individuals having a constitutional taint, such as the scrofulous, scorbutic, &c. ; in chronic coughs, with thick, yellowish, greenish, or even puriform expectoration, with a putrid taste, it is a valuable remedy.

STANNUM \mathfrak{q}^o . Cough, with copious expectoration of a greenish yellow, of a sweetish or saltish taste, attended with great weakness and disposition to sweats ; or dry shaking cough, worse at night or towards morning, occasionally followed by vomiting of ingesta.

VERBASCUM \mathfrak{q}^o . This remedy is frequently of great service in children, though less frequently so than *Chamomilla*. Indications : dry, hoarse cough, worse towards evening and at night ; occurring during sleep.

ARNICA \mathfrak{q}^o is of great value in coughs, attended with bleeding from the nose and mouth ; headach, pricking

in the chest (pleurodynia), rheumatic pains in the loins and extremities.

ADMINISTRATION of the remedies. The dose mentioned after each medicine repeated in twenty-four hours, if necessary, in severe cases six globules in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four hours until relief is obtained.

These are the principal remedies to be had recourse to in this disorder, but in severe or complicated cases we may have to call in the aid of other medicaments.

HOOPING-COUGH. *Tussis Convulsiva.*

This is *almost* peculiarly a disease of childhood, and one which few individuals escape during that period ; it generally appears as an epidemic ; and is, by the majority of physiologists, acknowledged to be communicable by contagion ; we seldom find an instance of a person suffering a second time from its attacks.

Over many the affection passes lightly, but in the majority of cases it proves a distressing, and in some a fatal malady, baffling all the ill-directed efforts of the allopathic physician to conduct it to a favorable termination.

Under the old practice, not only was a great deal of valuable time lost in endeavouring to *subdue inflammation* by antiphlogistic measures, but the patient's vital energies were weakened, and rendered less capable of contending with the disease, when it assumed the spasmodic type.

On the contrary, we have it in our power, by the administration of remedies *specific* to the affection, to check the inflammation at its outset, subdue the other distressing attendant symptoms, and shorten the duration of the complaint, without allowing it to leave after it any of

those evil consequences, such as debility and emaciation, which oblige the patient to endure a tedious and protracted period of convalescence.

DIAGNOSIS. Paroxysms of rapid, violent, and incessant expirations, interrupted by long whistling inspirations, and loud shrill whoop, terminated by the expectoration of a quantity of mucus, or a fit of vomiting, after which the attack *ceases* for some time. If the case is severe the features swell and become livid; blood escapes from the nose, mouth, and even from the ears. A complete cessation of respiration and almost suffocation takes place as if from spasm of the lungs, which lasts for several minutes. The attacks return every three or four hours, more frequently in severe cases; the least excitement brings them on; they are more frequent and violent at night. Respiration is free during the intervals, and the patient in every respect healthy except being weak.

Pathologists generally consider this disease under three stages; the distinction between the second and third is, however, not very clearly marked.

The **FIRST** or **FEBRILE STAGE** commences with the symptoms of an ordinary catarrh, attended with slight fever, which gradually increases, the breathing becomes more difficult, and is accompanied with irritative cough and pains in the chest.

In the second or spasmodic stage the febrile motions disappear, and the cough and other symptoms of the disease develop themselves.

In the third or asthenic stage there are longer intermissions between the paroxysms, and increased weakness from the duration of the cough.

THERAPEUTICS. In the incipient, febrile, irritative, or catarrhal stage of the cough, the most appropriate remedies are to be found amongst those we have already pointed out in the treatment of Common Cough, and must be selected according to the indications there given, and administered in the same manner unless otherwise specified. By a careful selection of these remedies it is frequently possible to check the disorder in the first stage. Accordingly the most suitable medicaments for this purpose are *Dulcamara*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Arnica*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, and *Phosphorus*.

ADMINISTRATION. See *Cough*.

DULCAMARA $\frac{q. \text{ss.}}{8}$. When the attack has apparently been excited by exposure to wet (a thorough wetting,) the cough loose, with copious and easy expectoration.

PULSATILLA $\frac{q. \text{ss.}}{8}$. Cough loose, and accompanied with lacrymation, weakness of the eyes, sneezing, thick discoloured coryza and slight hoarseness, and inclination to vomit after coughing; occasional diarrhœa, especially at night.

MERCURIUS $\frac{q. \text{ss.}}{8}$. Hoarseness, watery coryza, with soreness of the nostrils; dry fatiguing cough.

BELLADONNA $\frac{q. \text{ss.}}{8}$ is one of the most important remedies in the catarrhal stage of hooping-cough, when there is dry, hollow, or harsh and barking cough occasionally at night, or which becomes materially aggravated at that period. This medicine is also particularly well adapted to the angina or sore throat, which is not unfrequently concomitant at the commencement of the affection.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. Cough worse at night, but looser than that indicating *Belladonna*. This medicine is also useful in forwarding the secretory progress.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the trituration, at

the third potency, to half an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful twice a day.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$. Dry hoarse cough, or cough with difficult expectoration of tenacious mucus, followed by a feeling of soreness at the part from which the mucus seems to have been detached. The paroxysms of coughing are excited by an almost incessant irritation of the larynx, and in the upper part of the chest.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ is of great service when the cough approaches the second stage. It is indicated by the following symptoms: Dry, fatiguing cough, attended with vomiting, and occurring particularly from about midnight until morning, the paroxysms so protracted and violent as to produce apparent danger of suffocation, with blueness of the face, and occasionally bleeding from the mouth and nose. (**ARNICA** is better adapted to this latter symptom when it occurs with a copious discharge of blood.)

IPÉCAQUANHA $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ is, like the former, of great value when the cough is attended with danger of suffocation, and each inspiration appears to excite a fresh fit of coughing. It is further indicated when the fits are attended with spasmodic stiffness of the body, and blueness of the face, great anxiety, and accumulation of mucus in the chest.

ACONITE $\frac{ss}{\text{ss}}$ may be had recourse to from time to time, when febrile or inflammatory symptoms are present, bearing in mind that its action is of short duration, and may be followed in a few hours by any other of the remedies which appear more particularly indicated.

The last-mentioned remedy, *Bryonia*, and *Phosphorus* are chiefly called for when the cough threatens to become associated with inflammatory action in the lungs, &c.

SECOND OR SPASMODIC STAGE.—THERAPEUTICS. *Drosera*, *Veratrum album*, *Cuprum aceticum*, *Arnica*, *Ferrum metallicum*, and *Conium maculatum*.

DROSELA is one of the principal remedies in the treatment of this disease when it has reached this stage; and in cases where the constitution has not been enfeebled by the transmission of hereditary weakness or other causes, it will speedily declare its beneficial effects, and materially shorten this trying and painful period of the disorder. The particular indications for the use of this medicine are, violent paroxysms of cough, occurring in such rapid succession as to threaten suffocation, and attended with the characteristic shrill sound during inspiration; after each fit of coughing, vomiting of food, or of stringy mucus.

ADMINISTRATION. 〇〇〇〇 , in six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful after each paroxysm of coughing.

VERATRUM ALBUM is indicated when the child has become *reduced* in strength and *emaciated*; suffers from *cold sweats*, particularly on the forehead, with *excessive thirst*, *involuntary emission of urine*, vomiting, and other symptoms common to this stage; also pain in the chest and inguinal region.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Drosera*.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. This has been found most useful in the nervous stage, particularly when convulsions with loss of consciousness ensue after each paroxysm. Also when we find vomiting after the attacks, and rattling of mucus in the chest, and wheezing at all times. In almost all cases a marked benefit has followed the employment of this remedy; sometimes it has been found sufficient of itself to cut short the disease, and in others has so far modified it that other remedies which

had before seemed to fail, have after its exhibition acted with the most marked effect, and completed the cure.

ADMINISTRATION. According to the formula already given in SCARLET FEVER, a dessert-spoonful after each paroxysm.

ARNICA is useful as an intermediary medicine when the *epistaxis* or *hemorrhage* from the mouth is considerable ; and also in the affection itself when each paroxysm is succeeded by crying.

ADMINISTRATION. In cases of hemorrhage a drop of the tincture, at the second potency, and repeated after the next paroxysm if necessary. When indicated by the *nature of the attack* ⁰⁰⁰⁰, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one after each paroxysm.

FERRUM METALLICUM. This remedy will be found useful as an intermediate when vomiting comes on immediately after eating.

ADMINISTRATION. A very small quantity, say about a quarter of a grain of the third trituration in a dessert-spoonful of water, once in twenty-four hours.

CONIUM. When the paroxysms occur particularly at night, and with great severity.

ADMINISTRATION. A globule of any potency, from the ninth to the thirtieth, in a teaspoonful of water, night and morning.

THIRD OR ASTHENIC STAGE.—THERAPEUTICS. The same medicines as have already been given during the first, according to the indications that present themselves ; also if any of the more severe symptoms of the second stage set in, we may resort to those there mentioned.

CROUP. *Angina Membranacea.*

DIAGNOSIS. Short, difficult, and hoarse respiration, accompanied by a shrill whistling, squeaking, harsh, rattling, or metallic sound, with cough of the same character ; the patient throws the head back ; fever, and sometimes comatose state of the brain.

This well known disease is one that requires the promptest and most discriminating treatment, to avert the danger. From the moment we are assured of the nature of the complaint, recourse must be had to the remedy most clearly indicated by the assemblage of the symptoms, so that not an instant be lost in arresting its further progress, since, if not skilfully kept in check, it frequently runs to a fatal termination within twenty-four hours ; although in the generality of cases, when such an event does take place it happens about the fourth or fifth day.

Croup consists of a peculiar inflammation of the lining membrane of the windpipe, causing the secretion of a thick, viscid substance, generally opaque, of about the consistency of the boiled white of an egg, which adheres to the interior of the windpipe, and takes the form of the parts it covers ; when this, generally denominated the *false membrane*, has been allowed to form, the case becomes extremely critical.

That croup arises from inherent constitutional taint is evident from the fact of some families having a peculiar tendency to this disorder. It particularly affects early childhood, from the great plasticity at that period of existence. The principal exciting causes seem to be exposure to cold or damp, and derangement of the digestive functions, from a too nutritious or heating diet,

too much animal food, or stimulants, such as wine or coffee. It seldom attacks adults, though we occasionally see exceptions to this rule, and is not unfrequently found in complication with other affections of the lungs and windpipe.

DIAGNOSIS. This complaint generally commences with the symptoms of a common catarrh, such as cough, sneezing, and hoarseness, with a greater or less degree of fever; in a day or two the cough changes its character, and becomes shrill and squeaking, or deep, hoarse, or sonorous, attended with a ringing sound during speaking and respiration, as if the air were passing through a metallic tube; as the disease progresses, the cough becomes more shrill, and when long continued, resembles the crowing of a young cock. There is seldom much expectoration, and when any matter comes up in coughing, it has a stringy appearance, resembling portions of a membrane. After inflammation has set in, considerable fever and restlessness continue, occasionally varying in intensity, but never wholly remitting; the countenance expresses great anxiety, and alternates from a red to a livid hue; the paroxysms are followed by a profuse and clammy perspiration of the whole body, more particularly of the head and face. When danger threatens, the pulse is hard, frequent, and occasionally intermittent; the breathing, particularly during inspiration, difficult and audible; the features become livid, and almost purple from the sense of suffocation; the head is thrown back; the cough assumes a veiled and husky tone; the voice sinks to a whisper; the eye has a dull, glassy, or dilated appearance, and the whole system seems in a state of utter prostration.

THERAPEUTICS. The medicines upon which the

greatest reliance is to be placed in the treatment of this affection, are *Aconite*, *Spongia*, *Hepar sulphuris*, and *Lachesis*.

ACONITE, from the febrile symptoms rarely absent at the accession of this dangerous disease, should commence our treatment, may be exhibited as below specified, until these symptoms begin to abate.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every half-hour to six hours, according to the violence of the fever, taken when the first symptoms show themselves, unless in very strumous habits, a single dose of this medicine will frequently parry an attack. Should this not be the case we may follow it with—

SPONGIA, when there is a *hoarse, ringing, hollow*, and *squeaking* cough, with slow wheezing respiration, or *fits of choking*.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every one, two, or three hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

In many cases these two remedies will suffice to effect a perfect cure.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. When the symptoms are partially subdued by *Spongia*, and the cough *moist* or *loose*, with *accumulation of mucus in the respiratory organs*.

ADMINISTRATION. One grain of the trituration, third potency, to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every two hours. It may also be advantageously alternated with *Spongia* at intervals of three or four hours, the administrator carefully noticing the effects of each medicine.

PHOSPHORUS is preferable to *Spongia* when the inflammation threatens to extend to the air-passages and lungs, or when the latter are implicated from the commencement, and may also be given in alternation

with that medicine, or follow it ; and may further, in some instances, be advantageously alternated with *Lachesis*.

LACHESIS $\frac{\text{ʒj}}{2}$, in very serious and difficult cases, in which there is a *swelling and tenseness* in the throat, with hoarseness ; great sensitiveness to the touch, the slightest pressure affecting almost to suffocation ; voice very low and hollow, with a sound like that of a person speaking through the nose ; fainting ; nausea ; swooning ; loss of sense ; *rigidity of frame* ; great prostration of strength, especially towards evening ; cough unattended with expectoration, and a feeling of mucus in the throat.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the sixth potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every half-hour, hour, or two hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms, and their abatement.

After having subdued these threatening symptoms by the administration of the last-mentioned remedy, we may, if the disease is not wholly vanquished, again fall back upon *Spongia* or *Hepar sulphuris*, according to the indications given for those remedies.

There are many other remedies which afford valuable assistance in the treatment of complicated cases ;* but which require the judgment of the physician in their selection.

It may, however, be mentioned that *Tartarus emeticus* has been found valuable in some apparently hopeless cases arising from paralysis of the lungs ; and *Arsenicum*, *Sambucus* and *Moschus* in complications with *Asthma Millari* ; also *Hepar sulphuris*, *Phosphorus*, and *Lycopodium* have been recommended as useful against a predisposition to this affection.

* *Iodine* has been much recommended in this affection.

INFLUENZA.

DIAGNOSIS. Catarrh appearing in an epidemic form, attended, in addition to the symptoms described at the commencement at the preceding article, with *extreme oppression and prostration of strength*; sleepiness, followed by shuddering and general chilliness; rheumatic pains in the head, back, and limbs; and slight redness of the eyes, painful pressure, and sensibility to light.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal medicine in the treatment of this affection is ARSENICUM, and in most cases, if not administered too late, it will be found specific.

The following are the characteristic indications for its employment: Heaviness and rheumatic pain in the head; *profuse watery and corrosive discharge from the nose*, causing a disagreeable burning sensation in the nostrils; violent sneezing; shiverings and shuddering, with severe pains in the limbs; *oppression at the chest*; difficulty of breathing; thirst; anxiety; restlessness; GREAT PROSTRATION OF STRENGTH; with aggravation of sufferings at night, or after a meal; inflammation of the eyes, with sensibility to light. These symptoms may be attended with a deep, *dry*, fatiguing cough, exacerbated in the evening, at night, or after drinking, or sensations of dryness and burning, with mucus in the throat, which is difficult to detach.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , in a little water, repeated in from six to twenty-four hours if required.

If this remedy is not sufficient to remove the disorder, we may have recourse to the following medicines: *Aconitum, Nux vomica, Causticum, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Belladonna, Pulsatilla.*

ACONITUM. When the disorder assumes an inflam-

natory character, with quickness of pulse, dry hot skin, and short, harsh, shaking cough.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathcal{V} , in a teaspoonful of water, repeated, if necessary, in from two to three hours.

Nux vomica. Obstruction of the nose, hoarse hollow cough, excited by tickling in the throat, and attended with severe headach, confusion in the head, or giddiness, want of appetite or sickness, thirst, aching pain in the lower part of the back, constipation, pain in the chest as if from excoriation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}$, in a dessert-spoonful of water, repeated for two or three evenings successively.

CAUSTICUM will generally be found of great value, where *Nux vomica* has not produced the desired benefit, especially where the patient is of a lymphatic temperament.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

MERCURIUS. Dry or fluent coryza; pains in the head and teeth; sore throat; violent shaking cough, excited by irritation in the throat and chest; shivering or heat with profuse perspiration; aching in the bones and slimy bilious diarrhoea, attended with tenesmus.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}$, dissolved in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one to be taken night and morning.

PHOSPHORUS is frequently exceedingly useful after *Mercurius*; it is particularly indicated when there is excessive irritation in the larynx and bronchiæ, with alteration of the voice, and pain during articulation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}$, the same as *Mercurius*, but when the pulmonary symptoms give evidence of a greater degree of irritation, a drop of the third tincture should be dissolved in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four hours.

BELLADONNA. Dry, spasmodic cough, aggravated

towards night; sore throat, excessive headach, increased by talking, moving, or bright light.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathcal{Q}^o , in a teaspoonful of water, to be repeated in twelve hours, if necessary.

PULSATILLA. Loose cough day and night, exacerbated by lying down, thick offensive coryza, tendency to relaxation in the bowels, loss of appetite, foul tongue, disagreeable or insipid taste in the mouth.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathcal{Q}^o , in a dessert-spoonful of water, for three or four successive mornings, fasting.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE CHEST.

Congestio ad Pectus.

DIAGNOSIS. Sensation of great fulness, throbbing, weight, or pressure in the chest; and palpitation of the heart, attended with anxiety, short sighing respiration, and dyspnoea.

We find that the predisposition to affections of the chest and lungs is greater during the period preceding puberty, and for some years after than at any other epoch of man's existence.

As remarked in the Diseases of Children in infancy and during very early childhood, from the disproportion between the cerebral system and the other portions of the economy, the diseases which the physician has chiefly to combat are those arising from over-excitement of the nervous organization. In maturer years the tendency to abdominal congestion generally develops itself. This is easily explained by entering into the physiology of these different periods of human life; but as my object is rather the treatment of disease than the elucidation of these interesting points, I shall here content myself with briefly alluding to them.

There is no doubt, as already remarked, but that a particular period of human life is peculiarly liable to chest affections, and, among others, to this disorder, but too frequently the precursor of other more serious maladies. Some constitutions, however, particularly those in which a hereditary phthisical taint exists, exhibit a marked predisposition to pectoral congestion. Amongst the most frequent causes of this predisposition being called into dangerous activity are, exposure to extremes of heat or cold; stimulants, such as alcoholic, vinous, or fermented beverages, or coffee; the abuse of narcotic drugs; violent exercise, such as running, dancing, &c., or over-exertion even of the voice either in speaking or singing; sudden check of perspiration; cold or damp feet; sedentary habits; metastases; repressed cutaneous eruptions; or suppression of customary discharges, such as the catamenial and hemorrhoidal flux.

THERAPEUTICS. *Aconitum*, *Nux vomica*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Belladonna*, *Aurum foliatum*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Spongia*, *Cinchona*, and *Sulphur* are the best remedies in general cases.

ACONITUM is especially indicated when there is violent oppression with great heat and thirst, palpitation of the heart, great anxiety, and shaking cough. It will be found particularly valuable for plethoric females of sedentary habits, who suffer considerably from congestion before and during the catamenia. In such cases it may be advantageously followed by *Mercurius*, to prevent a relapse.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , repeated in twenty-four hours, if necessary, and the same symptoms continue. When the congestion runs high it must be administered as in *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

NUX VOMICA. When the affection has been developed by sedentary habits or by habitual indulgence in the stimulants already alluded to, or from hemorrhoidal metastasis or suppression, in such cases this remedy itself frequently effects a cure.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{30}$, in the same number of teaspoonfuls of water, one each evening, at bedtime; adding thereto four or five drops of spirits of wine, to prevent its decomposition, and keeping the mixture protected from the air.

IPECACUANHA will frequently complete the cure, when **NUX VOMICA** has not removed the whole of the symptoms.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{30}$, in a little water, repeated, if necessary, in twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

BELLADONNA. Oppression and throbbing at the chest, with shortness of breath and strong palpitation of the heart, extending into the head; short cough, chiefly at night; internal heat; and considerable thirst.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{6}$, repeated in three days, in a teaspoonful of water.

AURUM. Extreme oppression of the chest, as if suffocation impended, sometimes with loss of consciousness and livid hue of countenance; palpitation of the heart; and excessive anguish.

DOSE. Half a grain of the third trituration, in half an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four, six, or twelve hours, according to circumstances.

MERCURIUS, as already remarked, is valuable after *Aconitum*, on certain occasions, (see that remedy;) and also when there is heartburn and oppression at the chest, and frequent desire to take a deep inspiration.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{6}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in twelve hours, after which we may lengthen

the interval, and only repeat again; should a cessation of improvement take place, in many instances it may be exhibited in the same manner as *Nux vomica*, but at the potency above mentioned.

PULSATILLA. Ebullition of blood in the chest with external heat; constriction in the chest with impeded respiration; palpitation of the heart; anxiety and aggravation of the symptoms towards evening, also when pectoral congestion has arisen in phlegmatic subjects from hemorrhoidal suppression, or in females from stoppage of the menstrual flux.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{ss}{\text{f}}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in twenty-four hours, if necessary, but in the majority of cases it may be administered in the same manner as given under *Nux vomica*, with a difference in time, taking a dose half an hour before breakfast.

SPONGIA TOSTA. Ebullition of blood to the neck. When the symptoms are provoked by the slightest exertion or even movement, and are attended with anguish, sensation of threatened suffocation, nausea, and prostration, fainting.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Aurum*.

CINCHONA. When we can trace the affection to debilitating losses with palpitation of the heart and oppressed breathing.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Pulsatilla*.

SULPHUR. Ebullition of blood, weight, fulness, and pressure in the chest, aggravated by coughing, palpitation of the heart, dyspnoea, chiefly on lying down at night; it is also serviceable in suppressed hemorrhoids, after *Nux vomica* or *Pulsatilla*, and after the latter remedy in checked catamenia.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{ss}{\text{g}}$, repeated every five days until a marked alteration for the better take place, or the

symptoms assume another form, calling for the employment of some other more appropriate remedy.

Some one or more of the preceding remedies, if judiciously selected, and timeously administered, will generally check the disease, and prevent it assuming a more dangerous form; for example, running into hæmoptysis, phthisis, pneumonia, carditis, &c. The following, among others, have also been found useful in peculiar cases: *Bryonia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sepia*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Ammoniacum carbonicum*, and *Ferrum metallicum*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Bronchitis.

This disease consists of a greater or less degree of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, and is divided into acute and chronic. It is of the former it is intended more particularly to treat.

DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE BRONCHITIS. Chilliness, succeeded by fever, hoarseness, difficulty of respiration, and dry cough; constriction at the chest with a feeling of oppression; general weakness, foul tongue, and constipation, after some days expectoration; rapid pulse, increase of the difficulty of respiration, which sometimes approaches to a feeling of suffocation; paleness of the lips, cadaverous and anxious countenance, loud wheezing, and on applying the ear to the chest a louder sound than the natural respiration, either rattling, hissing, or harsh and broken, according to the advance of the disease.

In many and the most dangerous cases of acute bronchitis, although a degree of oppression at the chest

be present, no particular pain, heat of skin, no fever may exist ; this is the most insidious form of the disease, in which it is but too frequently neglected until beyond the power of the physician's art : this occurs most frequently in children who may apparently be only troubled with a *slight wheezing*, of which scarcely any notice is taken or any medical aid called in, until suddenly suffocation threatens, or some other marked symptom of illness presents itself, when he frequently finds that the disease has extended to the lungs, that disorganization of that organ has taken place, so that an affection which might probably have been easily subdued at the onset, is now beyond his control.

The frequency of the disease in infancy and early life deserves a particular notice. It generally commences, as in adults, with the symptoms of a common catarrh ; the breathing becomes oppressed, and from the increased action of the diaphragm, the abdomen becomes prominent ; both the shoulders and nostrils are in continual motion ; the wheezing is often more marked than the difficulty of respiration ; expectoration temporarily relieves and occasionally the mucus is expelled from the air-passages by vomiting. When sore throat is also present, coughing produces considerable pain, and the child for that reason frequently endeavours to suppress it. There is also impaired appetite with thirst, although when the disease has advanced it is found difficult to take a long draught from its impeding respiration : this is very observable with children at the breast, who after eagerly seizing the nipple, will bite it and discontinue sucking, cry, and throw back the head, and after vomiting up the phlegm, continue for some time in that position.

If the disease runs its course unchecked, the difficulty of breathing increases ; the face becomes livid, the body

covered with chilly sweats, or cold, and suffocation ensues.

Cerebral symptoms frequently also declare themselves in this affection, which may sometimes, if neglected, prove fatal. Headach is a common accompaniment.

In some cases, from the character of the voice and cough, bronchitis has been mistaken for croup.

The tubes of one lobe, or of one lung only, may be affected, but sometimes those of both lungs participate.

The exacerbation of suffering at night is a very remarkable symptom of this complaint.

The causes are the same as those of common catarrh.

THERAPEUTICS. The remedies about to be pointed out as most appropriate in ordinary cases of this affection are: *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*, *Bryonia alba*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, and *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ACONITUM is the remedy upon which we must place our chief reliance in the inflammatory stage of the disease, and throughout its course, as long as a febrile character exists. Its more marked indications are hot, dry skin, with strong, hard, and accelerated pulse; hoarseness, with roughness of the voice; short, dry, and frequent cough, excited by tickling in the throat and chest; *obstructed respiration*, anxiety, restlessness, headach, and thirst, with occasionally scanty expectoration of viscid mucus.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency, added to an ounce of water; a dessert-spoonful every three hours, until relief be obtained, after which we may either lengthen the intervals, or select some other remedy more appropriate to the symptoms present. It will also be found occasionally necessary to return to this remedy, as above remarked, during the

course of the disease, particularly during the nocturnal febrile exacerbations.

BELLADONNA. This remedy is useful when cerebral symptoms set in, such as severe cephalalgia, materially aggravated by coughing; *oppression of the chest*, with rattling of mucus in the bronchi, with short, anxious, and rapid respiration; dry, fatiguing cough, especially at night, and thirst. Soreness of the throat, (*see Sore-throat.*)

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Aconite*, only at intervals of four, six, or seven, instead of three hours.

NUX VOMICA. Dyspnoea, with excessive *tightness of the chest*, particularly at night; hoarseness; dry cough, worse towards morning, attended with a sensation as from a blow, or a bruise, in the epigastric or hypochondriac regions; dryness of the mouth and lips, thirst, constipation, peevishness.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Belladonna*.

BYRONIA. Difficult and anxious respiration, with constant inclination to make a deep inspiration; hoarseness; cough, attended with a sensation of burning, and increased expectoration; *dryness of the mouth and lips*, excessive thirst. When, moreover, the respiration is impeded by shootings in the chest, and this affection threatens to become complicated with pleurisy or pleuripneumony, this remedy is imperatively called for.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Aconite*.

PULSATILLA. Respiration short, accelerated, and impeded, attended with rattling of mucus, and anxiety; hoarseness; shaking cough, worse towards evening, at night, or in the morning, accompanied with considerable respiration of tenacious or thick yellowish mucus.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

MERCURIUS. This remedy may occasionally be found

useful when the symptoms of bronchitis are found accompanied by excessive perspiration ; when the cough is fatiguing, worse in the evening and at night, and excited by a tickling irritation, or sensation of dryness in the chest, with oppressed breathing, and louder respiration than ordinary.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{4}$ in an ounce of water ; a dessert-spoonful every four or six hours, until relief ensues.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Anxious oppression of the chest, aggravated at night ; hoarseness, and short dry cough, excited by a tickling in the bronchial ramifications, worse in the morning after awaking.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

CHAMOMILLA may also be mentioned as a useful remedy in cases of children, after the previous exhibition of *Aconite*. (For its indications and administration, see CATARRH.)

There are some other remedies which have been found of great value in the treatment of this affection, namely, *Spongia*, *Tartarus emeticus*, and *Arsenicum*.

SPONGIA. This medicine will be found useful in those cases where the sound of the voice and the cough resemble those of *croup*, the respiration wheezing, quick, anxious, and very laborious ; extreme *hoarseness*, sometimes amounting to *aphonia*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{000}{8}$, in six-teaspoonfuls of water, one every two, three, or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

TARTARUS EMETICUS is chiefly found useful in those extreme cases where suffocation threatens from the tubes being clogged with mucus ; when the cough suddenly ceases either from weakness or other causes, and no effort is made by vomiting or otherwise to clear the air-passages.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the trituration at the second or third potency in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every quarter, every half, or every hour, according to the severity of the symptoms or the effects produced.

ARSENICUM is found useful in restoring the vital energies when much lowered by the long continuance of the disease.

ADMINISTRATION, $\frac{999}{30}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be given from time to time, as required.

SULPHUR is useful in winding up a cure, and preventing the disease running on to the chronic form, or when the expectoration has increased in quantity and become whitish and less viscid.

For the benefit of the medical reader, I may remark that when the disease has been neglected at the commencement, or when from the phenomena that present themselves, we have reason to dread an extension of the inflammation to the substance of the lungs, we may employ *Phosphorus*, which is also an excellent remedy in several forms of bronchitis.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS: *Bronchitis Chronica.* This complaint may be the result of the acute affection, arising from a gradual inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, or from the inhalation of dust or other minute particles carried into the lungs; it may also be coeval with diseases of the heart, or declare itself after eruptive fevers.

As this is a disease which requires a long and judicious treatment for its removal, and as practitioners should be well acquainted with its phenomena, I shall content myself with a brief enumeration of the remedies hitherto found most useful in cases of this nature.

These are *Sulphur*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Carbo vege-*

tabilis, Pulsatilla, Hepar sulphuris, Phosphorus, Stannum, Lycopodium, Natrum carbonicum, Natrum muriaticum, Lachesis, Causticum, Arsenicum, Silicea, Staphysagria, Kali carbonicum, Acidum nitricum, and Conium maculatum.

DIET. As long as inflammatory symptoms continue the patient must be kept on a low diet, such as toast and water and thin barely-water; and after the period of danger has passed away a return may be gradually made to a more nutritious diet.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Pneumonia, Peripneumonia, Pneumonitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Shiverings and chills, followed by heat or fever; dyspnœa; respiration short, and hurried cough, short, dry, continuous, and distressing at the commencement, afterwards attended with scanty expectoration of viscid, gelatinous, and extremely tenacious mucus, generally intermixed with brick-dust sputa, (giving it a rusty colour,) but occasionally of a bright red; sometimes a dull pain in the chest, but more frequently rather a tightness than pain; pulse variable, but generally full and strong and quick; but, when the inflammation has run high, hard, wiry, and accelerated; tongue parched and dark coloured. The patient generally in severe cases lies upon his back.

In the first stage in many cases when not marked by complication with bronchitis, on application of the stethoscope, or the ear to the chest, the crepitous râle may be heard. As inflammation gains ground, and the substance of the lung becomes altered in structure, no sound at all is perceptible, except in the sound portion of the

lung, which is louder than natural in certain cases ; also bronchophony may be present.

I have remarked that the pulse was variable inasmuch as it has been frequently the fashion to lay too much stress upon that symptom ; but the disease may run on to a fatal termination without it being below the natural standard. Neither is a hot dry skin a sure criterion, inasmuch as in the congestive form of this disease from the determination of the blood to the lungs, the surface of the body is almost invariably cold. Such are the general symptoms of pure Pneumonia, but in severe cases it is often found combined with pleurisy, when the pains of the chest are intense, and mostly of an acute shooting character.

THERAPEUTICS. *Aconite, Bryonia alba, Phosphorus, Tartarus emeticus, Rhus toxicodendron, Belladonna.*

ACONITE. When the disease sets in with severe inflammatory fever, whether or not accompanied or followed by severe shooting pains in the chest.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as in Inflammatory Fever.

BRYONIA is generally the best remedy to follow *Aconite*, when the more severe febrile symptoms have been lowered by that medicine ; or from the commencement, when the following indications present themselves ; cough, attended with expectoration of viscid or tenacious mucus, streaked with blood, or of a brick-dust colour, oppression at the thorax, and acute shooting pain in the chest and sides, and constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency, a dessert-spoonful to be administered every four, six, or eight hours, according to the severity of the case.

PHOSPHORUS. This remedy has been lately almost exclusively employed by Dr. Fleischmann,* of Vienna, in every stage of Pneumonia under what form soever it presents itself, and with the most marked success, even in cases when the lung has been partly hepatized. Although the homœopathic treatment hitherto adopted with *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, &c. has proved eminently successful, yet this remedy which seems to have such a specific influence over this serious disease deserves a more extensive trial.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency added to four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one in four hours, lengthening the intervals according to the effects produced.

TARTARUS EMETICUS is chiefly valuable in promoting resolution after hepatization has taken place, and may be had recourse to when the preceding remedy has not completely effected this desirable object.

ADMINISTRATION. One grain of the second potency in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful three times a day.

TINCTURE OF SULPHUR may deserve a preference to the last-mentioned remedy in similar cases, in strumous habits, also where hepatization has advanced to some extent or threatens, and where *Phosphorus* may have only relieved, and also where constipation is present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in from six to twelve hours, according to circumstances, if an improvement ensue, allowing the medicine to continue its action.

* Dr. Fleischmann's preparation is made with 10 drops to the 100, administered at the third to the sixth potency, from four to eight drops, in from two to four ounces of distilled water, a spoonful ree to six times a day. Hygeæ, vol. viii.

The preceding are the principal remedies used in the majority of cases of this disease ; but the following also have been found excellent auxiliaries in some instances, and merit a careful study. I shall therefore content myself with pointing out their peculiar characteristics.

Rhus toxicodendron, when the affection puts out a typhoid character, with extremely difficult and hurried and low pulse, see this remedy under Typhus Fever.

Belladonna, where the fever has returned, after having been apparently subdued by *Aconite*, and the difficulty of breathing and pain continue, particularly when the pain seems more at the sternum ; the sputa streaked with blood and difficult of expectoration, the cheeks flushed, lips and tongue dry and scorched, leaving heat of the skin and incessant thirst.

Mercurius. When the fever has been lowered by the employment of *Aconite*, but pain and difficulty of breathing remain, *copious nocturnal sweats* exhaust the patient's strength, and the pulse is small and quick.

Arnica. Against effusion into the air-passages, with local congestions and hemoptysis.

Lachesis has proved beneficial in those almost hopeless cases which threaten to turn to gangrene of the lungs.

Acidum nitricum has been of service in some rare instances, where after *Aconite* a cessation of pain has taken place with increase of fever.

Finally, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Opium*, *Cannabis*, and *Arsenicum* have been found useful in removing the sequelæ of this affection.

It may be useful to add a few words respecting the pectoral signs in this affection when progressing to resolution : if no hepatization have taken place, the crepitous râle, at first audible, becomes gradually less per-

ceptible, and the natural respiration is heard till at last the former wholly disappears; if the lung have already partly solidified but the disease is approaching a cure, the crepitous râle is first heard, then gradually yields to the natural respiration; in fact, the disease, so to speak, runs its course back again.

DIET. It is scarcely necessary to remark that during the inflammatory period, an almost total abstinence must be observed, since nature herself removes appetite; but even during convalescence, the slightest error in this respect may entail the fatal consequences.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA.

Pleurisy, Pleuritis.

DIAGNOSIS. Fixed severe pain in the side, like a stitch, or as from a stab, remaining in one circumscribed spot, interfering with breathing, increased by inspiration; difficult and anxious respiration, but not so oppressed as in pneumonia and bronchitis: cough, aggravating the pain; thin and watery expectoration; quick hard pulse; hot skin, particularly over the chest, or the seat of the disease; dry tongue; scanty and high-coloured urine; and occasionally cerebral symptoms.

Pleurisy seems to consist in a peculiar inflammation in the pleura, with a disposition to effusion or to the secretion of plastic lymph; and the disease may run its whole course without any of the symptoms above given declaring themselves; and the stethoscope can but rarely detect its existence until effusion has taken place to some extent. In many cases at the commencement of the disease the respiratory murmur is somewhat less distinct; and where effusion has taken place there is

dulness at the lower part of the thorax ; and the voice of the patient heard through the stethoscope is small, sharp, and tremulous ; and when the effusion is considerable, percussion gives an extremely dull sound.

THERAPEUTICS. The chief remedies in this affection are *Aconitum*, *Bryonia alba*, *Sulphur*, and moreover *Arnica*, *Arsenicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Cinchona*, and *Phosphorus*.

ACONITUM. Principally against the symptoms of inflammation present, in which case it is most valuable.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three hours.

BRYONIA ALBA should in general cases follow *Aconitum* when the fever has been somewhat allayed by that remedy. It is more particularly indicated when respiration is impeded by *acute shooting pains* in the chest.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Aconite*, but at intervals of four hours.

SULPHUR may with advantage follow *Bryonia* when the pain mentioned has been removed by that medicine, and often completes a cure. It is also of value when the fever continues after the administration of *Aconite*, whose action we ought not to await longer than a few hours. And when the affection has already lasted for some days, and is complicated with pneumonia, it is our chief stay in preventing solidification of the lung, and in bringing the disease to a fortunate termination.

ADMINISTRATION. Two drops of the tincture in three ounces of water, a table-spoonful every three hours, or in very severe cases every hour.

ARNICA MONTANA. Principally when pleuritis is caused by external injury ; but also in other cases when

the more inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by *Aconite*, &c. ; and pain in the chest, with oppressed respiration, only remain ; also to promote absorption when considerable effusion has taken place.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture of the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three or four hours.

ARSENICUM is our main dependence in those desperate cases where considerable effusion has already taken place, and where the respiration is painfully impeded and asthmatic, with extreme prostration of strength.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the sixth in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three or four hours, or oftener if necessary.

CARBO VEGETABILIS is a good remedy when pleuritis is complicated with chronic bronchitis ; or at a more advanced stage of the disorder, when the patient is much emaciated and hectic at night. It is also valuable in the crude, severe, or neglected cases.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the twelfth potency, to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four, six, or twelve hours, according to the urgency of the case.

CINCHONA is chiefly useful after severe depletion to restore the energies of the patient.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{8}$ or $\frac{20}{30}$, repeated in twelve hours if necessary.

PHOSPHORUS. When pleurisy is complicated with pneumonia or bronchitis. (See those articles.)

Squilla, *Digitalis*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Colchicum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, and *Lachesis* may also be found of service in some cases of this affection.

DIET. The same rules are to be observed as in *Pneumonia*.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. *Hæmoptysis*.

DIAGNOSIS. Expectoration of blood by coughing, in greater or less quantity, attended by symptoms more or less severe.

This disease presents itself in three varieties : first, an effusion of blood from the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes ; secondly, from congestion of the lungs, with engorgement of the parenchyma from effusions ; and, thirdly, the rupture of a blood vessel in the tubercular cavity of the lungs during the course of phthisis pulmonalis. I however propose to deal generally with the subject, and to point out the different remedies found useful in the treatment, according to the symptoms present. We must be careful not to confound this disease with affections of the mouth or gums, or blood from the nose escaping through the posterior nares and returned by the mouth.

It may present itself without any marked pains or difficulty of breathing, and pass off with no return of the attack ; or be preceded by dry cough, oppression, or tightness at the chest, shivering, and high pulse ; and be accompanied by hacking or husky and distressing cough, anxiety, quick pulse, and pale and livid countenance ; cease and then return in a few hours, and be followed by difficulty of respiration and cough ; in still more severe cases, when a marked tendency to phthisis exists, anxiety, oppression at the chest and febrile symptoms are more severe ; pure blood is coughed up, and the paroxysms frequently return.

The rupture of a blood-vessel is a rare occurrence, although it sometimes occurs in phthisis. When a

blood-vessel of any consequence, included in a tuberculous excavation, gives way, the result is generally fatal.

CAUSES. Indulgence in spirituous beverages, overheating the body by immoderate exertion, or too great external heat; blowing wind-instruments; contusion of the chest or back; falls; lesion of the lungs; breathing a vitiated atmosphere, or vapours charged with acrid substances; colds or coughs; violent mental emotions; diseased state of the lungs, whether from pneumonia or phthisis: a general strumous habit; suppressed menstrual, hemorrhoidal, or other discharged or repercussed cutaneous eruptions.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in the treatment of this affection are *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Sulphur*, *Arnica montana*, *Aconitum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenicum*, *Opium*, *Cinchona*, *Ferrum metallicum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sepia*.

ADMINISTRATION. Unless otherwise specified, a drop of the tincture at the potency mentioned after each medicine, in an ounce of pure water, a dessert-spoonful every three, four, or six hours; but this being a disease in which considerable judgment and tact are required in the exhibition of the medicines, it is scarcely possible to give rules in this treatise applicable to all cases.

PULSATILLA. In cases of females, arising from suppression of the monthly discharge, or in either sex, of a hemorrhoidal flux, particularly of leuco-phlegmatic temperament, and also in the other instances, with the following symptoms: expectoration of dark coagulated blood, attended with shivering, especially towards evening, or at night, and great anxiety; pain in the lower part of the chest; feeling of flaccidity in the epigastrium, and weakness, **POTENCY 3.**

ADMINISTRATION. When from the causes first mentioned, if not particularly severe, $\frac{gr}{12}$ repeated in twelve, or even twenty-four hours, will be found sufficient, but in violent attacks exhibit according to the rule already given.

NUX VOMICA is adapted to individuals of an irritable temper, in whom this affection owes its origin to a hemorrhoidal suppression, a fit of passion, or exposure to cold. It is further indicated by dry cough, with excessive tickling in the chest, and exacerbation of the symptoms towards morning. **POTENCY 3.**

ADMINISTRATION. In mild cases $\frac{gr}{8}$, repeated in twenty-four hours; in severe, as already prescribed.

ARNICA MONTANA. Principally in cases arising from external lesion, such as a severe blow in the chest, or from lifting a heavy weight, or any other exertion, even blowing wind instruments; but also when the stethoscope detects effusion of blood into the parenchyma, attended with a sensation of constriction, and bearing in the chest, pain as from contusion in the scapular and dorsal region, and dyspnoea. Moreover profuse expectoration of dark coloured blood or coagula, brought up without much exertion, or bright frothy blood, mixed with mucus and clots; general heat, great weakness, and syncope. **POTENCY 3.**

ACONITUM is often found most serviceable in warding off an attack by the great power it possesses in controlling the circulation, and is indicated previous to the paroxysm by the premonitory symptoms of shivering, with accelerated pulse, palpitation of the heart, a sensation of ebullition of blood in the chest, with burning and fulness in the same region; paleness and expression of anxiety in the face; great anguish and anxiety, aggravated by lying down, or during the attack when the expectoration

is profuse, coming on in gushes, and excited by a slight dry cough. POTENCY 3.

IPECACUANHA, when a taste of blood remains in the mouth ;—after *Aconitum*, or when there is frequent tussiculation, with expectoration streaked with blood. POTENCY 3.

ARSENICUM. When the *anxiety, anguish*, and palpitation of the heart increases, notwithstanding the administration of *Aconite* ; and when in addition we find extreme restlessness and general dry burning heat.

ADMINISTRATION of this remedy with *Ipecacuanha* has been found to succeed in many instances when neither of them severally might have been found sufficient to conquer the disease. Giving an occasional dose of *Nux vomica* to such individuals as have been in the habit of indulging in spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, or coffee. POTENCY 3.

OPIUM. In the chest, with sensation of heat, dyspnoea, and anguish ; coldness, particularly of the extremities ; tremor in the arms ; dry hollow cough, with expectoration of blood and frothy mucus, and sometimes also weakness of the voice. It will be found useful in the most serious cases, particularly in those addicted to *spirituous* liquors ; in the latter case it may be useful to follow it with *Nux vomica*. POTENCY 3.

CINCHONA, as already mentioned in several places in this work, is one of our best remedies in restoring the vital energies of the patient after considerable loss of fluids, whether blood or other secretions ; it is therefore particularly efficacious *after* a severe attack of this affection, but is also indicated during its course, when the spitting of blood takes place after a *violent* cough, or when there is a continual taste of blood in the mouth, or when we find shivering alternately with accesses of heat,

frequent and short-lived perspirations ; tremor and confusion of vision, with a sensation of vacuity or lightness in the head, weakness and desire to remain constantly recumbent.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

FERRUM METALLICUM. May be exhibited with advantage after the last-mentioned in severe cases, or may be preferred if the expectoration follows a *slight* cough, and is scanty, but consists of pure bright red blood, attended with pain between the scapulæ, with inability to remain long in a sitting posture, the patient feels the concomitant symptoms relieved by movement ; but is speedily fatigued, especially by conversation. It may in some cases be advantageously alternated with Cinchona.

POTENCY γ 1 grain.

● **SULPHUR.** This remedy is frequently useful in preventing a relapse after the administration of other medicines ; and it is also particularly suitable for individuals disposed to hemorrhoidal affections, in derangement of the menstrual flux, or hæmoptysis arising from suppressed cutaneous eruptions, such as scabies, &c.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$, in a little water, repeated in four days, for three or four successive times.

After hæmoptysis has disappeared, besides having to guard against a relapse, in which, as above stated, *Sulphur* is our chief auxiliary, we have to take every precaution lest inflammation arise in the part primarily affected, or the disease degenerate into Phthisis, which objects will be best attained by the administration of Phosphorus in combination with a strict observance of an antiphlogistic regimen, and the other rules about to be given for the conduct of patients suffering from this affection.

The almost specific action of this medicine in changes

of structure of the substance of the lungs, has been already commented upon under *Pneumonia*; it may also be remarked, that it is one of our chief remedies in hemorrhages from the lungs during the course of phthisis.

SEPIA is also useful in this affection occurring in Phthisis, but when it is rather to be looked upon as one of the general symptoms than forming a disease of itself; by its power over the uterine economy, it is also of great service in cases of hemoptysis, arising from derangements connected with that organ.

The following remedies may also be noted as worthy the attention of the practitioner in peculiar cases: *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, *Rhus*, *Dulcamara*, *Cocculus*, *Crocus*, *Conium maculatum*, *Lathesis*, *Acidum sulphuricum*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Ledum palustre*, *Lycopodium*, *Millefolium*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*, and *Cuprum metallicum*, &c.

DIET, &c. The rules given under Hematemesis should be observed as regards regimen; both mind and body should be kept perfectly quiet; the patient should speak as little as possible, be kept in a semi-recumbent posture, or, if his strength allow, sit upright.

DERANGEMENTS OF THE CEREBRAL SYSTEM.

HEADACH. *Cephalalgia.*

(BY DR. HULL.)

Headach is one of the most frequent and annoying ailments with which the human organism is afflicted. It requires distinct consideration. Although it is generally associated with or dependent on other maladies, it so often predominates that its phenomena should no doubt occasionally control the selection of the appropriate remedy, which should, however, include as far as possible the totality of the suffering. It may also depend on accidental causes; still the remedy while antidotal to them must carefully embrace all the existing symptoms. Again, it may occur perfectly independent of any assignable cause, and thus render the following arrangement of the remedies essential to the successful selection of the therapeutical agent.

CONGESTIVE HEADACHES or those attended with pressure of blood to the head. Examine carefully the symptoms of *Congestive Headach* under the following remedies: *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Coffea*, *Ignatia*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*,

CATARRHAL HEADACH. Examine *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*.

RHEUMATIC HEADACH. See *Aconite*, *Belladonna*,

Bryonia, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla.

NERVOUS HEADACH. See *Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Coffea, Ignatia, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla.*

DIGESTIVE OR GASTRIC HEADACH. *Antimonium crudum, Bryonia, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla.*

HEADACH FROM HEAT. See *Aconite, and Bryonia.*

HEADACHES FROM CHANGEABLE WEATHER, CURRENTS OF AIR, COLD, COLD DRINKS, AND BATHING. See *Aconite, Antimonium crudum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla.*

HEADACH FROM TOBACCO. See *Aconite, Antimonium crudum, and Ignatia.*

HEADACH FROM SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS. *Antimonium crudum, and Sulphur.*

HEADACHES FROM MECHANICAL INJURIES. See *Arnica and Belladonna.*

HEADACHES FROM DEBAUCH AND SPIRITOUS DRINKS. See *Belladonna, Coffea, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla.*

HEADACH FROM COFFEE. See *Chamomilla, and Nux vomica.*

HEADACH FROM ANGER. See *Chamomilla, Ignatia, and Nux vomica.*

ACONITE.

ACONITE deserves attention in headaches connected with *Congestion to the head, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia* and those caused by *Heat, Currents of Air, Cold, Bathing or Tobacco*; and for *females, children, and nervous invalids*. Aconite is indicated in *Congestive* headaches, when a *violent throbbing pain* seizes the forehead and temples with a sensation of ardent heat through the entire brain, *red and bloated face; redness of the*

eyes, visible pulsation of the neck, excessive sensibility to the least noise or movement, and, sometimes, great irritability or delirium.

When congestive headaches are habitual, the patient should sponge the forehead and temples every morning with cold water, or take a shower-bath and drink one or two tumblerfuls of cold water on retiring and rising, night and morning.

In *Catarrhal* headaches the indications are, dull, *pressive*, and constrictive pains and *heat* in the forehead, especially above the root of the nose, with flowing from the eyes, running at the nose, but more frequently obstruction of the same, dry heat in the nose, buzzing in the ears, colic, frequent chilliness, alternating with feverishness, occasional cough; *amelioration* of the symptoms in the *morning*, and in the *open air*; *aggravation* in the *evening*, and from speaking and exercise.

The *Rheumatic* headach is characterized by *darting* or *rending* pains, sensitive to the touch, which fly from one part of the head to another, as from the nape of the neck to the ears, temples, vertex or forehead, are sometimes connected with rheumatism of the neck and shoulders, are attended with *active fever*, *dry and hot skin*, *thirst*, *redness* or varying pallor and redness of the cheeks, are insupportable at *night* with mental disquietude and vexation, are palliated by *sitting* and aggravated or renewed by *wine*, stimulants, or great mental excitement.

The *Nervous* headach generally occurs above the root of the nose or on one side of the head. The pains, which are intolerable, especially at night, are *throbbing*, *darting*, and *stinging*, producing by their intensity, lamentations, inconsolable anguish, fear of death, and, at times, temporary insensibility, and are attended by thirst,

flushed cheeks, small, quick, weak and occasionally, intermittent pulse *and intolerance of touch, light and sound*. Headach from exposure to *Heat* usually assumes the characteristics of the *Congestive*, which are recorded above. The headaches which arise from *Currents of Air, Cold or Bathing*, are in every respect analogous to the sufferings we have described as *Catarrhal*.

The *Tobacco* headach, whether from chewing or smoking, is very similar to the *Congestive* headach of *Aconite*, marked particularly by sensation of great weight on the vertex and over the eyes, *nausea* and amelioration in the open air. All the preceding forms of headach to which *Aconite* is applicable, have the distinctive peculiarities of an *increase of suffering from motion, rising from a recumbent position, speaking and drinking*; and a *diminution in the open air*.

The *Aconite* may be repeated in *severe* forms of headach every two or three hours, in milder forms, from six to twelve hours, increasing the intervals in proportion to the improvement effected. We have acquired great service from *Aconite* in acute paroxysms of headach by using it as a precursor to, or in alternation with, *Arnica, Belladonna, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla* and *Veratrum*. Thus a single dose of *Aconite* may precede the administration of these remedies some two or three hours, or may be alternated with them every three or four hours.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM has been used for headaches dependent on *Chills, Suppressed eruptions, Tobacco or Indigestion*. They are characterized by a *pain in the forehead as if it would burst*, or dull, boring, rending, piercing, spasmodic pains in the forehead, temples and vertex, with a sensation as if in the *bones of the head*,

especially of the *vertex*. The pains are *increased* by ascending stairs and *mitigated* in the open air. If the headach arise from *Tobacco* it is attended with *dizziness*. If it depend on *Indigestion* it is frequently preceded by *nausea*, want of appetite, *aversion to food*, *eructation*, and efforts to vomit. It is sometimes followed by *loss of hair*.

The *Antimonium* may be taken every *twelve* or *twenty-four* hours, and is often more efficient after the use of *Pulsatilla*, especially for the headach of *Indigestion*.

ARNICA.

ARNICA is indicated in headaches connected with *Congestion to the head*, *Neuralgia*, and in those caused by *Mechanical injuries*. The *Congestive* headach is characterized by a spasmodic *pressing* in the forehead, as if the brain were contracted into a hard mass, principally when near the fire, whirling *dizziness* with *nausea*, *heat and burning in the head* with coldness of the remainder of the body, and occasional prickling or numb sensations in one or more of the extremities. The *Nervous* headach manifests itself by *crawling*, *pricking*, and *stinging* pains in one or both temples, or on one side of the head, which feel as if they had been bruised, or by an intense pain, as if a nail had pierced the brain. The headach which follows *Mechanical injuries*, such as blows, falls, or strains, is the same as the *Congestive*, attended at times, by pressive sore pain in the part injured or over one or other eye, and *green vomiting*. This remedy is the more appropriate when the sufferings are *aggravated at evening or night*, *after eating*, or by *mental or physical exercise*. Arnica follows and alternates admirably with *Aconite* when the *febrile action* is prominent and may precede the use of *Belladonna*, *Calcaree*

and *Rhus*. The rule of repetition is the same as that given for *Aconite*.

BELLADONNA.

BELLADONNA obtains in headaches complicated with *Congestion to the head, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia*; and those from *Heat, Spirituous drinks, Mechanical injuries, Cold, and Currents of Air*. It is especially suitable for *females, and children*. It is appropriate in *Congestive* headach when the indications given for this form of suffering under *Aconite*, are not promptly or permanently relieved by that remedy; also if the pains are more *deeply seated, are violent, pressive, heavy and full*, as if the brain would protrude through the forehead or side of the head, with pale, haggard face, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, murmurs and delirium; or if this form of headach develop itself *after eating*, with great lassitude, drowsiness, painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, imperfect speech, distortion of the face, especially of the *mouth*, and other symptoms of *Apoplexy*. The *Catarrhal* headach is marked by *pressive aching in the forehead* and congestive feeling of the entire head, as if it would split open, with sneezing, *swelling, redness and excoriation* of the nose, profuse flow of acrid water from the nose, or flowing from one nostril, or alternatng with stoppage of the nose, *smell too acute*, especially for tobacco smoke, or *too obtuse*, shivering or feverish heat, thirst and pains in the limbs. (*Hepar sulphuris* or *Mercury* may precede or follow *Belladonna* for this variety of *Catarrhal* headach.) *Rheumatic* headach is attended by *violent shooting and burning pains*, especially of one side of the head, congestion to the head, swelling of its veins and *visible pulsation of its arteries, redness of the eyes and face* and fever. The *Nervous* headach is characterized by *burning shooting pains*, generally of

one side of the head in the mildest form of attack, attended by sensitiveness of the scalp, distension of the veins of the head and hands, roaring and buzzing in the ears and clouded sight. In a severe form, the pains become pressing, *burning, shooting, rending* and distracting, appearing on one side of the head or above the eyes and nose, with a sensation as if water fluctuated or undulated in the head. The neuralgic pain may also commence very *gently*, increase in intensity though one side of the head, producing irritability, lamentations and delirium. The headach which arises from *Heat* is similar to the *Congestive*, and indicates *Belladonna* especially, when the head seems as if it would split open and the suffering is *increased* by walking and *mental excitement*, and is attended by hot fever, thirst, vomiting, sleepiness, anxiety, tears, lamentation, despair or rage, and delirium. *Spirituuous drinks* produce pressing aching in the forehead with congestive fulness of the entire head, red and bloated face, loss of appetite, especially for meat, thirst and feverishness. The headach from *Mechanical injuries* is similar to the *Congestive*, and requires the *Belladonna*, most frequently, after the previous use of *Arnica*. The effects of *Cold* and *Currents of Air* accord with the *Catarrhal* headach, attended at times by imperfect vision, *sore throat* and indigestion. All these symptoms of *Belladonna* are *aggravated* chiefly at *night*, also about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and after *sleeping*, also by the *warmth of the bed*, recumbent position, *motion*, especially that of the eyes, the slightest touch, shock or noise, open air or currents of air, *contradiction*, even the slightest, and *mental excitement*; they are *mitigated* by flexing the head *backward* and *supporting* it.

ADMINISTRATION. *Belladonna* is frequently preceded

by, and alternated with, *Aconite* and *Mercury*. Its rule of repetition and alternation is the same as that directed for *Aconite*.

BRYONIA.

BRYONIA is available in headaches associated with *Congestion to the head, Derangement of the stomach, Neuralgia and Rheumatism*, and those caused by *Heat* and *Changeable weather*. *Congestive* headach is manifested by severe pain in both sides of the head, *pressing* from without inwardly, with a sensation as if the contents of the skull would protrude through the forehead, especially on stooping, bleeding at the nose, affording no relief, burning of the eyes, effusion of tears, and *constipation*. The *Bryonia* is of the greatest value if this form of headach occur with *Constipation of the bowels*. It is generally worse in the *morning*. For headaches of the *Stomach*, see *Indigestion*, p. 76. *Nervous* headach has pressing, burning, rending and shooting pains, as if a tumor were forming under the skin, and as if the brain would press through the forehead, which seize the forehead, *dart to one or other side of the head*, or extend to the cheek-bone, shooting and pulsating at times violently; rheumatic and passionate patients suffer most from this form of headach. *Rheumatic* headach is complicated with local or general rheumatism, manifested by *rending* and *shooting* pains which fluctuate from the nape of the neck, sides of the head, and forehead, attended by *coldness* or *shivering*, or fever and perspiration of the head or entire body and aggravated by the *least movement* and at *night*. Headach from *Heat* is marked by *pressing pain and fulness* of the entire head, attended by want of appetite, especially in the morning, *nausea*, *vomiting* and *diarrhœa*, thirst, fever, agitation, trembling and apprehension of the future. The *Bryonia* may be used in alternation with *Belladonna*, when that remedy

is not promptly efficient for headach from heat, as described under *Belladonna*. *Changeable* weather frequently excites the *Rheumatic* headach. The headaches of *Bryonia* appear most frequently in the morning and *after meals*, and are *aggravated by motion*, walking, stooping, &c., and *touch*.

ADMINISTRATION. *Nux vomica* may be used after and alternated with *Bryonia*. The repetition and alternation of the dose the same as directed for *Aconite*.

CHAMOMILLA.

CHAMOMILLA is useful for *Digestive*, *Nervous*, and *Rheumatic* headaches, and those caused by *Coffee*, *Anger*, and *Cold*; and for females, children, and persons excited by the slightest pain. For *Digestive* headach, see "Indigestion," p. 76. *Nervous* headach is characterized by *drawing, rending* and pulsative pains of *one side of the head* which extend to the jaw, sometimes attended by a benumbed sensation, or *sensibility which renders the touch intolerable*; acute shooting pain in the temples, heaviness and throbbing over the nose; bloated face, *redness of one cheek and paleness of the other*; *hot perspiration of the head and scalp*, and painful and congested eyes. *Rheumatic* headach is similiar to the above, occurring in persons of a rheumatic habit or labouring under rheumatism. Headaches dependent on *Coffee* and *Anger* are recognized by the same peculiarities. The headach from *Cold* is marked, in addition, by weeping eyes, *sore throat*, *hoarseness* and catarrhal irritation of the chest.

ADMINISTRATION. *Chamomilla* may be used after *Aconite* and *Coffee*, and may precede *Belladonna* and *Pulsatilla*.

COFFEA.

COFFEA is applicable to *Congestive* and *Nervous* headaches, to those caused by *Debauch* or *Spirituuous drinks*, and to nervous persons and children. *Conges-*

tive headach may arise from *excess of joy*, is attended by lively exaltation of the mind, heaviness of the head, with occasional *violent pain of one side*, redness of the eyes and sleeplessness, and is exasperated by *speaking*. *Nervous* headach is marked by a sensation as if the brain were bruised and rent, or by severe rending pains of *one side of the head, as if pierced by a nail*, which seem *insufferable*; frequently caused by *Debauch or Spirituous drink*, meditation, vexation and influenza; attended by extreme sensitiveness to noise and music, by agitation, great anguish, tears, cries, distraction, throwing about, chilliness, aversion to fresh air and distaste for coffee. *Ignatia, Nux vomica and Pulsatilla*, may precede and *Aconite and Chamomilla* succeed the use of *Coffea*.

ADMINISTRATION. The *Coffea* may be repeated frequently, from *half an hour* to two and three hours, according to the relief afforded.

IGNATIA.

IGNATIA relieves *Congestive, Hysterical, and Nervous* headaches, and those dependent on *Grief, Anger, and Tobacco*, and of nervous persons and children. *Congestive* headach is characterized by a *painful sensation of fulness and expansion* of the head, as if it would burst, especially when conversing, reading or listening to another; also by a pulsative and deep seated pain, especially in the *forehead*, and above the root of the nose, attended by trembling of the body, palpitation of heart and great despondence. *Hysterical* headach is generally owing to a high degree of mental excitement, and particularly *Grief or excessive Anger*, and is marked by *piercing, darting pains*, which penetrate the brain deeply, either in the *forehead or one side of the head*, by alternations of extravagant gaiety, and laughter, and extreme despondence and tears, imperfect sight, very red or pale face, nervous agitation and physical restlessness. *Ner-*

vous headach is attended by *rending*, boring, throbbing, and *lancinating* pains, which seize the *forehead* as if a *nail* were driven through it deep into the brain ; or pressing pain in the *forehead* and *above the nose*, which progresses from without inwardly and is mitigated by stooping ; paleness of face, nausea, darkness before the eyes, intolerance of light, profuse colourless urine, fickleness of disposition, sensitiveness, strong fears, laceriturnity, sadness, mildness, &c. *Ignatia* may be used as an antidote to a headach caused by *Tobacco*, when the symptoms are *similar* to those we have given as characteristic of *Ignatia*. The headaches of *Ignatia* are *aggravated* by coffee, tobacco smoke, brandy, noise and strong smells ; *aggravated* or *mitigated* by stooping ; mitigated by *lying down* and *change of position* ; and are *renewed* after a meal, lying down in the evening and rising in the morning. It may be used to advantage after *Chamomilla*, *Pulsatilla* and *Nux vomica*.

Rule of administration the same as for *Aconite*.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS OR VIVUS.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS OR VIVUS, is most efficient in headaches connected with *Catarrh*, *Congestion to the Head*, and *Rheumatism*. The *Catarrhal* headach frequently prevails *epidemically*, and is distinguished by *pressing*, *aching* pain in the *forehead*, frequent sneezing, profuse discharge of serous mucus, which is *offensive* at times, *redness* and *excoriation* of the nose with itching and aching pains on pressing the nose, chills or fever, nocturnal perspiration, violent thirst, *pains in the limbs*, and increased suffering from either heat or cold. (It may precede or alternate with *Belladonna* in this form of headach.) *Congestive* headach has a *full and crowded feeling* of the head as if the forehead would fly apart, or as if the head were firmly bound by a band, especially

with *aggravations at night*, when the pains become boring, burning, rending and darting, and are attended by easy, frequent and profuse *perspiration*, which affords no relief. (Here it is useful after *Belladonna* and *Opium*.) *Rheumatic* headach is attended by *burning, shooting, throbbing* and *rending* pains, which affect *one side of the head*, extending to the teeth and neck, with pulsatory dartings in the ears. The pains seem to be imbedded in the *bones*, and the external flesh is frequently *tumefied*. It may be used before or after *Belladonna* or *Bryonia*. It is a distinct peculiarity of the *Mercurial* headaches that they are *aggravated at night*, towards morning, by the *warmth of the bed*, damp and cold air, heat and touch; and are attended by *profuse perspiration*, which affords no relief.

ADMINISTRATION. The *Mercury* may be given in extreme cases every four hours, and in alternation with *Belladonna* every three or four hours. In ordinary cases it is preferable to administer a single dose in the evening.

NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA is a very prominent agent of cure in *Catarrhal, Congestive, Gastric, Nervous and Rheumatic* headaches, and those dependent on *Coffee, Spirituous drinks, Intellectual labour, Anger, Chills or Currents of air, Prolonged watching and Constipation*.* *Catarrhal* headach is marked either by *heaviness in the forehead* or shooting and rending pains; *obstruction* in the nose, or else *fluent coryza* of a mucus which is sometimes brown and corrosive in the *morning* and *dry* in the *evening* or *at night*, with parched mouth and absence of thirst; bruised sensation throughout the body; burning heat and

* The *Nux* is most indicated in persons of a lively temperament, red face and full habit, who make a free use of *Coffee* and *Liquors*, and especially in those that lead a sedentary life and suffer from *Constipated* habit.

redness of the cheeks ; heat of the head and entire body, and alternations of chills and fever, especially in the evening ; and hard fœces or constipation. *Gastric headach* : vide Indigestion, p. 76. *Congestive headach* is attended by excessive heaviness of the head, especially on moving the eyes, and during mental exercise, with a feeling as if the skull would fly apart ; painful sensitiveness of the brain, either from motion or external pressure ; pressure on the temples ; imperfect sight, with desire to shut the eyes and inability to sleep ; and aggravated in the morning and open air. *Nervous headach* appears in the form of rending, shooting and jerking pains, principally on one side of the head, as if pierced by a nail, with nausea and vomiting of sour water ; also, pricking, stinging, or oppressive sensation of one side of the head, which commencing in the morning, gradually increases in intensity, until the patient becomes distracted and insensible ; also, as if the brain were rent asunder, with pale, haggard face, dizziness when walking, buzzing noise, excitation, &c. *Rheumatic headach* is marked by tensive drawing pains affecting the forehead on one side of the head, attended by a bruised sensation of the head and similar pains in the back, loins and joints, a sensation of torpor or paralysis in the parts affected, with cramps and palpitation in the muscles ; shivering and constipation. (It is mainly indicated for *Rheumatic headach* after *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, or *Arnica*.) The headaches dependent on *Coffee*, *Spirituuous drinks*, *Intellectual labour*, *Anger*, *Prolonged watching*, or *Constipation*, are *Congestive* or *Neuralgic*, and require a careful study of their respective indications. The headach from *Chill* or *Currents of air*, is *Catarrhal*, which see. The *Nux* headach is aggravated in the morning, after meals, by coffee, wine, tobacco smoke,

noise, bright light, meditation, watching, and windy and chilly weather; it is mitigated by sitting or lying down without change of position.

ADMINISTRATION. The *Nux* may succeed *Aconite*, or alternate with it every three or four hours in acute febrile conditions. It may precede or alternate with *Bryonia* or *Pulsatilla* by the same rule.

Administered singly, the interval of repetition should vary from 4 to 24 hours, according to the severity of the case.

PULSATILLA.

PULSATILLA applies to *Catarrhal*, *Gastric*, *Congestive*, *Nervous*, and *Rheumatic* headaches, and to those caused by *Debauch*, *Spirituuous drinks*, *Intellectual labour*, *Chill*, *Bathing*, or *Cold drinks*. It is especially suited to *females* and persons of phlegmatic temperament, mild character and lymphatic constitution, with *pale complexion*, light hair, blue eyes, &c. *Catarrhal* headach is marked by *dull heavy aching* in the root of the nose, *forehead*, or *over one eye*, or confusion of the head, and is attended by loss of appetite, taste and smell; swelling and obstruction of the nose; discharge of blood or of a thick and offensive mucus, sometimes yellow, and sometimes green; and absence of thirst, with chilliness. For *Gastric* headach see Indigestion, p. 76. *Congestive* headach manifests itself by wearying, debilitating, and oppressive pains which seize *one side of the head*; or progress from the *occiput* to the *forehead* or *root of the nose*, or conversely proceed from the root of the nose to the occiput; attended by heaviness of the head, dizziness, paleness of the face, agitation and inclination to weep. *Nervous* headach offers *rending* pains, in single spots or in every part of the head, which are augmented toward evening; or *throbbing*, *darting* and *pricking*

pains, after rising in the morning or lying down in the evening ; or jerking, rending, *darting* and pricking pains in *one side of the head only* ; attended by *heaviness of the head*, frequent dizziness, obscure vision, intolerance to light, sickness at the stomach, *buzzing, darting, rending, and pricking in the ears*, paleness and varied expression of the face, loss of appetite and thirst, agitation and chills, bleeding at the nose and *palpitation of heart*. *Rheumatic* headach is characterized by *similar* pains to those of the *Nervous* ; and are connected with rheumatic pains of the body, *which pass rapidly from one joint to another*, with sensation of torpor in the parts affected, *dartings and coldness* on change of weather, and shiverings increasing in proportion to the intensity of the suffering. For headaches arising from *Debauch, Spirituous drinks and Intellectual labour*, carefully consult the indications of *Nervous* and *Congestive* headaches ; and from *Chill, Bathing, or Cold drinks*, look to *Catarrhal* headach. The *Pulsatilla* headach is *aggravated or renewed in the evening after lying down, or at night, or in bed in the morning ; at rest, especially when seated ; and mitigated in the open air, by movement, walking, external heat and firm pressure*. ADMINISTRATION. *Pulsatilla* follows, and is of great service in alternation with *Aconite* ; may precede *Bryonia* and *Nux*, and succeed *Chamomilla* and *Ignatia*, with which it may occasionally alternate.

The repetition and alternation the same as advised for the *Aconite*.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Congestio ad Caput.

This is an affection to which many individuals who lead a sedentary life are subject : intense mental application and habitual indulgence in the use of spirituous

or other stimulating liquids, such as coffee, etc., are also frequent exciting causes, particularly in those who inherit a predisposition to the disorder.

DIAGNOSIS. Fulness of the vessels of the head and neck, the pulsation of which the patient experiences through the entire frame; heat, redness, and turgidity of the face; repeated attacks of giddiness, particularly on sleeping, sitting in a warm, confined apartment, or an exposure to the rays of the sun when exercising in the open air; headach, generally above the orbits, and in the forehead, increased by stooping or coughing; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep.

THERAPEUTICS. *Aconitum napellus*,* *Nux vomica*, *Belladonna*, *Opium*, *Coffea*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, *Arnica*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*, *Cinchona*.

ACONITUM. This is the principal remedy to commence with in all recent cases, and is alone sufficient speedily to remove the affection, particularly in children when fright and anger combined have been the exciting causes.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, if necessary; for children or infants, $\frac{1}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{24}$, in half an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every twelve hours until relief is obtained.

NUX VOMICA. As has already been repeatedly observed, this remedy is exceedingly efficacious in complaints arising from sedentary habits, intense study, or that much more culpable habit, the excessive indulgence in spirituous or vinous liquors, etc.; it is accordingly one of the most useful remedies in determination of blood to the head, induced by such causes; it is also very serviceable in cases arising from a violent fit of passion,

and is more particularly indicated when we meet with the following symptoms: distension of the veins with violent pulsation in the head; heat, redness of the face; attacks of giddiness, violent headach, particularly in the forehead, and over the orbits, aggravated by reflecting, or by any attempts at mental application, also by stooping or coughing; disturbed sleep; nervous excitability, and disposition to be angry at trifles.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{12}$, in as many teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken each night on retiring to rest. *Calcareæ* will frequently be found of signal benefit after *Nux vomica*, in obstinate cases occurring in persons addicted to indulgence in spirituous liquors.

BELLADONNA. After a previous administration of Aconite, when necessary, this is one of our most important remedies in the treatment of congestion to the head. Indications: great distension of the vessels of the head, attended with severe jerking burning pains in one half of the head, aggravated by the *slightest* movement or the least noise; by bright *redness* and bloatedness of the face, redness of the eyes, sparks before them, and sometimes dimness of vision; darkness before the eyes; diplopia; buzzing in the ears; attacks of fainting; somnolency.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{6}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in six, twelve, twenty-four hours, or at shorter or longer intervals, according to the greater or less severity of the symptoms, or the effects produced by the preceding dose.

OPIUM is of speedy service in cases arising from *fright*, but it is moreover a remedy of extreme value in serious cases of congestion, either arising suddenly from the effects of a draught of cold or iced water, especially when heated, with the following symptoms: vertigo,

stupor, heaviness of the head, humming in the ears, dulness of hearing; pressure in the forehead from within outwards; or from the effects of a debauch, with redness and bloatedness of the face, great depression, fugitive heat; violent thirst; dryness of the mouth, acid regurgitations, nausea or vomiting.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{3}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, followed in six or eight hours by $\frac{1}{2}$.

COFFEA. In cases arising from excessive joy, this remedy will be found to exert a salutary influence; excessive and uncontrollable liveliness; great heaviness of the head, or aggravation of the sensations when speaking; sleeplessness.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{200}{30}$, repeated in twelve hours, if necessary.

CHAMOMILLA. Congestion caused by vexation, or a fit of passion, particularly in children, is speedily relieved by this remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. One or two globules of the sixth potency in a teaspoonful of water.

IGNATIA, when induced by a stifled vexation, or harrowing, concentrated grief.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{30}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one daily.

ARNICA. In cases arising from external violence, such as severe falls or contusions, followed by obstupescence, vertigo, sensation of pressure or coldness over a small circumscribed space; tendency to close the eyes; disposition to be frightened, and vomiting; the external and internal administration of Arnica, when timeously had recourse to, will frequently be found specific.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{3}{4}$, in a teaspoonful of water, and a lotion of one part of the tincture to ten of water, applied to the injured part.

MERCURIUS. Congestion with sensation of fulness, or as if the head were compressed by a band; nocturnal aggravation with darting, piercing, tearing, or burning pains; disposition to sweating. After *Arauca*, *Belladonna*, or *Opium*, *Mercurius* is frequently found serviceable in completing the cure.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every twenty-four hours, until decided benefit results.

Puleatilla. This remedy, as will be found stated in the proper place, is well adapted in many cases of congestion occurring in young girls at the critical age, or in all cases occurring in cold, lymphatic temperaments with the following symptoms: distressing semi-lateral pain in the head, particularly of a pressive character, or if the pain in the head commences at the occiput and extends to the root of the nose, or *invertedly*. Amelioration of the symptoms from exercise, or from passing or binding the head; exacerbation while sitting; sense of weight in the head; vertigo; inclination to weep; anxiety; coldness, or shivering.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as described under *Mercurius*.

DULCAMARA. Congestion attended with continual buzzing in the ears, dulness of hearing, and particularly when the affection has arisen from getting the feet wet, or from a chill in cold, damp, weather.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{3}{4}$, in a teaspoonful of water repeated in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, if necessary.

CINCHONA. Congestion occurring after repeated bloodlettings, or hemorrhage in general, is generally relieved by this remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water a teaspoonful daily.

After the completed action of *Cinchona*, *Sulphur* and

Calcareo carbonica, $\frac{20}{8}$, at intervals of five or six days, will materially tend to strengthen the impaired constitution when *Cinchona* is not of itself sufficient to effect that desirable object.

NUX VOMICA. *Veratrum* and *Valerian* are also valuable remedies in particular cases arising from debilitating losses; the attention of the student or practitioner may also be directed to the following remedies: *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Bryonia alba*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Silicea*; the two latter, together with *Sulphur* and *Calcareo*, are more particularly adapted to the treatment of chronic cases.

DIET. The homœopathic regimen already given in Introduction should be rigidly adhered to, and stimulants of all kinds carefully avoided.

APOPLEXY. *Apoplexia*.

Few diseases offer a greater number of varieties in form than the one above named; and there is scarcely a single classification of the many that eminent medical writers have given to the world, that is not more or less liable to objection.

It is also extremely difficult to diagnose clearly between the different varieties, the external symptoms not always bearing a uniform relation to the internal injury; thus all the indications of serous apoplexy may declare themselves from sanguineous extravasation; and it is not always possible to decide in apoplexy whether effusion or simply congestion of the vessels of the brain has taken place. After having given a general diagnosis of this affection, I shall treat of the premonitory symptoms, and then for the use of the professional student briefly point out the homœopathic remedies most useful in the disease itself.

DIAGNOSIS. Sudden or gradual loss of consciousness, sensation, and motion, with greater or less disturbance of the pulse and respiration.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS. Continued inclination to somnolence, heavy profound sleep with stertorous breathing, incubus, grinding of the teeth, shocks or cramps, a general feeling of heaviness or disinclination to the least exertion; frequent yawning and fatigue after the slightest exercise. A sense of weight and fulness, and pains in different parts of the head. Cephalalgia and megrim, or vertigo and fainting; pulsation of the temporal and carotid arteries with swelling of the veins of the head and forehead; disturbance of the cerebral system evinced by loss of memory, forgetfulness of words and things, irritability of temper, or mildness and indifference, despondency and weeping; infiltration of the conjunctiva, dimness of vision, specks or motes before the eyes, or flashes of fire or sparks during darkness. Acuteness of vision or diplopia, sometimes also the words in a line appear to run into one another; difficulty of opening or closing the eyes; noises, humming, singing, &c. in the ears; dulness of hearing, dryness of the nostrils, pinched appearance of the nose with unpleasant odour, sneezing, and slight epistaxis; stammering, and indistinct enunciation; difficulty of deglutition, numbness or torpor or pricking sensation in the extremities with occasional partial attacks of paralysis in the face, distorting the features, and affecting the utterance, or in some of the muscles of the limbs, pains in the joints; weak or unsteady mode of progression, difficulty of micturition, &c.

THEIR TREATMENT. Against the preceding, Homœopathy possesses remedies by whose proper application

the practitioner may, if consulted in time, succeed in warding off the attack of this dreaded malady.

The following are the medicines most appropriate to the treatment of the foregoing symptoms which are most generally called for in the treatment of the disease itself, or to determination of blood to the head ; (see that article and Opium), *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*.

ACONITUM. In all cases where there are evident symptoms of plethora, determination of blood to the head, characterized by redness and fulness of the face, distension of the veins of the forehead, quick full pulse, restlessness, and anxiety.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every twelve hours.

BELLADONNA. Should the symptoms of congestion not speedily yield to Aconite, or should only a partial degree of amelioration have taken place ; or further, should the following symptoms present themselves : redness and bloatedness of the face, injection of the conjunctiva, violent beating of the carotid and temporal arteries, and noises in the ears, darting pains in the head, with violent pressure at the forehead increased by movement, the least noise or bright light, or diplopia and almost all the symptoms relative to the eyes already mentioned ; dryness of the nose with unpleasant smell and epistaxis ; difficulty of deglutition ; slight attacks of paralysis in the face ; paralytic heavings in the limbs.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{12}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every twenty-four hours, or every six or twelve in more alarming cases, taking care if the slightest symptoms of *medicinal aggravation* declare themselves, to discontinue the medicines for a time.

NUX VOMICA is particularly suited to cases in which the apoplexy threatens individuals of sedentary habits

addicted to the use of ardent spirits, or to too great an indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and also when the following symptoms present themselves: headach with vertigo, confusion and humming in the ears, drowsiness, feeling of languor with great disinclination to exertion, either mental or bodily, cramps of the limbs, especially at night, and weakness in the joints; constipation and dysuria, irritability of temper, aggravation of the symptoms in the morning, or after a meal, and also in the open air.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Belladonna*.

OPIUM. When we find marked congestion to the head, indicated by stupor, vertigo, heaviness in the head, and violent pressure in the forehead, singing in the ears, and obtuseness of hearing, sleeplessness or agitating dreams, or frequent and almost overpowering drowsiness during the day, redness of the face and constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{3}$, in the same manner as *Belladonna*.

When any of the symptoms before noticed present themselves, *is the proper time* to prevent the attack running on to apoplexy; sometimes the signs are so marked that we can have but little doubt of the result, unless timely precautions are taken; at other so slightly as to be almost imperceptible; and in others again the attack comes on suddenly without any marked premonitory symptoms whatever.

A work of this nature is scarcely the place to enter upon the many varieties of this dangerous and complicated affection. When so much depends upon the tact and promptness of the practitioner to do the subject the justice it merits, would require almost a treatise of itself; and I feel that a meagre sketch of a single variety and its treatment might be calculated to mislead and cause

incalculable mischief. I shall therefore content myself with pointing out the homœopathic remedies which have been most serviceable, namely, the four already mentioned under the premonitory symptoms, and in addition *Lachesis*, *Stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cocculus*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Cuprum acetatum*; and in some cases *Baryta carbonica*, *Coffea cruda*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Conium maculatum*, *Digitalis*, *Mercurius*, and *Tartarus emeticus*; and in the paralysis resulting from apoplexy, *Belladonna*, *Baryta carbonica*, *Causticum*, *Nuxvomica*, *Cocculus*, *Stramonium*, and *Zincum metallicum*.

I cannot conclude this article without giving expression to the gratification I, in common with the majority of the most eminent of my homœopathic medical brethren, feel at the gradually increasing distaste to bloodletting upon the part of our opponents. Many have renounced the use of the lancet altogether; and others, while they do not wholly discountenance its employment, surround the cases in which it ought to be had recourse to with so many restrictions as almost to amount to a prohibition. At all events, we may hope that the time has already arrived, at least for the more enlightened of our profession, when even those who still adhere to its employment in particular cases will not rashly prescribe bleeding in all instances of cerebral compression, where if had recourse to before a reaction has set in it may destroy the patient, either by his sinking under it, or by effusion, if that has not already taken place, or by increasing it if it has.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS TISSUES. BRAIN FEVER.

Phrenitis. Encephalitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Coma, or constant delirium, or both, with signs of determination of blood to the head; fulness and redness of the face and eyes; beating of the carotid and temporal arteries; sometimes attempts to grasp the head.

When depending upon inflammation of the *tissues* the pain is more acute than that arising from inflammation of the *substance* of the brain. Paralysis also more frequently accompanies the latter form.

In inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, the symptoms are exceedingly diversified; the extent and duration of the disease, the age, sex, and constitution of the patient, assist in giving to the affection a variety of character. Much assistance may be derived, in ascertaining whether the brain is affected or not, by examining the eyes and general expression of the countenance. The pupils in the first stages are commonly found more or less contracted, but as the disease advances, they often become dilated. Occasionally the attack is preceded by premonitory symptoms, such as *congestion of blood to the head*, attended with sensations of weight, or stupifying, pressure, constrictive, and sometimes shooting pains in the head. In some instances slight feverish symptoms are complained of, with ringing in the ears for about the space of a week; giddiness, and a sense of weight on the crown of the head; pulse rather quick, and the heat of the skin somewhat increased at night, attended with restlessness and a difficulty of lying long in one position; moreover, the patient is

observed to be irritable and annoyed at trifles ; anomalies in the mental powers may next be observed, such as obtuseness, drowsiness, with mild delirium or a high degree of excitement, in which the patient is affected by the slightest noise, and the eyes have a brilliant and animated expression, or are blood-shot, with fiery redness of the face, and wild delirium. According to the seat of the inflammation, or the constitution of the patient, the accompanying fever is of greater or less intensity ; the pulse is very variable in the course of the same day ; it may be regular, intermitting, quick, and weak, or very slow and strong. A very slow or a very quick pulse generally indicates danger. The patient frequently complains of heat in the head, whereas the extremities are cold. When there is stupor, or a tendency to it, the eyes look heavy and void of all expression ; vomiting sometimes takes place and proves very intractable ; the stupor becomes more profound, convulsions appear, and death sooner or later ensues. The peculiar and delicate structure of the brain and its membranes in children renders them much more susceptible to the attacks of this serious disease, and great attention ought to be paid to the following symptoms : heaviness of the head, attended with pains, of which latter circumstance we are sometimes made aware, in very young children, by the little sufferer frequently raising its hands to the head ; alteration of temper ; intolerance of light ; nausea, occasionally followed by vomiting ; tendency to costiveness ; drowsiness ; wakefulness, or starting during sleep. Secondly, *continued boring of the head against the pillow* ; a high state of excitement, in which the slightest noise, or rays of light, throws the child into a fit of screaming, or a state of discontentment ; heavy sleep ; great heat in the head ; *redness* and swelling of the face, with precep-

title throbbing in the vessels of the head and neck ; great agitation, with continued tossing about, especially at night ; eyes red, sparkling, convulsed, or fixed ; pupils immoveable, and generally dilated.

CAUSES. Anything tending to irritate the brain, such as extremes of heat or cold ; the abuse of ardent spirits ; external injuries of the head ; concussions from falls ; mental emotions, or over-exertion of the faculties ; excesses of all kinds ; sanguineous congestion ; metastases ; contagious disease ; repressed eruptions, &c.

THERAPEUTICS. With regard to the treatment of this disease, we should have immediate recourse to **ACONITE** at the commencement of the attack when the skin is *hot and dry*, and the pulse rapid, with the ordinary indications of pure *Inflammatory Fever*, which is especially liable to be the case in young plethoric subjects.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as in *Inflammatory Fever*. After which we may have recourse to any of the following remedies as indicated, namely, *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Opium*, *Stramonium*, and *Cuprum Aceticum*.

BELLADONNA. This remedy seems to possess a certain specific influence over inflammation of the brain and its meninges ; and is generally the one we should select when the following, among other symptoms, present themselves : *great heat of the head* ; redness and bloatedness of the face ; with *violent pulsation of the carotids* ; *burying of the head in the pillow*, and increase of suffering at the *slightest noise*, with extreme sensibility to *light* ; violent shooting and burning pains in the head ; *eyes red and sparkling*, with protrusion or *wild expression* ; contraction or dilatation of the pupils ; *violent and furious*

delirium ; loss of consciousness ; sometimes low muttering ; convulsions, occasionally symptomatic hydrophobia ; vomiting ; involuntary evacuations of feces and urine.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency, in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four to six hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms and the effects produced.

HYOSCYAMUS is appropriate when there is *drowsiness*, *loss of consciousness*, delirium about one's own affairs ; inarticulate speech ; tongue coated white, with frothy mucus about the lips ; dilatation of the pupils ; fixedness of the vision ; skin dry and parched ; redness of the face ; and picking of the bed-clothes with the fingers.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

OPIMUM. When there is lethargic sleep, with stertorous breathing ; half open eyes and confusion or giddiness after waking ; complete apathy and absence of complaint.

ADMINISTRATION. Two drops of the second potency in an ounce of water, of which we may give a dessert-spoonful every hour until relief takes place, unless some other more specific remedy be called for by some alteration in the symptoms.

STRAMONIUM, when there is starting or jerking in the limbs ; sleep almost natural, but followed by absence of mind after waking ; sometimes attended with moaning and tossing about ; vision fixed, and the patient frequently appears in a state of dread, and utters cries ; redness of the face ; feverish heat, with moisture of the skin ; in many of the symptoms it bears a close resemblance to *Belladonna*, but with the exceptions of being indicated by signs of more spasmodic character, and exhibiting less acuteness of pain in the head.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. The value of this remedy in cases of repercussed exanthemata, and the consequences therefrom arising, has been already noticed under *Scarlet Fever*; under which also some of the symptoms indicating its employment are commented upon; it is also called for in a peculiar *sensitive* rather than *inflammatory* or *irritable* state of the brain, which not unfrequently appears in children during the course of catarrhal fever or difficult dentition, of which affection the following are the symptoms; at the commencement crossness or fretfulness, or apathy and indifference; sleep disturbed and restless. As the disease gains ground drowsiness, with inability to sleep; incapability of holding the head erect, and flushing of the face; dryness of the mouth without increase of thirst; disgust of food, nausea, even vomiting; torpor of the bowels, seldom diarrhœa; shudderings, followed by heat, occasional burning; seldom perspiration; pulse variable, generally rather accelerated and full; exacerbations and fever (synocha) towards and at night; subsultus tendinum, and grinding of the teeth during the exacerbations.

ADMINISTRATION. As in *Scarlet Fever*.

CINA is useful in irritation of the brain in children, apparently arising from helminthiasis.

ADMINISTRATION. As under *Worms*, which see.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. ROSE.

Erysipelas.

DIAGNOSIS. The first local symptoms are heat, tingling or pricking pains, with diffused swelling, tension, and deep redness of the affected part. This is, ere long, followed by pungent, burning, and sometimes tearing or shooting pain, which is aggravated by motion or pressure; the surface presents a shining appearance. On pressure, the redness disappears for a moment, but immediately returns on removing the finger. The constitutional symptoms vary according to the severity of the case; they generally consist of shiverings, succeeded by flushes of heat; sleepiness, wandering pains, dry tongue, nausea, oppression at the stomach, and headach; vesications sometimes arise on the affected parts, attended with increase of fever. (*Erysipelas Bullosum.*) In a few days the redness changes into a yellowish hue. When the face is attacked, the features become much disfigured by the swellings, and delirium supervenes. The disease assumes a very serious aspect when it affects the face and scalp, and accordingly requires the utmost attention and discrimination in the treatment pursued.

CAUSES. Derangement of the digestive functions, exposure to cold or powerful mental emotions; occasionally it appears during menstruation; certain kinds of food also provoke it in some idiosyncrasies; for example, lobsters, oysters, or other shell-fish.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies in the treatment of the ordinary forms of erysipelas are, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ACONITE, only in case there be *much fever*, or *hot*, dry skin.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, in slight cases, but even during the disease if the fever runs high or assumes a synochal type, exhibit as under *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

BELLADONNA, when the redness expands in rays, and an acute shooting pain is experienced in the affected part, which is aggravated by movement. In many instances *Belladonna* alone is sufficient to cut short the disease.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours. In mild cases $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, repeated in twelve to twenty-four hours, if necessary.

BRYONIA is frequently useful when the disorder affects the joints, and when the pain is exacerbated by the slightest movement. *Belladonna*, however, is equally appropriate in most affections of this nature.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

PULSATILLA, when the disease frequently flies from one part to another, and is also indicated when the disease affects the internal and external ear, particularly in vesicular erysipelas, after *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening until finished.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON is our best remedy in vesicular erysipelas, and also appropriate in erysipelas with œdema, particularly when it has a tendency to extend itself to the brain and membranes; when the symptoms closely resemble those developed in Encephalitis; in some instances it is necessary to have recourse to *Belladonna* and *Hepar sulphuris* to complete the cure.

It may also be remarked that *Rhus* is especially suitable to erysipelas arising from particular kinds of food in certain idiosyncrasies.

ADMINISTRATION. ℥^{ss}, repeated in six or twelve hours, if necessary, and in severe cases a drop of the tincture of the third potency to an ounce of water, one dessert-spoonful every four hours until benefit result, lengthening the intervals or ceasing to exhibit according to results.

ARSENICUM when vesicles of a blackish hue with a tendency to degenerate into gangrene present themselves; still more clearly pointed out if great prostration of strength be present. This medicine may also be advantageously alternated with *Carbo. vegetabilis*, but as such cases fall especially within the province of the physician, it will be needless to enter into the mode of administration, which must be regulated by circumstances.

CUPRUM ACETICUM. The value of this remedy, upon the testimony of Dr. Schmid, of Vienna, has been already noticed in repercussed eruptions, when a marked metastasis to the brain takes place under SCARLET FEVER, which see.

In some chronic forms of the complaint, *Acidum nitricum*, *Euphorbium*, *Sulphur*, and *Graphites* may be found serviceable.

The greatest care must be observed to avoid the risk of taking cold even during convalescence; such an accident occurring during the disease is, as is well known, frequently attended with the most dangerous results.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to remark, that by the fortunate discovery of remedies perfectly homœopathic to most of the forms of erysipelas, we are now enabled to treat this affection with the same facility and certainty as we are other diseases curable by well-known specifics.

BOIL. *Furunculus.*

DIAGNOSIS. Round or rather cone-shaped hard elevations, of different sizes, slowly inflaming and suppurating, discharging matter generally at first tinged with blood, but still retaining a portion of morbidly-altered cellular tissue, which may form the nucleus of another after the first has healed.

CAUSES. A peculiar constitutional tendency; they are, however, frequently critical, as in gout following acute fevers, or eruptive diseases, and sometimes forming the termination of chronic exanthemata, such as itch, &c.

THERAPEUTICS. The following are the remedies most serviceable in this troublesome affection: *Arnica montana*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Aconitum*, and *Hepar sulphuris*.

ARNICA is the best remedy in most cases of boils, and will frequently prevent their return.

ADMINISTRATION. $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$, repeated in three days, if necessary; in other cases it may be found more advantageous to exhibit $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$ in three teaspoonfuls of water, taking one night and morning until finished.

BELLADONNA, should the boil have an inflamed, fiery, or erysipelatous red appearance, or, moreover, should it, if situated upon the extremities, be associated with swelling and tenderness of the glands under the arm-pit, or upon the groin.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arnica*.

MERCURIUS. Should the swelling refuse to yield to that remedy after the inflammatory redness has been subdued.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Arnica*.

ACONITUM, when the boil presents an extremely inflammatory appearance, and the affection is accompanied with fever and restlessness, is promptly efficacious in subduing these symptoms, and may precede a more specific remedy.

When matter has already formed, *HEPAR SULPHURIS* will be found conducive to bringing the tumour to a head, and thereby curtailing suffering.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{90}{6}$, repeated in from six to twelve hours, if necessary.

A tendency to frequent returns of this affection is often obviated by a constant repetition of *Arnica* or *Belladonna*, but when from some innate taint these are not found sufficient, this result is often attained by the employment of *Sulphur*, and in some obstinate cases, of *Lycopodium*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, and *Acidum nitricum*.

CARBUNCLE.

Anthrax. Furunculus Malignans. Pustula Nigra.

DIAGNOSIS. A livid, bluish, or black spot upon an extended surface, extremely painful, readily running to gangrene, and proving fatal from the extension of mortification.

THERAPEUTICS. The best remedies in this affection are *Lachesis*, *Silicea*, and *Arsenicum album*.

LACHEISIS. When the anthrax presents a livid appearance, and disposed to extend rapidly or to burrow.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9000}{6}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, twice a day, exhibiting at longer intervals if improvement takes place.

SILICEA. When administered from the commence-

ment in simple non-contagious carbuncle, is frequently found sufficient to effect a perfect cure.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{30}$, in three dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily,—to be repeated if required.

ARSENICUM. When the carbuncle threatens to terminate in gangrene; it is also the most efficacious remedy when the disease has arisen from contagion.

ADMINISTRATION. One drop of the tincture at the third potency to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the emergency of the case.

In some cases *Cinchona*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, and *Pulsatilla* may be found serviceable in completing the cure after *Arsenicum*.

CHILBLAINS. *Perniones*.

This affection is too well known to require any particular description; the exciting cause is exposure to transitions of temperature, from cold to heat, and vice versa, but their origin is more deeply seated; the feet are the part most generally attacked, but we frequently find the hands also suffer. When they burst and become ulcerated, they constitute an exceedingly painful affection.

Severe suffering from chilblains is an indication of constitutional taint not to be neglected, and individuals so afflicted should place themselves under a proper course of treatment; for, until the system is completely renovated, they are continually subject to their recurrence.

THERAPEUTICS. In the treatment of this affection, the following medicines will be found valuable.

Nux vomica, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Chamomilla*, *Arsenicum*, and *Sulphur*.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{\text{r}}{\text{ss}}$ is particularly indicated when the inflammation is of a bright red colour, with swelling, attended with *itching increased by warmth*, and when the chilblains evince a tendency to burst.

PULSATILLA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, when the inflammation is of a livid hue, with itching and beating in the part affected, and when the suffering comes on, or is exacerbated in the evening or towards midnight.

BELLADONNA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, when the inflammation is of a bluish red, (but lighter than that indicating *Pulsatilla*), and *very considerable*, attended with a creeping, tingling sensation.

ARNICA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, when the swelling is hard, *shining*, and painful, attended with itching.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, when with the inflammation and itching, a burning sensation is present.

ARSENICUM $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, when the pains are excessively violent, attended with severe burning, or when the chilblain bursts and becomes converted into an irritable sore, with a tendency to fester. It may in some such cases be advantageously attended with *Carbo vegetabilis* $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$.

SULPHUR $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, is a valuable remedy when the inflammation and itching are very severe, and the affection has refused to yield to the foregoing.

ADMINISTRATION. Two globules at the potency given after each medicine, repeated every three days if necessary. In the instance of *Arnica* we may also apply a lotion in the proportion of one part of the mother tincture to five of water. In conclusion, the following remedies may also be consulted: *Acidum nitricum*, *Petroleum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Bryonia*, *Ledum*, *Mercurius*, *Cinchona*, and *Secale cornutum*.

CORNS. ' *Clavi Pedis.*

That these troublesome excrescences not unfrequently arise from an inherent vice of constitution, is evident from the fact that many individuals, who wear tight boots and shoes, which are unquestionably the principal excitant, escaping them, while others, with every precaution, suffer severely ; such being the case, the main object must be, by a course of properly-selected internal remedies, to eradicate the predisposing cause. Among which *Ammonium carbonicum*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Lycopodium*, *Petroleum*, *Sepia*, *Phosphorus*, *Acidum phosphoricum* and *Sulphur* will be found useful. Great alleviation of suffering has, however, been found to result from bathing the feet in a small quantity of warm water, to which a little *Arnica* has been added, and an *arnica*-ted plaster applied to the corn after its having been carefully pared.

While upon this subject it may be remarked that *Nux vomica* has been found serviceable in cases of swelling and redness of the *heel*, resembling chilblains, attended with acute, burning, shooting pains, materially increased by the pressure of the boot or shoe, or by walking.

Arnica may be recommended as above should not *Nux vomica* be found to relieve.

WHITLOW. *Panaris. Paronychia.*

By this term is understood an abscess, more or less deeply seated, forming at the end of the finger, near the nail, attended with severe pain and considerable swelling ; it has much tendency to reappear in individuals who have once suffered from its attacks, which clearly

demonstrates the advantage of treating it as a constitutional, and not as a merely local affection ; in so doing we may have recourse to the following medicines : *Mercurius*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Rhus*, *Sulphur*, and *Silicea*.

THERAPEUTICS. We may generally commence the treatment by *MERCURIUS*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{00}{8}$, repeated every twelve hours, as long as necessary.

HEPAR SULPHURIS may follow, should the abscess come to maturity, notwithstanding the exhibition of the former medicament.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three to six hours until the abscess burst.

RHUS is more particularly indicated where there is a considerable degree of *erysipelatous* inflammation.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{00}{3}$, in the same manner as *Mercurius*.

But we must have recourse to the alternate administration of *SULPHUR* $\frac{00}{3}$, and *SILICEA* $\frac{00}{3}$, at intervals of eight days each, in cases where a constant tendency to a recurrence of the complaint exists.

IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.

This affection is usually an accompaniment of other diseases, and is to be treated accordingly, however, in some cases it declares itself in an idiopathic form, and is generally caused by scarcely perceptible colourless elevations under the cuticle ; at other times, however, they are of a considerable size, soft and smooth, but without desquamation, or any peculiar eruptive appearance.

THERAPEUTICS. Against this extremely distressing irritation, **SULPHUR** is frequently the specific remedy, particularly when exacerbation ensues on the evening, or when the body is warm in bed, but in other and more ordinary cases, the following remedies will be found serviceable : *Ignatia amara*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Nux vomica*, or *Arsenicum album*.

IGNATIA AMARA. When the irritation is most severe, after going to bed, and resembles flea-bites all over the body, and after scratching,—which relieves—shifts readily from one part to another.

PULSATILLA. When the irritation comes on in the warmth of the bed and is aggravated by scratching.

MERCURIUS. When the irritation continues through the whole night and *Pulsatilla* proves insufficient, also in cases when the parts affected bleed readily after scratching.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. When the itching is accompanied by violent burning sensation, followed by

HEPAR SULPHURIS, if necessary.

NUX VOMICA alternately with **ARSENICUM**, when the irritation or itching appears on undressing.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{0.00}{30}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily, to be repeated, if necessary. Of *Mercurius* and *Rhus toxicodendron* we may substitute the sixth for the thirtieth potency.

GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

GOUT. *Arthritis.*

THIS disease, particularly when it has assumed the chronic form, requires a long and discriminating course of treatment. The chief danger arises from its liability to transfer its seat from the part first attacked, to some of the principal internal organs, such as the head and stomach; in such instances it assumes a peculiarly critical character.

From some peculiar predisposition, it is often hereditary; until therefore this tendency is eradicated by a proper mode of treatment, it is useless to expect a permanent cure.

DIAGNOSIS. Pains in the joints, with inflammatory or chronic cold swelling, with symptoms of deranged digestion.

These signs however may only partially declare themselves, or be marked by some other chronic malady: indeed there is scarcely any disease of that character with which it may not be complicated.

Prior to the attack, we generally find symptoms of general derangement of the digestive function, with slight access of fever; the veins of the feet become swollen, and a sense of numbness, cramps, or twitching is present, with a deficiency of perspiration. When the attack comes on, which most frequently occurs in the

evening or during the night, it is generally with a feeling of dislocation in the joints of the feet, and burning or severe scalding pain in the part attacked, more or less intense; after a time these sensations disappear, leaving the part red and tumefied; the fit occurs again at intervals, generally diminishing in intensity; in many instances considerable fever is present.

Among the exciting causes of gout may be numbered the following; a luxurious mode of life; stimulating diet or drinks; sudden check of perspiration; mental emotions; sedulous application to studious pursuits, and neglect of taking proper exercise in the open air; and a use of aperient medicines and tonics. In plethoric habits, the gout shows a considerable inclination to shift its seat to the head, and in dyspeptic individuals to the stomach and intestines.

THERAPEUTICS. In general cases of this affection, the principal medicaments are *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nuxvomica*, and *Bryonia*.

ACONITE in plethoric or corpulent habits, where there is considerable inflammatory fever, with hard and quick pulse.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} in a little water, repeated in six hours if necessary; in very severe cases exhibited as in *Inflammatory Fever*.

PULSATILLA, where the pains are of a shifting nature, exacerbated towards *evening or in bed*, with paralytic or torpid sensation in the part affected, and more particularly when the dyspeptic symptoms given under this medicine (see **INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA**) present themselves.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} repeated in from six to twenty-four hours according to results.

NUX VOMICA, when the pains are *worse towards the*

morning; a paralytic and torpid sensation with *cramps and throbbings in the muscles*; and moreover, when in addition to other dyspeptic symptoms, we find constipation and hemorrhoids, or inclination to that affection, and an irritable or choleric temperament; furthermore, when indulgence in wine or fermented liquors has been the inducing cause.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

BRYONIA when the affection has assumed the form of RHEUMATIC GOUT; where the pains are *increased by the slightest motion*; aggravation of suffering at night; coldness and shivering, with general perspiration or fever. For the dyspeptic symptoms present, see article before alluded to.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

Each of the medicines here mentioned may successfully follow *Aconite*, when the febrile symptoms have been in some measure brought under by the administration of that medicament.

In chronic cases the following medicines should be consulted: *Lycopodium, Aurum, Sulphur, Calcarea carbonica, Colocynth, Hepar sulphuris, Colchicum, Phosphorus, Conium maculatum, Daphne*, and *Manganum*. Also, as intermediate remedies, *Arnica, Ledum, Palustre*, and *Sabina*.

RHEUMATISM. *Rheumatismus*.

DIAGNOSIS. Pains in the muscular or membranous structure, generally with swelling of the adjacent cellular tissue, with slight redness and increased generation of heat, caused by taking cold.

This disease is of two kinds, the *Acute* and *Chronic*; the former is accompanied by fever, preceded by rest-

lessness ; heat alternating with chills ; thirst ; coldness of the limbs and extremities ; constipation and accelerated pulse, followed by pains in the large joints, generally shifting their situation, leaving redness, swelling and tenderness, of the parts affected ; it is also frequently attended with excessive perspiration and weakness. In the latter, or Chronic Rheumatism, the swelling of the parts, except in very severe cases, is commonly less preceptible ; sometimes there is present a feeling of general stiffness or numbness, with little or no fever.

Other symptoms incidental to this complaint, we shall notice more particularly under the head of the different medicaments most efficacious in the treatment. The principal exciting causes are damp, chill, or a sudden check of perspiration. People who have resided long, in a tropical climate, or have been subject to continual exposure to cold or wet, are very liable to suffer from frequent attacks of rheumatism in the chronic form.

THERAPEUTICS. In the treatment of this affection the following medicaments have been found particularly useful : *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamemilla*, *Nuxvomica*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ACONITUM when we find high fever, dry heat, thirst, and redness of the cheeks ; excessive *shooting or tearing pains*, extremely violent at night ; occasionally redness or shining swelling of the parts affected ; aggravation of pains by the touch ; excessive irascibility of temper.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{2}{8}$ in a little water, repeated every six hours, until the fever is lowered : in *very severe* cases exhibited as in *Inflammatory Fever*, which see.

BELLADONNA is useful when the pains are of a shooting or burning description, principally in the joints, aggravated by movement, and worse at night ; when the parts

attacked are swollen, red and shining, and particularly when there is fever, with determination of blood to the head, with throbbing of the vessels of that part, and redness of the face.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} in a little water, repeated every twelve or twenty-four hours, according to circumstances.

BRYONIA may follow *Aconite* or the preceding medicine with great benefit, or be administered independently. The following are the more prominent symptoms : severe shooting pains, much increased by motion of the affected part, or by a cold draught of air ; swelling of the joints of the upper and lower extremities ; headach, gastric derangements, and constipation ; pains aggravated at night, particularly on the slightest irritation ; irascibility and perverseness of temper ; the pains seem situated more in the muscles, and particularly about the joints, than in the bones.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*. In general cases it is advisable to repeat the medicine in twenty-four hours.

CHAMOMILLA when we find dragging or tearing pains, with a sensation of numbness or of *paralysis* in the parts affected ; feverishness ; great agitation and tossing ; desire to remain lying down ; perspiration ; exacerbation of suffering at night.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{ss} , in the same manner as *Belladonna*.

NUX VOMICA \mathfrak{ss} , when there are : sensation of numbness, paralysis, or tightness in the parts affected, with cramps and palpitation of the muscles ; pains of a dragging description, chiefly confined to the joints, trunk of the body, back, loins, and chest, aggravated by cold ; gastric derangement ; constipation ; irritability of temper.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

MERCURIUS is indicated in cases where the pains are increased by the warmth of the bed, or exposure to damp or cold air, aggravated at night, and *especially towards morning*; also where there is considerable puffy swelling of the parts affected. This medicine is particularly useful when the pains seem seated in the bones or joints; *profuse perspiration without alleviation of suffering*, is also a good indication for its employment.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

PULSATILLA $\frac{90}{3}$, is useful in *shifting* rheumatic pains, particularly if attended with a sense of torpor or paralysis, relieved by exposure to cool air, worse at night or in the evening.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON $\frac{90}{3}$, is indicated when there are: sensation of torpor, dullness, and crawling, with feeling of *paralytic weakness or trembling of the extremities* when attempting to move them; sensation of bruising or of laceration, as if the flesh were torn from the bones, or as of scraping of the bones; *pains worse during rest*, relieved by motion; inflammatory or shining redness in the joints, with stiffness, and sometimes a darting pain when handled; aggravation of suffering in cold or damp weather. This medicament may sometimes follow *Bryonia* with considerable advantage.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

Obstinate cases of Rheumatism in the *chronic* form frequently require a long, careful, and discriminative treatment.

LUMBAGO.

DIAGNOSIS. Violent pain of a rheumatic character in the lumbar region, either periodical or permanent, fre-

quently accompanied with a considerable degree of fever.

THERAPEUTICS. The medicines most valuable in its treatment are, *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Mercurius*.

ADMINISTRATION and POTENCIES of the remedies. Same as in *Rheumatism*, which see.

ACONITE may be given at the commencement if much fever declare itself.

BRYONIA where the pains in the back are of a severe pressive description, constraining the individual to walk in a stooping position; aggravated by the slightest motion, or a draught of cold air, and attended with a general sensation of chilliness.

NUX VOMICA is particularly indicated when the pains resemble those *produced by a bruise*, or by excessive *fatigue*; also when they are much increased by *motion* and *turning in bed* at night, and attended with considerable weakness; and moreover, when irritability of temper and constipation are present.

This is a valuable medicine in chronic cases, and may follow *Bryonia* in acute lumbago with considerable advantage.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON may be exhibited when the same indications as those given under the preceding medicine are present, with the distinction of the pains being *aggravated by rest*. It is also a useful remedy in chronic cases.

BELLADONNA, where the pains are deeply seated, causing a sensation of heaviness, gnawing, or stiffness; it may follow *Aconite* with considerable benefit, when slight inflammatory symptoms are present.

PULSATILLA, when the pains, resembling those mentioned under *Nux vomica*, are moreover attended with

sensation of constriction ; it is particularly indicated, as remarked in other parts of this work, for females, or individuals of mild, sensitive, or phlegmatic temperaments.

MERCURIUS, when the pains are much of the same description as those given under *Nux vomica*, but considerably aggravated at night, incapacitating the sufferer from taking rest.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PSOAS MUSCLE.

Psoitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Pain in the renal region, hip, and downwards to the leg. The limb can neither be stretched or drawn upwards without pain ; in walking there is hobbling in the gait with the body inclined forward ; turning in bed or lifting any weight increases the pain. Occasionally, but seldom we find swelling of the psoas muscle and in the region of the groin ; it in some measure resembles Nephritis, from which, however, it is distinguishable by the absence of disturbances of the urinary system and of constipation.

This disease is generally more painful than dangerous ; it may, however, prove fatal from matter forming and discharging itself internally into the cavity of the abdomen, but more frequently abscesses open in the groins, anus, perinæum, or thighs ; it may also produce caries.

THERAPEUTICS. The remedies given under Lumbo may be had recourse to in this affection ; however, as there is generally a greater degree of fever present than in that affection, *Aconitum* followed by *Belladonna* should generally form the commencement of our treatment.

The following may be mentioned in addition :

COLOCYNTH. When there is a feeling of contraction in the psoas muscles when walking.

ADMINISTRATION \mathfrak{q}^{ss} , repeated in from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to circumstances.

MERCURIUS. When we have reason to apprehend the formation of an abscess.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the effect produced. See *repetition of the Medicines* in INTRODUCTION.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. In case matter has already formed in large quantity, and our object is to bring the abscess to a head as quickly as possible, and thereby relieve the sufferings of the patient, we may, after the matter has been discharged, again return to *Mercurius* to forward the *healing* of the sore.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the same trituration as *Mercurius*, in the same quantity of water, a dessert-spoonful every three hours until the abscess bursts.

SILICEA. When the bones have become affected, or when this disease assumes a chronic form ; it may be treated with the remedies given under *Chronic Rheumatism*.

STAPHYSAGRIA. When a discharge of peculiarly offensive sanies takes place from caries.

ADMINISTRATION \mathfrak{g}^{ss} , of the two last-mentioned remedies in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily until finished, unless any marked symptoms of medicinal action or aggravation declare themselves.

SCIATICA.

DIAGNOSIS. Pain in the region of the hip-joint, which frequently extends to the knee and foot following the

course of the sciatic nerve. It often interferes with the motion of the foot, causing stiffness and contractions.

THERAPEUTICS. The remedies are *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ACONITUM. When considerable and constant disturbance attended with fever is present.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{g}^o in a little water, repeated every six hours till the fever is lowered.

ARSENICUM. When burning pains are complained of; or sometimes a sensation of coldness in the affected part—acute dragging pains in the hips with great restlessness, obliging the patient to move the limb frequently in order to obtain relief, occasional intermission of suffering or periodical return; great weakness and inclination to lie down—mitigation from the application of external heat. It is also useful in those cases of marasmus or emaciation arising from a long continuance of want of rest, the result of the pain, and from derangement of the digestive system.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{g}^o , repeated in from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the results.

CHAMOMILLA. More particularly indicated when the pains are frequent at night, attended with excessive sensibility and irritability of fibre; sensation of torpor in the affected parts.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{g}^o , in the same manner as *Arsenicum*.

IGNATIA. When the pains are of an incisive nature, particularly on moving the limb, more particularly occurring in individuals of a low melancholic temperament, or in dispositions disposed to alternations of extremely high and low spirits.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arsenicum*.

NUX VOMICA. When the pain becomes aggravated towards morning, and is attended with a sensation of contraction so as to interfere with the motion of the foot with stiffness and contraction, and also a sensation of paralysis or torpor and chilliness in the parts affected, and particularly in individuals of an irritable temperament.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arsenicum*.

PULSATILLA. When the pains are aggravated towards evening, and during the night, or when seated, and somewhat relieved in the open air; this remedy is best adapted for an individual of mild disposition and leucophlegmatic temperament.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arsenicum*.

RHUS. This medicament is more peculiarly indicated when the pains are aggravated by rest, relieved by motion, or by warmth, suitable for individuals with disposition to melancholy sadness.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE HIP-JOINT.

Coxalgia, Coxagra.

DIAGNOSIS. A pain in the hip-joint dependent upon a true gouty inflammation, almost universally of an acute description, the pain is extremely violent, and extends from the hip-joint to the neighbouring aponeuroses, the periosteum, and the adjacent ligaments; consequently sometimes reaches upwards to the back or downwards to the thigh, rendering motion excessively painful, either in walking, rising up, sitting down, or turning in bed. When the pain is not deeply seated, there is generally absence of either swelling or redness.

This species of gout usually assumes the irritable

character, runs its course quickly, and forms an active local inflammation, which very rapidly terminates in suppuration, particularly when unskillfully treated; it occurs more frequently in the male than in the female subject.

When suppuration supervenes, the pain becomes more obtuse, pressing and throbbing; the inflammatory fever assumes the suppurative character. (*Febris Suppuratoria*) indicated by shivering and shuddering, alternating with heat, to which a number of other sufferings become united, such as swelling, pains in the knee, limping, luxatio spontanea, &c.

THERAPEUTICS. The following remedies have been found most effective in the treatment: *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Colocynth*, and *Acidum nitricum*.

MERCURIUS is our most valuable remedy in most cases of this affection, when the disease is attended with halting in the gait and sharp cutting ordinary pains which are materially aggravated at night and during every movement, and also where exudation threatens or is present.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful exhibited morning and evening, and continued as long as advantage appears to result from its employment.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. When darting, tearing, or dragging pains are experienced in the hip-joint, attended with tension and stiffness in the muscles, aggravated or present during rest. Also painful sensibility of the joint when arising from the sitting posture,

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{\text{ss}}$, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every twelve hours until relief is experienced.

ACONITUM. If the affection is attended with marked febrile symptoms or considerable inflammation of the joint itself exist from the commencement.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every two, four, or six hours, until the above symptoms are relieved.

BELLADONNA is particularly indicated in the inflammatory stage when attended with a marked redness of the skin, and considerable pain on the slightest movement, in such instances it may advantageously precede *Mercurius*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in the same manner as *Rhus toxicodendron*.

PULSATILLA is occasionally found serviceable in mild cases of this disorder, partaking of a rheumatic character, when the patient complains of *wrenching* pains in the hip-joint, which are aggravated towards night, and even when in a state of rest.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one daily.

HEPAR SULPHURIS is chiefly useful in cases of exudation, and may in such instances follow *Mercurius* with advantage.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the trituration at the third potency in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three or six hours, according to the result.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Belladonna*.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Wrenching pain in the hip-joint with a *feeling of dislocation*, causing lameness.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

The following remedies have also been found useful in many cases: *Sulphur*, *Colocynth*, *Graphites*, *Bryonia alba*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Digitalis*, *Argentum*, *Arsenicum*, *Kreosotum*, *Asafatida*, *Aurum foliatum*, *Cantharides*,

Lachesis, Chamomilla, Staphysagria, Sepia, Silicea, Nuxvomica, Acidum phosphoricum, and Calcareo phosphorata. See also the following article on *Hip-disease*, where indications for some of the above-mentioned will be found.

HIP-DISEASE. *Morbus Coxarius.*

• **DIAGNOSIS.** Chronic inflammation of the bones composing the hip-joint, particularly seated in the acetabulum, frequently commencing only with pain or uneasiness in the knee of the limb attacked, or a slight weakness of the part affected, attended with limping; afterwards emaciation, and elongation of the limb itself takes place, and as the complaint progresses, a severe fixed pain is felt behind the trochanter major, increased by pressure on the front of the acetabulum, extending down to the knee, ankle, and foot, which is accompanied with feverish symptoms, restlessness, and flattening of that part of the nates which is generally fullest and roundest, depression of the crest of the ileum, and distortion of the spine.

This complaint is most frequently met with in children, but no age, sex, or condition of life, is exempt from its attacks; it is peculiarly insidious in its approach, the pain and uneasiness of the knee above mentioned, being frequently the first symptoms denoting its presence, hence it is not unfrequently mistaken for some complaint of that joint, by inattentive or inexperienced practitioners; a most deplorable oversight, since it is only in the incipient period of the disease, that a favorable prognosis can be given; if no appropriate relief be timeously administered, matter forms within the joint, the acetabulum and sometimes the head of the femur become destroyed by caries, luxation upwards and

outwards takes place, and the limb, which had previously been preternaturally elongated, now becomes contracted and shortened; the sufferer is then either destroyed by excessive constitutional irritation, or recovers with an anchylosed joint.

CAUSES. An inherent constitutional taint, such as scrofula, is no doubt the principal predisposing cause, but it is generally attributed to external violence or exposure to damp or cold; lying down upon damp grass in summer, or some other exposure to cold or damp.

THERAPEUTICS. *Mercurius* and *Belladonna* are our principal remedial agents, but we may also find occasion to have recourse in some cases, to the following: namely, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Colocynth*, *Sulphur*, *Silicea*, *Calcareo phosphorata*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, and *Staphysagria*.

MERCURIUS. This remedy is of itself often found to act as a specific in the early stage of this disease, it is more particularly indicated when the patient is of a scrofulous diathesis and sallow complexion, and when no pain is complained of, but the disease is insiduously advancing.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the trituration at the third potency to an ounce of water; a dessert-spoonful night and morning, carefully watching the effect, and discontinuing the medicine when any alteration in the symptoms becomes perceptible; afterwards either returning to its exhibition, or selecting another medicament according to the result.

BELLADONNA is more especially called for in the inflammatory stage, when the patient evidences *considerable pain*.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the sixth

potency to an ounce of water, exhibited in the same manner as *Mercurius*.

In some cases it may be found good practice to alternate these remedies according to the symptoms that present themselves.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Darting or dragging or tearing pains in the hip-joint, accompanied with tension or stiffness of the muscles, most painful when in a state of rest; and severe pain on arising from a sitting posture.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture at the third potency, exhibited in the same manner as *Belladonna*.

COLOCYNTH. In chronic cases after *Belladonna* and *Mercurius*, particularly when the hip feels bound with a painful tightness, as if from the pressure of an iron clasp, which pain extends down the limb, and is attended with stiffness in the *knee-joint*.

SULPHUR is generally found called for in chronic cases, particularly when arising from a scrofulous or psoric metastasis.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{g}{8}$. In six dessert-spoonfuls of water daily.

In cases of abscess or caries in this disease, *Silicea* and *Calcarea phosphorata*, may be pointed out to the attention of the practitioner, or if the abscess assume a *fistulous* character, *Pulsatilla*.

Staphysagria has also been recommended in severe cases of a similar nature.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE ABDOMEN.

Congestio viscerum abdominis. Congestio ad abdomen.

This derangement is characterized by a disagreeable or painful sensation of weight, heat and burning, with hardness and tension in the lower portion of the abdomen.

NUX VOMICA is one of the most frequent sources of relief in those who lead a sedentary life, or are much addicted to over-indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and particularly when the following symptoms are complained of: hardness, tension, and fixed pain in the abdomen, sense of great weakness or prostration, rendering it difficult or almost impossible to walk about; constipation, with pain in the loins, spirits oppressed and irritable.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{90}{30}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in four days.

SULPHUR will frequently be found serviceable in completing the cure after the above, or it may be selected in preference in cases of long standing, when we meet with the following indications: dull pains, and disagreeable sensation of distension in the abdomen, constipation, tendency to obstinate hemorrhoidal attacks, extreme dejection.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{90}{30}$, repeated in five days.

CARBO VEGETABILIS, may be selected when the symptoms are accompanied with excessive *flatulency*, and will frequently be found of great service in some obstinate cases when alternated with the two preceding remedies.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{90}{30}$, in three dessert-spoonfuls of

water; a dessert-spoonful daily; repeated in the same manner four or five days after.

ARSENICUM will also be found useful, especially when there is a disposition to diarrhea with *extreme weakness*, or—

CAPSICUM, when these symptoms occur in individuals of a lymphatic temperament.

The two latter remedies may be administered in the same manner as is described under *Carbo vegetabilis*.

In particular cases the following will also be found useful: *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Rhus*, *Varatrum*, *Toxicodendron*. In consulting the article on Dyspepsia, and Hemorrhoids, the reader will find further assistance in the selection of the above remedies.

Daily exercise in the open air, together with a careful attention to regimen must be observed by those who are afflicted with this affection.

ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Redness, pain, and heat of the eye, generally with marked sensibility to the action of light either with dryness or an increased sensation of ophthalmic humours. When severe accompanied by cephalalgia and febrile symptoms.

This affection may arise from a variety of causes, such as exposure to extreme light, the strong heat of a fire, particularly after coming out of an extremely cold atmosphere, external injuries, or cold.

THERAPEUTICS. The following remedies are those most generally required in the treatment of this affection, according to the form in which it presents itself, and its

proximate cause, namely, *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Nuxvomica*, *Cinchona*, *Digitalis*, *Euphrasia*, *Ignatia*, and *Arnica montana*.

ACONITUM. In general cases of non-catarrhal inflammation, when the affection has arisen from the first two excitants, or without known cause, should the inflammation be considerable, particularly if attended with fever.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.0}{8}$, repeated in from six to twelve hours, until the inflammation is lowered.

BELLADONNA if great sensibility to light remains. Also in *Catarrhal Ophthalmia* the following symptoms present themselves; redness in the conjunctive margin of the eyelids and corner of the eyes, with a swollen and tumid appearance; intolerance of, and pain increased by, light; great sensibility of the eyes and eyelids; decrease of vision; flashes of light, sparks, or darkness before the eyes, with extreme dimness of vision *towards evening*; objects appearing reversed or *double*; moreover when there are the following catarrhal symptoms: severe cold in the head, with acrid discharge, causing excoriation, and sometimes an eruption of pimples under the nose, and on and about the lips; periodical return of short, dry, barking, spasmodic cough, *aggravated towards night*, and severe headach.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.0}{8}$, in a little water, repeated in twelve hours if required; a single dose frequently suffices.

N. B. The same observation as regards *Catarrhal Ophthalmia* applies to the following remedies.

NUX VOMICA, when there are burning *pressive* pain in the eye; feeling as of sand in the eye, with *smarting*, *tickling*, and *itching*; pressure on the eyes, and eye-balls on attempting to open them; the eye streaked, blood-

shot, and swollen, with adhesion of the eyelids; affection worse towards morning.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{ss}}$, in a little water, repeated in twenty hours, or sooner if required.

CINCHONA. When the inflammation is less intense, but the motion of the eye painful, and the sensation before noted as of sand in the eye with the distinction of the affection *exacerbating towards evening*, when the pains are of a burning or pressive nature, with headach in the forehead, as if arising from *suppression of the nasal discharge*.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

DIGITALIS. When there exists a *burning pain* and pressure above the eyes, with *redness and inflammation* of the conjunctiva, with great redness and swelling of the lower lid, and adhesiveness of the eyelids.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

EUPHRASIA. For the exhibition of this medicine, the particular indications are: white of the eye much inflamed; painful *pressure* in the eyes; *profuse and acrid flow of tears*, excited or increased by exposure to cold; secretion or flow of mucus, sometimes sanguineolent; severe cold in the head with *profuse fluent nasal discharge*; violent headach, and aggravation of the symptoms towards evening.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

IGNATIA may be administered with advantage when there are, pressure in the eyes, profuse flow of tears, great intolerance of light, but with *little or no perceptible redness* of the eyeball.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

Chronic Cases of this affection frequently require a long and careful course of constitutional treatment to effect a perfect cure; one of our best remedial agents

for this end is *Hepar sulphuris*, which is also of great service in acute attacks of individuals predisposed to this affection. Among the other medicines which may be consulted with advantage are: *Sulphur*, *Calcareo carbonica*, *Causticum*, *Graphites*, *Sepia*, *Spigelia*, *Acidum sulphuricum*, *Petroleum*, *Lachesis*, *Acidum nitricum*, *Ferum metallicum*, *Colocynth*, and *Arsenicum*.

If the inflammation arise from external injury, caused by a blow, or the entrance of any foreign body in the eye, we may likewise exhibit *Aconitum*, and follow it in about twelve or sixteen hours with *ARNICA* $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, bathing the eye occasionally at the same time with a lotion of *Arnica*; five drops of the tincture to an ounce of water.

HORDEOLUM. *Stye*.

DIAGNOSIS. This is, strictly speaking, an inflammation of the meibomian glands of the eye, appearing like a small dark red boil, generally in the corner of the eye, or upon the eyelids, frequently causing considerable pain and suffering.

THERAPEUTICS. The two most valuable medicines in the treatment of this affection are *Pulsatilla* and *Aconitum*.

PULSATILLA will, in most cases, suffice to remove the stye if given on its first appearance.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, in four tea-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening. This medicine may be again exhibited whenever an attack threatens.

ACONITUM. When inflammation runs high, attended with considerable pain.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$, in four tea-spoonfuls of water, one every six hours, until the inflammation is reduced, or in some instances *Staphysagria* may be found useful to complete a cure, and in some scrofulous habits in addition *Arsenicum*, *Sulphur*, &c.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EARS AND EARACH.

Otitis. Otalgia.

OTITIS. DIAGNOSIS. Violent, frequently insupportable, pain in the ear, with sensibility, and even inflammation, of the meatus auditorius externus, and greater or less fever.

The pain, when excessive, communicating with the whole head, may bring on delirium, or even inflammation of the brain.

OTALGIA may exist either as the effect of otitis again, or if neglected may pass on to inflammation; in many cases again it may arise by sympathy from toothach, or declare itself as a purely neuralgic affection.

THERAPEUTICS. The medicaments applicable to the majority of cases of these troublesome and painful disorders are, *Mercurius, Pulsatilla, Belladonna, Nux vomica, Arnica, Dulcamara, and Chamomilla,*

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules at the potency specified under each medicine, in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every half-hour to six hours, according to results, carefully watching the effect of each exhibition. See remarks upon this important point in **INTRODUCTION, Article, ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF THE MEDICINES.**

MERCURIUS. g. When the pain is attended with a sensation of coldness in the ears, and *exacerbation of suffering in the warmth of the bed*; shooting or tensive pains in the internal ear, extending to the cheeks and teeth; inflammation and induration of the ear, with soreness of the orifice, and discharge.

PULSATILLA g. is a most valuable remedy in this affection. It is particularly indicated *when the external*

ear is much affected, and appears inflamed and swollen with heat, shooting and tensive excoriating pain internally; side of the head also attacked. This medication is particularly useful in cases of females, and in individuals of chilly habit.

BELLADONNA \bar{r} , when *determination of blood to the head*, with redness of the face, exists, with digging, boring, *tearing or shooting pains extending to the throat, with extreme sensibility to the slightest noise*; when the pains are more severe internally, also when the pain partakes of the inflammation, and delirium is present.

NUX VOMICA \bar{r} . When the pains are of a *tearing, shooting nature*, extending to the forehead, temples, and bones of the face, worse towards morning; and when the affection occurs in persons of a lively, choleric disposition.

ARNICA \bar{r} , in individuals of nervous, excitable temperament, subject to be attacked from slight causes; also, when great sensibility to noise is present.

DULCAMARA \bar{r} , when the affection has arisen from a chill or wetting, will, in almost all cases, prove sufficient for its removal; it is also indicated when the pains increase at night, and are attended with nausea.

CHAMOMILLA \bar{r} , when there are *stabbing pains in the ear*, as from knives; great sensibility to noise, or even to music, extreme sensitiveness, susceptibility, and irritability.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE.

Glossitis.

DIAGNOSIS. Tumefaction, with heat and redness of the tongue; the swelling is sometimes so great as to fill the whole cavity of the mouth, rendering swallowing

impossible, and threatening suffocation ; unless the resolution takes place it may terminate in induration, suppuration, or gangrene.

CAUSES. Besides a general strumous habit, local injuries, acrid substances, rheumatism, catarrh, and metastasis.

THERAPEUTICS. The following medicines will be found most appropriate in the treatment of this affection, according to the exciting cause : *Arnica montana*, *Urtica urens*, *Mercurius*, *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Lachesis*, and *Arsenicum*.

ARNICA, in cases of lesion of the tongue from the points of decayed teeth, &c., or of burns or scalds.

ADMINISTRATION. Ten drops of the matrix tincture to an ounce of water, rinsing the mouth with the mixture two or three times a-day.

URTICA URENS has been recommended in preference to *Arnica* in burns and scalds of the mouth.

ADMINISTRATION. The part affected carefully touched with a soft brush dipped in the tincture.

MERCURIUS is almost specific when it presents itself in the form of a disease of the tongue.

ADMINISTRATION. Half a grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water ; a dessert-spoonful of the mixture every two, three, or twelve hours, according to the violence of the disease.

ACONITUM may, with advantage, precede the above remedy, should the inflammation be very intense.

ADMINISTRATION. ℞, if needful, repeated in two hours, followed by *Mercurius* in from three to four hours.

BELLADONNA. When the affection does not speedily

yield to *Mercurius*, or when the inflammation is of an erysipelatous or active phlegmonous nature.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the tincture, at the third potency, to an ounce of water : a dessert-spoonful every three to six hours, until the inflammation abates ; after which we may, in many cases, return to *Mercurius*.

Against indications threatening gangrene, *Arsenicum* and *Lachesis* are the principal remedies. They may both be given at the sixth potency, and repeated according to results.

In some cases when, from great tumefaction of the tongue, suffocation threatens, we must have recourse to longitudinal incisions ; and after having thus warded off the more pressing danger, exhibit *Cinchona*, $\frac{0}{8}$, and then fall back upon the more specific remedies.

In some *extreme cases* of this nature where the disease having made head before the arrival, it may be found necessary to resort to tracheotomy. This is however a dangerous mode of relief from the risk of consequent inflammation ; exhibit *Arnica* both internally ($\frac{0}{8}$) and in the form of lotion in the proportion of four minims of the mother tincture to a hundred of water, which will materially diminish the risk of this taking place.

Such cases will, however, rarely, if ever, occur to the homœopathic practitioner, if the disease be taken in time and his remedies judiciously selected.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The most frequent causes of this unpleasant affection are, uncleanness, leaving particles of food in the teeth, an accumulation of tartar, carious teeth, a diseased state of the gums, apthæ in the mouth, derangement of the stomach, or an abuse of mercury. It is also present in

phthisis; but that being an effect of the disease itself it is not my intention to enter upon it in this treatise.

MERCURIUS. When the affection has not arisen from the abuse of this mineral, and we find the gums diseased, pale, and bleeding easily, with increased saliva, or, further, when ulceration or inflammation of the mouth (stomatocae) is the proximate cause, and the tongue and gums are much coated.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{g} , twice a-day, for two or three days.

NUX VOMICA. When the gums are swollen, painful, or offensive; tongue foul, painful pimples and vesicles on the mouth and tongue, with constipation and general irritability; when the offensive breath arises from derangement of the stomach. The reader's attention is directed to the article on that disorder. Some of the remedies below mentioned will be found under DYSPERBIA and THRUSH. The symptoms there given will serve as a guide in the selection.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{3}{4}$, in six tea-spoonfuls of water, one each night on retiring to rest.

Sulphur, Acidum sulphuricum, Arsenicum album, Borax, Carbo vegetabilis, Natrum muriaticum, Acidum nitricum, Staphysagria, Capsicum, Dulcamara, Hepar sulphuris, Sepia, Silicea, and Cinchona.

When offensive breath arises from an abuse of Mercury, it will require an anti-mercurial treatment.

CASUALTIES.

BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND WOUNDS.

IN cases of injury arising from external violence, *Arnica* is the *specific* remedy, and its *timely administration* in cases of contusion, will in most instances, if the bruise be not very severe, suffice to remove all traces and evil consequences of such misfortunes. We may administer internally two globules of the sixth potency, in a teaspoonful of water, and bathe the injured part with a lotion, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of *tincture of Arnica* to a wine-glassful of water, four or five times a day; should the swelling, pains, and other symptoms increase, after one or two applications, we may temporarily *discontinue* the lotion, and will almost always find a marked improvement follow such aggravation. Should the skin be abraded, we may diminish the strength of the lotion, by substituting ten or twelve drops for a teaspoonful of the tincture, in the same quantity of water.

SPRAINS. In the treatment of these troublesome casualties, the same procedure may be adopted at the commencement, as that given under **BRUISES**; but should the affection refuse to yield to *Arnica*, thus applied, we may have recourse to *Rhus Toxicodendron*, $\frac{2}{3}$, which is, properly speaking, more specific to this description of external injury; should the sprain still continue obstinate, we may exhibit *Acidum Sulphuricum*, $\frac{2}{3}$, which will generally be found of essential service.

ADMINISTRATION. Any of the above medicines may be repeated in from six or twelve hours, according to the severity of the case.

Both contusions and sprains are sometimes accompanied with other circumstances requiring medical assistance, such as sudden shock or fright; in such cases, when arising from fright, *Opium*, $\frac{\text{℥}}{\text{ss}}$, may precede *Arnica* a few hours, to remove the more threatening symptoms, or if the accident be attended with other **MENTAL EMOTIONS**, see the article on that subject.

WOUNDS. In the relief and cure of these injuries, *Arnica* is again one of our most valuable remedial agents; after the usual precautions of cleansing the wound, &c. have been taken, it may be dressed with bandages steeped in the weaker *Arnicated* lotion mentioned under **BRUISES**; at the same time the medicine may be administered internally, as before directed.

If, notwithstanding the administration of *Arnica*, high febrile symptoms are present, we may have recourse to *Aconitum*, and as soon as the indications of fever are in a measure subdued, return to *Arnica*, as before.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{℥}}{\text{ss}}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every hour, to six hours, until the fever lowers.

MERCURIUS. Should the wound show a disposition to suppurate we may substitute this medicine.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every four to six hours.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. However, if matter be already formed, and it be an object, by bringing it speedily to a head, to hasten the cure, we should exhibit this medicine.

ADMINISTRATION. A grain of the same potency,

exhibited in the same manner as the former, but at shorter intervals.

ARSENICUM is a most valuable medicament when *mortification* threatens or has already set in. (There are other medicines useful at this critical period of the treatment, which imperatively call for the assistance of the practitioner.)

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every two to twelve hours, watching the effect.

CINCHONA is particularly useful against the debility ensuing from a great loss of blood.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{ggg}{8}$, in a little water, repeated in six to twelve hours, if required.

During the administration of the above-mentioned medicines the external application of *Arnica* must be discontinued, and the wound protected by a simple bandage.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

We shall here content ourselves with merely treating of these lesions in their simple form. In slight burns or scalds, the injured part should be held for a couple of minutes to the fire; a temporary increase of pain will be amply repaid by the prevention of future suffering and annoyance. If, however, the injury be more severe, we may bathe the affected part with heated alcohol, or oil of turpentine, taking care to keep the surface continually moist, and well protected from the external air.

The application of *raw cotton* to the part is frequently found very efficacious, particularly when the injury presents a large surface, having previously punctured any blisters that may have arisen, and bathed the sore with tepid water, cover it with carded cotton or wadding,

in three layers; when suppuration sets in, remove the *upper layer only*, and substitute fresh. Exhibit at the same time HEPAR SULPHURIS, a grain of the third trituration to an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful every three hours, desisting for twelve hours after the fourth administration.

SOAP, a remedy generally at hand, is extremely serviceable in burns where not only the cuticle but the true skin has been destroyed: pure white or curd soap is the best for this purpose. The following directions for its application may be found useful: Make a thick lather or paste, by means of tepid water, and spread it upon linen, in the form of a plaster; apply it to the injured part, and secure by a bandage. Any blisters which may have formed should, as before prescribed, be carefully punctured, and any loose skin removed.

This application will, as in the instance of dry heat, &c. at first increase the pain; but this temporary inconvenience will be superseded by a marked amelioration; after a lapse of about twenty-four hours, the plaster may be gently removed, and a fresh one substituted; generally speaking, however, we must be guided by the feelings of the patient, and renew it as often as a return of pain is complained of; and so continue until the injury is completely healed. SAPO COMMUNIS, $\frac{90}{3}$, may also be given internally from time to time.

ACONITUM, $\frac{90}{3}$, may be exhibited when we find considerable *fever* present; and repeated in a few hours, if required.

OPIMUM, $\frac{9000}{30}$ on the tongue, when the system has received a severe shock from fright at the time of the injury.

Urtica urens has recently come into repute as a specific remedy in burns of *every description*; but not

having yet had an opportunity of proving its efficacy, I cannot offer any testimony of its virtues in this respect. The mode of application recommended is, applying linen cloths, saturated with the mother tincture, to the injured part.

FATIGUE.

When a feeling of *contusion* is experienced in all the limbs, *Arnica* will generally be found the most appropriate remedy to afford relief.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{z}{j}$, repeated in twenty-four hours, should any of the symptoms remain. When the feet have become swollen and painful, they ought to be bathed in arnicated water.

Pain in the joints, &c., arising from lifting heavy weights, or from violent physical exertion of any kind, are speedily removed by *Rhus toxicodendron*.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Arnica*.

CINCHONA, $\frac{ʒʒ}{j}$, will frequently assist in renovating the strength when there has been profuse perspiration.

VERATRUM, $\frac{ʒʒ}{j}$, when tendency to fainting ensues from the effects of extreme fatigue ; and

COFFEA $\frac{ʒʒ}{j}$, when abstinence from food, combined with violent exercise has produced the state of exhaustion.

STINGS OF INSECTS.

The severe pain and febrile irritation which sometimes ensue from the stings of insects, such as bees, wasps, &c. is frequently speedily alleviated by the olfaction of spirits of *Camphor*. Should, however, considerable inflammation with swelling supervene, *Aconitum*, $\frac{z}{j}$, should be administered, and subsequently *Arnica*, inter-

nally and externally, as described under WOUNDS. Should the tongue or any part of the mouth be the part where the sting has been inflicted—as occasionally happens to children when biting a piece out of an apple or pear, &c., into which a wasp may have greedily inserted itself—the mouth ought to be rinsed with diluted *Arnica* tincture; and should that not suffice, *Belladonna* should be administered, as follows: $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{0}$, in a wine-glassful of water, a dessert-spoonful every hour, until relief is experienced. In some instances it will be found necessary to have recourse to *Mercurius* after *Belladonna*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0\frac{1}{2}}{0}$, in the same manner.

The bites or stings of gnats require an *Arnica* lotion; lemon-juice will likewise be found useful in relieving the pain and itching caused thereby.

Immediate relief, when a person has been severely stung by nettles, will be found by the application of a lotion of *Arnica*, prepared according to the formula given under BRUISES.

SEA-SICKNESS.

THERAPEUTICS. The medicaments found most useful in the treatment of this distressing and painful malady are, *Nux vomica*, *Cocculus*, *Tabacum*, *Arsenicum*, and *Ipecacuanha*.

NUX VOMICA, $\frac{8}{30}$, should be taken fasting, from six to twelve hours before embarkation; this precaution will in some cases prove sufficient to ward off the attack.

Should, however, a feeling of giddiness, or a sensation of *emptiness* in the head be experienced, shortly after going on board, attended with headach, nausea, and inclination to vomit, as the motion of the vessel increases,

which is aggravated by standing erect, *Cocculus* 99, may be had recourse to, and repeated every one, two, or three hours, as those symptoms recur.

TABACUM 17. Excessive giddiness, attended with *distressing nausea*, headach an *deadly paleness of the face*; or nausea, with *sickness*, or a sensation of burning in the stomach, *renewed by the slightest movement* of the head or body. This remedy is further indicated, when the symptoms are somewhat relieved by exposure to the fresh air.

ARSENICUM 17, is extremely valuable when the sickness becomes excessive, and is attended with a feeling of *utter prostration and helplessness*, *violent retching*, burning sensation in the throat, and the other severe concomitants of this malady. It should be administered between the paroxysms, and will rarely fail of relief. This medicine may be followed by *Tabacum* or *Cocculus*, to dissipate the symptoms of nausea and swimming in the head that may supervene.

IPECACUANHA, 3, is useful in attacks of vomiting *unattended* with the great prostration of strength given under *Arsenicum*. Of course, in order to avoid interfering with the action of the medicines, the homœopathic regimen should be carefully observed during the period of their administration. *Cocculus* has been found extremely useful in sickness arising from TRAVELLING IN A CARRIAGE.

THERIDION. This remedy, from the close analogy of its symptoms to those of the ordinary forms of this distressing malady, evidently deserves a trial.

ADMINISTRATION of the above remedies; six globules of the medicament, at the potency mentioned, a teaspoonful every now and then until relief is experienced.

HYDROPHOBIA.

It is acknowledged that no *allopathic* cure has hitherto been found for this disease when fully established. The plans of treatment which have been reported to have been successful in some few instances having generally failed in all others; thus rendering it probable that in these suppositious cases of success, the persons bitten might have escaped without any treatment whatever. But it is not to my purpose to enter into the multitude of ineffectual remedies which have been recommended by the *Allopathists*.

Hydrophobia is a disease which arises in consequence of the bite of a rabid animal, and sometimes spontaneously, particularly in the course of some other disease; in which form it is known under the term of symptomatic hydrophobia.

Ere proceeding to the *homœopathic* treatment, a few remarks, descriptive of the disease as it appears in the human subject, may not be misplaced. The first symptoms that show themselves in a person who has been bitten, are usually, general uneasiness, anxiety, and disturbed sleep; the eyes are glassy, inflamed, and sensitive to light; there are also ringing in the ears, giddiness, and paleness of countenance; frequent paroxysms of chilliness; oppressed respiration, and quickness of pulse, which latter is usually at the same time small, contracted, and irregular; and loss of appetite. These symptoms generally come on at some indefinite period, occasionally after the bitten part seems quite well. In the second or convulsive stage, the wound, which may have already become completely cicatrized or healed, begins to assume a somewhat inflamed appearance, and

a slight pain and heat, now and then attended with itching, are experienced in it. It now breaks out afresh, and an ulcer, with elevated margins of proud flesh, which secretes a dark-coloured and offensive discharge, is subsequently formed; and wandering, drawing, and shooting pains from the lacerated part upwards towards the throat, present themselves. These symptoms, with the state of testiness and anxiety, increase daily; and the patient complains of a sense of confusion in the head, or giddiness, with sparks before the eyes; is affected with sudden startings, spasms, sighing, and is fond of solitude; the pulse is small, irregular, and intermittent; the breathing laborious and uneasy; the skin cold and dry, and general chilliness, especially in the extremities, is complained of; then hiccough, colic and palpitation come on; the patient looks wild, and the eyes have a fixed, glassy, and *shining* appearance; the act of deglutition is impeded by a sense of pressure in the gullet, which occasionally renders every attempt to swallow liquids impracticable; convulsions also take place in the muscles of the face or neck. In this stage, however, the deglutition of any solid substance is performed with tolerable ease. In ordinary cases the sufferer remains affected in the above manner for a few days, after which, the disease passes into the *hydrophobic* stage, in which it is utterly impossible for him to swallow the smallest drop of liquid; and the moment that any fluid, especially water, is brought in contact with the lips, it occasions the individual to start back with dread and horror, although he may, at the same time, suffer the most excessive thirst; even the sight of water, or the very noise produced by pouring it from one vessel into another, in fact, anything that tends to remind him of that fluid, produces indescribable anxiety, uneasiness, convulsions,

and even furious paroxysms of madness ; he dreads even to swallow his own saliva, and is constantly spitting ; vomiting of bilious matter soon comes on, succeeded by intense fever, great thirst, dryness and roughness of the tongue, hoarseness, and fits of delirium or madness, with disposition to bite and tear everything within reach, followed at intervals by convulsive spasms. These attacks commonly last for a quarter or half an hour, and at their expiration, the patient is restored to reason, but remains in a state of great despondency ; finally, the paroxysms come on more violently and frequently, and in some instances a fit of furious delirium closes the frightful scene ; in others, nature sinks exhausted after a severe attack of convulsions. The disease may be communicated to the human subject, from the bites of cats and other animals not of the canine race, which have been previously inoculated with the virus.

It may be remarked in this place, that the best and most experienced of our writers upon this subject, consider the human species as the least susceptible of contagion from the hydrophobic virus ; scarcely one out of twenty, or even thirty, of those actually bitten by an animal in a state of rabies, suffering from its effects. I consider it my duty, while making this statement, which I hope may prove a means of relieving the minds of many from painful apprehensions, to enforce at the same time, the necessity of taking those precautions which are about to be pointed out against the danger : before, however, proceeding to the treatment of this affection, it may be as well to say a few words upon it as appearing in the canine species.* It would be foreign to my

* For the substance of the following remarks upon the disease

purpose to enter here upon a dissertation on rabies in the dog or the conflicting opinions of its origin ; whether it occasionally breaks out spontaneously or always arises from a virus communicated by inoculation, but lying dormant for an indefinite time ; still I consider it as a duty owing to humanity to endeavour, by a plain statement of the precursory symptoms of the malady in this animal, at once to put individuals upon their guard, and to disabuse the minds of my readers of some vulgar prejudices, which, notwithstanding the efforts of our best writers upon Canine Pathology for their removal, still retain their hold in public opinion. In the first place the dread of water or Hydrophobia by no means forms a pathognomonic symptom of the malady in the canine species. This simple point clearly portrays the danger that individuals may incur who imagine as long as a dog drinks freely he is perfectly safe ; it may be remarked, however, that although in the early stages the animal laps with avidity, sometimes in the later, from inflammation and paralysis of the larynx, there is considerable difficulty, and sometimes, as in *rabies taciturna*, complete inability of deglutition, but still in place of avoiding water, the dog eagerly seeks it, even when from the inflammation of the pharynx, the liquid is returned, but no spasms, much less dread or convulsion, are observable.

I shall endeavour, as briefly as possible, to enumerate some of the more prominent precursory symptoms of the malady in the canine race.

Change of the animal's usual habits, impatience of restraint, restlessness, and watchfulness ; in the smaller kinds of dogs a disposition to pick up straws, paper, as it appears in the dog, I am indebted to Mr. Wood, *Homoeopathic Veterinarian* of this City.

twine, &c., which on dissection are found conglomerated in the intestines ; a continual licking on all possible occasions of the anus or genitals of another dog ; this is a distinct indication of approaching rabies—a fondness for licking anything cold ; a frequent licking, biting, and gnawing of a particular spot ; which will be found to be the wound whereby the virus was communicated ; a disposition to become irritated on the slightest cause of offence, such as holding out a stick, and a readiness to fly at it, an inclination to rove is also a marked symptom, more manifest in the acute form, in which the animal appears actuated by a species of mischievous instinct to propagate the disease, attacking every dog that comes in the path, and but seldom unless naturally of a ferocious temper, interfering with other animals or the human species, and frequently after an absence of some hours returning home quietly ; sexual excitement is also no unusual forerunner of rabies. About two days after the precursory symptoms a salivary discharge commences, which after the same period assumes a viscous character, which the dog eagerly rubs off with his forepaws ; the eyes will be observed to be peculiarly bright, red, and dazzling, with a slight strabismus, as of a distortion from the natural axis of the eye ; in dumb madness they are dull, secreting a purulent discharge from the inner angle. We also, in the first stage, occasionally meet with costiveness, and sickness, or vomiting, which, however, seldom lasts through the course of the disease ; the change of voice and other symptoms arising in rabies, it is not my intention to touch further upon ; I have given sufficient indications to put individuals upon their guard, and that is enough for my purpose. When suspicion is aroused, it is easy to obtain a competent opinion by calling in a qualified person.

We frequently find in Rabies Taciturna a peculiar mildness of disposition, so much so that any individual who did not understand the indubitable pathognomonic character of the disease would scarcely imagine rabies to be present.

It may be remarked in conclusion, that the possibility of the poison being communicated through the medium of the epithelium is exceedingly questionable ; but scarcely a doubt exists of the incapacity of the cuticle to absorb it. As many have been made wretched from having allowed a dog who has afterwards shown symptoms of rabies to lick their hands, it may be stated with confidence that if no abrasion of surface exists, *there is not the slightest danger.*

In the homœopathic treatment of this disease, and its prevention, the following are the principal remedies employed : *Belladonna*, *Lachesis*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, and *Cantharides*.

When a person has been bitten by a rabid animal, the wound should be held as close as the individual can possibly bear it to a heated iron, and this process frequently repeated, at the same time recourse should be had to the following remedy upon which I will say a few words :*

BELLADONNA. HAHNEMANN, the noble founder of our science, states in the introductory article to *Belladonna*, in his *Materia Medica Pura*, that he considers the smallest dose of that medicine, repeated every three or four days, to be *the most certain preventive against Hydrophobia* ; and when we refer to the pathogenetic powers of that medicine, described in that work, it is impossible not to be struck with the great resemblance

* The use of *dry heat* in this disease, and in the envenomed wounds by snakes, is recommended by Dr. Hering of America.

which many of them bear to the symptoms of that malady; and it is from this circumstance, according to Hahnemann's doctrine of *similia similibus*,* that *Belladonna* is found to be both a prophylactic and curative remedy.

ADMINISTRATION. A drop of the third tincture in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful morning and evening, for two days. These precautions taken, the patient may be allowed to pursue his usual occupations, care being taken by those around him to avoid making any allusion, which may tend to remind him of his misfortune. *Belladonna*, in the same dose, should be given on the third or fourth day, and subsequently at longer intervals. The effect of each exhibition should be attentively watched, and care taken that a fresh one be not given, as long as any symptoms of the action of the previous dose are preceptible. Generally speaking, from two to three administrations will be found sufficient to prevent the outbreak of the disease; or, at all events, to modify it in such a manner, as to render it less dangerous, and more easy of removal, by one or more of the other remedies, which must then be selected according to the symptoms that present themselves.

LACHESIS, however, may generally be administered at the commencement of the convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{20}{6}$, repeated every two or three hours until benefit result or decided symptoms of medicinal action make their appearance, but should this remedy appear to exert no preceptible influence in checking the progress of the malady, we must again have recourse to

* The curing of a disease by the administration of a remedy which has been found to possess the property of producing a train of symptoms in a healthy person, SIMILAR to those observed in the disease.

BELLADONNA, particularly when the following characteristics are present : drowsiness, with constant but useless efforts to sleep, chiefly in consequence of excessive anguish and great agitation ; sense of burning ; great burning in the throat, *with accumulation of frothy mucus in the mouth or throat*, frequent desire for drinks, which are immediately pushed aside when presented, or a *suffocating or constricting sensation in the throat, on attempting to perform the act of deglutition*, or complete incapability of swallowing, with glowing redness and bloated appearance of the face ; pupils immovable, and generally dilated ; great dread ; occasionally desire to strike, spit at, bite, or tear everything ; inclination to run away ; continual tossing about ; and great physical activity, with twitching in various muscles, especially *those of the face* : ungovernable fury, with foaming at the mouth ; and tetanic convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. The formula already given, a dessert-spoonful every three hours with the same precaution as enjoined under *Lachesis*. See also remarks upon this subject in the INTRODUCTION, *Article*—ADMINISTRATION and REPETITION OF THE MEDICINES.

HYOSCYAMUS is more particularly indicated either before or after *Belladonna*, when the *convulsions are very severe, and of long duration* ; where there is not so much inclination to bite or spit, but a desire to *injure* those that stand around, in some manner or other. The spasms in the throat are not so violent, but great dryness and burning are complained of, attended with a sense of shooting or pricking, which causes a difficulty in swallowing, resembling a sensation of constriction in the throat, and threatening to produce suffocation on attempting to satisfy the thirst ; *dread of liquids* in consequence of the pain and difficulty that is experienced

in deglutition, with ejection of the saliva from the same reason; *excessive convulsions, with loss of consciousness*, come on soon after the *distressing act of swallowing has been performed*. There is, moreover, foaming at the mouth, with constant raving; sometimes the patient seems wrapped up in his own thoughts; or is full of fear, and inclined to run away from the house, being afflicted with a sort of *Anthropophobia*; there are also attacks of excessive fury, attended with apparently supernatural physical power; or excessive anguish and fear, alternating with fits of trembling and convulsions; the individual exhibits a peculiar dread of being bitten by animals; the pupils are dilated; sleep much disturbed by great *nervous excitement*, starts, and agonizing dreams.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

STRAMONIUM is chiefly indicated in this disease, when we observe *severe convulsions taking place whenever the eye becomes fixed on brilliant objects*, or on whatever tends to remind the patient of water; great thirst; *dryness of the mouth and throat, with horror of water and all liquids*; spasmodic constriction in the gullet, with foaming at the mouth and frequent spitting; mania, with great loquacity and gesticulations; *fits of laughter and singing*, sometimes alternately with acute fits of passion and moaning; the convulsions, when severe, are generally attended with *ungovernable fury*, restless, agitated sleep, sudden shrieks, and starting up with wild gestures; insensible and dilated pupils; and great disposition to bite, or tear every thing with the teeth.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

CANTHARIDES. This medicine also possesses various pathogenetic properties, that bear a close resemblance to the symptoms that are met with in many cases of this

disorder,* and should be selected in preference to any of the foregoing remedies, when we meet with the following symptoms : great *dryness* and *burning* in the mouth and throat, *much aggravated on attempting to swallow* ; paroxysms of fury, alternating with convulsions, which are renewed by any pressure on the throat or abdomen, and also by the sight of water ; fiery redness and sparkling of the eyes, which become prominent and frightfully convulsed ; spasms in the throat, excited by the pain produced by the act of swallowing, especially fluids ; continual burning, titillation, and other irritating sensations in the lower part of the abdomen.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

We have thus enumerated and described the characteristic indications for the principal Homœopathic remedies which have been successfully employed against *Hydrophobia* ;† others have also been strongly recommended, but those mentioned have generally proved sufficient, *when administered early*, and exclusively adhered to throughout the course of the disease. *Belladonna* has frequently been tried by the Allopathists, but the cases in which it seemed to fail were *evidently attributable to the improper manner in which it was administered*. We shall not treat of the several remedies which have from time to time appeared, and have, by their inventors, been so highly eulogised, as time and experience alone

* Drs. Hartlaub and Trinks consider *Cantharides* to be the most certain prophylactic against hydrophobia, when administered early ; they recommended a drop of the 30th potency, to be given every three or four days, and are of opinion that the virus is not eradicated as long as the cicatrized wound presents a *livid hue*, and is attended with indurations, but affirm the danger to be over as soon as the part assumes a healthy and natural appearance. Vide Hartlaub and Trinks, R. A. M. L., vol. i, p. 173

† Vide Hartmann's Therapie. acut. Krank. Vol. ii, p. 77, 2d ed.

will prove whether they possess any virtue or not ; it is to be feared, however, that like many other once celebrated "*specifics*," (?) they will soon fall into oblivion. In fact, no remedy can be confidently relied upon for the cure of this or any other disease that has not been carefully tested by, and found in accordance with, THE GREAT LAW OF SIMILARITIES.

POISONS.

When any poisonous substance has been taken into the stomach, our first care must be its immediate evacuation by producing vomiting, or its neutralization by its antidote, our next the removal of any injurious consequences that may remain after warding the more imminent danger.

To promote a speedy evacuation of the contents of the stomach, the stomach-pump should be immediately put in requisition, particularly when any vegetable or narcotic substance has been swallowed ; but when the poison is of a corrosive nature, an antidote which will prevent its action upon the coats of the stomach, or neutralize it by chemical affinity, should be forthwith resorted to.

Vomiting should be promoted by the following means :

Swallowing large quantities of warm water, except in cases of vegetable poisons, tickling the throat or fauces with a feather, and, if these fail, placing snuff or mustard mixed with salt upon the tongue ; or, still better—particularly with those who are habituated to the use of tobacco—a tumbler of warm water, to which a tea-spoonful of the flower of mustard has been added, should be taken at one draught, and then again warm water, as before. Finally, in extreme cases, the desired object must be effected by means of a clyster of tobacco-smoke.

It is not my intention to enter at any length into this subject, but merely to point out the means to be adopted against the most common poisons, in order to give time for proper assistance to be sent for.

MINERAL POISONS. The mineral poisons and acids are, almost without exception, of a corrosive nature. When such have been swallowed by accident or design, soap-water in large quantities, the carbonate of magnesia—two to three drachms to half a pint of water, or the same quantity of chalk in water, or common potash or soda, should be swallowed; enemas of the same may be also exhibited, particularly when the poison seems to have effected the lower intestines. When the pain and vomiting have ceased, mucilaginous drinks, such as barley-water or milk, must be given in large quantities, to lubricate the surface of the stomach.

After mineral poisons, when vomiting ensues, in consequence of the substance swallowed, we must promote and sustain it by copious drinks of the same nature.

ARSENIC. If vomiting sets in, sustain it by the means above mentioned, if not provoke it, and give soap and water—white of egg in water—sugar and water, or milk in large quantities; the specific action of *Arsenic* being upon the stomach and rectum, inject also soap and water. The various preparations of iron, so much lauded some time back, although, no doubt, possessing a chemical affinity for this acid, and forming with it an arseniate of iron, are pronounced by the best Toxicologists to be extremely uncertain in their action.

OXALIC ACID. The best antidote to this powerful poison is new milk in large quantities; if taken *immediately*, it rarely fails to neutralize its effect.

LEAD. Its antidotes are Epsom or Glauber salts, two

drachms dissolved in half a pint of water, and the same remedies given under *Arsenic*, both by the mouth and in the form of enema.

VERDIGRIS and CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. The remedies given under *Arsenic* may be resorted to ; moreover for *Verdigris*, iron-filings in vinegar, mixed with gum water, have been recommended ; for *Corrosive Sublimate*, in addition to the above remedies, starch, either in a large quantity of water, or in the form in which it is generally used for domestic purposes.

In the After-Treatment, the following medicaments will be found useful. After **ARSENIC**, *Ipecacuanha*, *Cinchona*, *Nux vomica*, and *Veratrum*.

ADMINISTRATION.

Ipecacuanha may first be exhibited to allay the irritation of the stomach, and the tendency to nausea and vomiting.

Cinchona, if great irritability, with disturbed sleep and febrile motions during the night.

NUX VOMICA. Worse during the day, and especially after sleeping, with constipation or loose slimy evacuations.

Veratrum, if after *Ipecacuanha* there still remain nausea, vomiting, heat, and coldness in the body, and prostration of strength.

VEGETABLE AND NARCOTIC POISONS. The substance must be dislodged from the stomach as soon as possible, or if this be impracticable, among the best means to counteract its effects, are camphor by olfaction, sometimes spirits of ammonia, and *strong* black coffee taken internally ; the patient must be kept continually in motion, and his attention roused by every means in our power ; electricity has also proved useful in many cases.

MUSHROOMS, POISONOUS, provoke vomiting ; give copious draughts of *cold water*, and administer charcoal in sweet oil at the same time, applying sal volatile to the nose of the patient.

After narcotic poisons have been evacuated from the stomach, vegetable acids may be used with advantage.

ANIMAL POISONS.

SEBACIC ACID. This poison develops itself in the rancid fat of pork, or hog's lard ; against it vinegar diluted with an equal bulk of water, or the juice of a lemon, in strong black coffee, or better still, *strong black tea*, are the antidotes.

If any dryness of the throat remain after the more immediate danger has passed off, we may have recourse to *BRYONIA*, a drop of the third potency in a little water, repeating it as often as the symptoms seem to require. In some instances, also, benefit has been derived from the employment of *Acidum phosphoricum*, *Arsenicum* and *Kreosotum*.

MUSCLES : *Antidote :* charcoal mixed with sugar and water ; afterwards, camphor by olfaction, and strong coffee without milk or sugar.

POISONOUS FISH. *Antidote :* charcoal in a small quantity of brandy ; if this does not speedily relieve, strong coffee—and this failing, sugar and water in large quantities ; or again if it should not relieve, vinegar with twice its bulk of water.

AFTER-TREATMENT. *Belladonna*, should an eruption or redness of the skin declare itself, particularly if accompanied with swelling of the face and angina.

MENTAL EMOTIONS.

I shall conclude this part of the work with the consideration of those particular Mental Emotions which exercise so great a control over the human organism, among the more prominent and continually recurring of which we find fright, passion, or anger, and concentrated grief.

THERAPEUTICS. The remedies found most serviceable for derangements of the system arising from the above-mentioned causes are *Opium*, *Aconitum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Ignatia amara*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Staphysagria*, *Arsenicum album*, and *Bryonia*.

OPIUM when the sufferer has been exposed to sudden fright, with terror or horror, is generally efficacious in restoring the patient, and obviating any evil consequences.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.0}{30}$, repeated in twelve hours if necessary.

ACONITUM is the appropriate remedy when the system is labouring under the joint influence of fright and passion.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{8}$, repeated in from six to twelve hours if required.

PULSATILLA, in cases of fright, fear, or timidity, particularly where accompanied with an effect upon the stomach; or passion in people of generally mild temper; it is also suitable for highly nervous but not easily irritable temperaments.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{00}{12}$, repeated if required in from six to twenty-four hours.

BELLADONNA $\frac{30}{30}$, where there is present, particular

liability to be startled by trifles, or extreme general nervous excitement.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Aconitum*.

IGNATIA where the cause is gnawing, inward grief.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{000}{12}$, every three or four days, watching the effect.

CHAMOMILLA, where suffering has arisen from vexation, or a disposition to irritability or great anguish and mental depression, are present.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Pulsatilla*.

NUX VOMICA, suffering arising from a sudden fit, or outbreak of passion or rage.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{000}{30}$, repeated from twelve to twenty-four hours if necessary.

STAPHYSAGRIA $\frac{30}{30}$. Anger and vexation, arising from just cause.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

ARSENICUM is useful where passion is followed by great weakness and dangerous prostration of the vital powers.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Ignatia*.

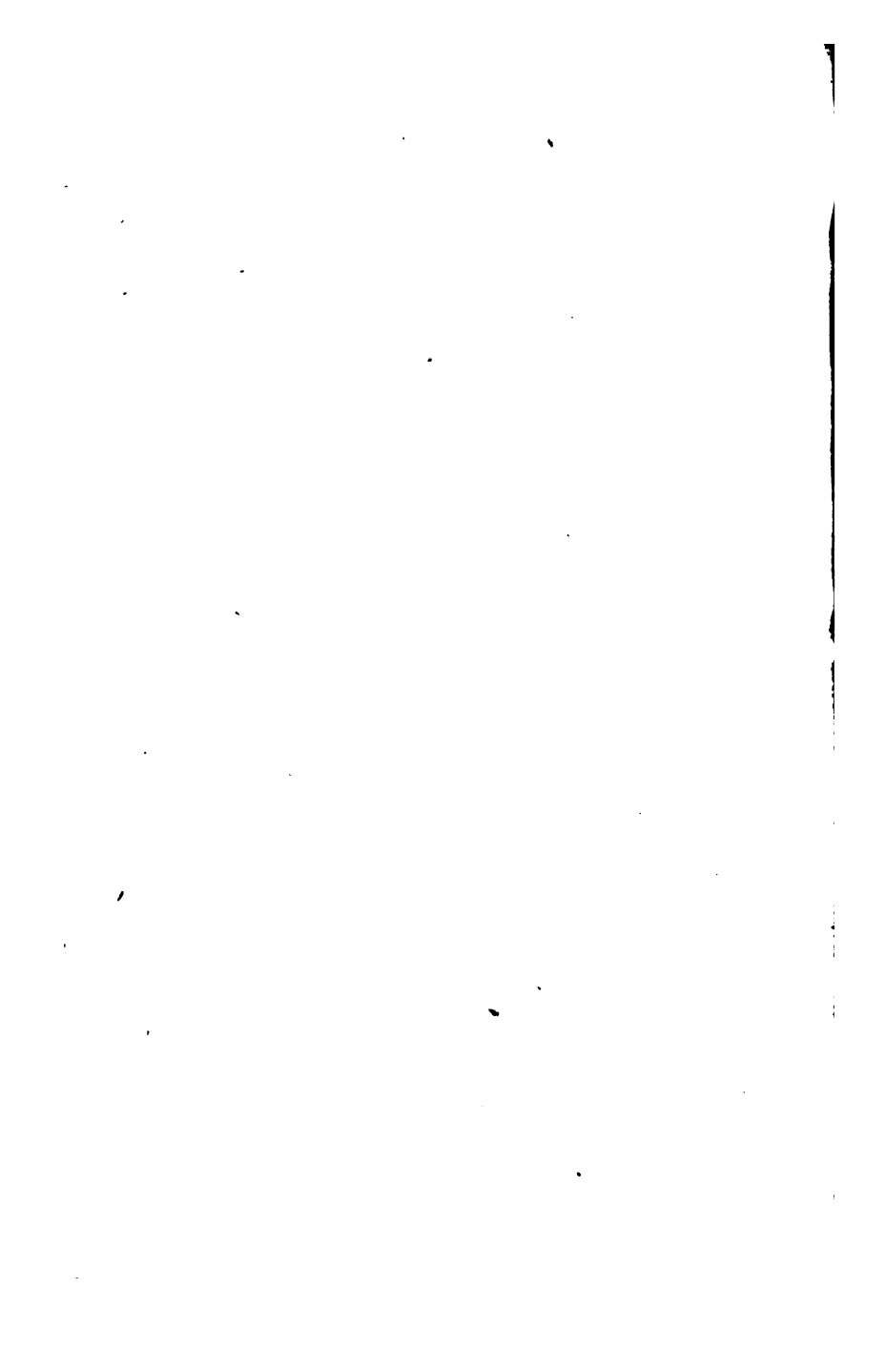
BRYONIA $\frac{30}{30}$, is indicated where a fit of passion is followed by coldness and shivering over the whole body, great irascibility, want of appetite, nausea, vomiting and bilious sufferings.

ADMINISTRATION. In the same manner as *Pulsatilla*.

In many cases the sequelæ or consequences of this affection are the best assistance in the choice of this remedy.

PART II.

TREATMENT
OF
INFANTS AND CHILDREN,
AND OF
THEIR PECULIAR AFFECTIONS.



PART II.

TREATMENT OF INFANTS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE homœopathic system of medicine possesses many advantages in the treatment of the diseases of infancy and childhood. In the first place, when any constitutional taint exists, by the selection of suitable remedies, it meets disease upon the very threshold of life, and destroys it in the germ ; it substitutes a rational mode of treatment for the nostrums of the nursery, since the application of the remedies requires even in the most trifling cases a certain degree of education, and a careful study of medicinal action. How many lives sacrificed by the over-weaning self-confidence and prejudices of those intrusted with the life of man, at the most precarious period of his existence, might have been preserved had this system been more extensively known and acted upon.

As before remarked in the INTRODUCTION, to which the reader is referred, the receptivity of the infant organism to the influence of homœopathic remedies, has been established by experience. Here again our system possesses the faculty of modifying the energy of the remedial agents used, and to administer them of sufficient

power to overcome disease, without incurring the risk of danger.

The tasteless nature of the medicaments is another point of no small importance in affections of infants and children, by which nausea and annoyance are avoided. This has been touched upon in another part of this work.

In such complaints as occur at all periods of life, and which have been treated in the First Part of this work, we should be guided in the selection of the dose by the age of the patient ; with infants we may use the highest potencies, and rarely ever in acute disease give more than a single globule ; children from four to eight years of age may take about one fourth to one third of the dose prescribed for an adult, and above that age one half to two thirds. A great deal, however, depends upon the constitution of the patient, whether delicate or robust, and upon their susceptibility to medicinal influence, a point only to be determined by experience ; in very acute diseases we may sometimes be called upon to administer as low as the sixth potency, a single globule ; from the great receptivity, however, of the system above remarked, we should be particularly careful in repeating the medicines. In *Domestic practice* with children ; the safest plan is to adhere to the high dilution, but the *physician* must be guided by the circumstances which arise.

TREATMENT AFTER BIRTH.

As soon as the child is born, it should be wrapped in fine flannel, with a piece of soft linen rag inside, the flannel itself being too rough for its delicate skin ; the wrapper should be heated to a temperature of 98 degrees, as it is only gradually that the infant becomes inured to

the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The skin should be gently washed with a little lukewarm water and bran, applied with a sponge, taking care not to continue the first washing too long, for fear of irritation; soap must on no account be used; the room should be kept rather dark, and perfectly quiet, and all strongly scented substances removed. After washing, the body ought to be dried immediately, to avoid the risk of taking cold; the child should be bathed twice a day, to keep up the action of the skin, gradually lowering the temperature of the water after weaning.

The best time for bathing the infant is in the morning, when taken out of bed, and again on returning to it for the night; immersing the whole body, with the exception of the head, is preferable to any other mode of washing, as the practice of placing it in a tub, with part of the frame alternately laved with tepid water, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, is apt to bring on a chill.

Nothing can be more evidently opposed to nature, and the dictates of common sense—although like many of the absurdities bearing the impress of custom,—than the practice of swathing and bandaging the tender bodies of infants, and loading them with a superfluity of clothing, which, by its weight and length, presses upon their lower extremities, and is the frequent cause of deformity and weakness in after-life; in this opinion we are fully borne out by the corroborative testimony of the most eminent practitioners of the old school.

ASPHYXIA.

The first danger that the infant incurs on its entrance into life is *Asphyxia*.

DIAGNOSIS. Suspension of the functions of vitality of respiration, circulation, and motion.

CAUSES. Natural debility ; difficult parturition ; injury from the forceps ; pressure of the umbilical cord round the neck, tying the navel string too tightly ; accumulation of mucus in the throat ; too sudden an alteration of temperature—the respiratory action of the lungs not having commenced. The usual mechanical means under the direction of a competent person must, of course, be instantly had recourse to ; I shall therefore, simply content myself with pointing out the homœopathic remedies most useful in such cases.

They are *Tartarus emeticus*, *Opium*, *Cinchona*, and *Aconitum*.

TARTARUS EMETICUS, ADMINISTRATION of. A grain of the first trituration in eight ounces of water, a few drops into the mouth of the child every quarter of an hour.

OPIUM. If after half an hour no change for the better take place, and the face is livid and bluish.

ADMINISTRATION. A few globules of the third, in a wine-glassful of water, a few drops into the mouth of the child every ten or fifteen minutes, until some effect is produced.

CINCHONA $\frac{g}{8}$. If the face be *pale*, also when the infant is reviving and respiration commencing—if the same indication present itself.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Opium*.

ACONITUM. When the child is reviving and beginning to breathe, if the face has been previously flushed red or of a bluish tint.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$ on the tongue, repeated if necessary, after a shorter or longer interval, according to the effects produced.

SWELLING OF THE HEAD.

Immediately after birth, the head of the infant appears more or less swollen; this is in most cases but a trifling affection, and generally goes off of itself; the immediate administration of *ARNICA* $\frac{9}{8}$, to the mother, acting through the medium of the milk, will materially hasten its disappearance; should, however, the swelling be at all excessive, bathe the part affected in a weak lotion of three drops of the tincture of *Arnica* to a wine-glassful of water.

Occasionally a considerable swelling in the larger mould, (*fontanel*,) consisting of fluid, is observable; this is of greater import than the other, though seldom dangerous; if it does not disappear in a day or two, we may administer *Rhus Toxicodendron* $\frac{9}{30}$ in globule to the infant. *Calcareo carbonica*, $\frac{9}{18}$, repeated in six days, in cases where the fontanel is long in closing.

UMBILICAL HERNIA IN INFANTS.

In cases where there is an evident tendency to Umbilical Hernia, we may take the half of a nutmeg, cover it with very soft linen like a button, and sew it to a bandage, with the base of the cone in the centre; then press the apex into the umbilical opening and secure it there by the bandage, which should be of sufficient length to pass two or three times round the body of the child.* This mechanical process will usually prove sufficient to effect a cure, if not we must exhibit *Nux vomica* $\frac{9}{30}$, dissolving it in six teaspoonfuls of water, and administering one,

* *Gnos.* Verhalten der Mutter und des Säuglings, p. 103.

which if no alteration takes place, may be repeated next day ; we may then wait a couple of days, and if no action declare itself, again repeat, bearing in mind the directions upon the repetition of medicines given in the introduction ; if, however, we discover no amelioration from the administration of *Nux vomica*, we may have recourse to *VERATRUM* $\frac{0}{30}$, in the same manner. Obstinate cases are frequently found to yield to the application of the NORTH POLE of the MAGNET. All these remedies are equally useful in those cases of inguinal hernia we occasionally meet with, generally effecting a cure with wonderful promptitude.

This disease, being frequently brought on by the violent fits of crying that delicate children are subject to, the bandage may be worn, and retained for some time after the cure, as a precautionary measure against its return. In case of soreness of the umbilicus remaining after the falling off of the ligature, or even before, we may give *SULPHUR* $\frac{0}{30}$, a single dose, and repeat in six days. If, however, during that time no amelioration, has been observable, we should exhibit *SILICEA* $\frac{0}{30}$, which if marked benefit resulted, may be at the same interval repeated with advantage.

MECONIUM, EXPULSION OF.

After having been permitted to sleep for five or six hours undisturbed, the infant should be applied to the breast as soon as the mother feels herself sufficiently recovered to permit it, which is generally from eight to ten hours after delivery, and should never be deferred, as we elsewhere observed, longer than twelve ; the milk of the mother exciting a mechanical action of the alimentary canal, and assisting in the expulsion of the meco-

nium. Here again we cannot too strongly reprobate the too general practice of administering *laxative medicines* for this purpose, possessing, as they do, a most deleterious effect upon the tender organism of the infant, and, if not productive of jaundice—a too frequent consequence of their administration—at least laying the foundation of bowel complaint, debility of the stomach, and a host of diseases in after-life.

Mothers need not be under apprehension should a temporary delay occur in the passing of the meconium; far greater evil results from the violent methods taken for its expulsion, than could possibly occur from its continuance in the alimentary canal for a few hours later than ordinary.

Should, however, an unusually long period elapse, and the child appear costive, which in many instances arises from the mother having indulged in the use of ptisans, such as chamomile tea, &c., or in coffee, the administration of a few tea-spoonfuls of warm sugar and water will generally answer every purpose; if it fail of immediate relief, we may then make use of a lavement of equal parts of sweet oil (or pure honey) and water; if these simple means do not effect the desired object, and the infant appear to suffer inconvenience, more particularly when the origin of the constipation seems to be from the mother or nurse, we may administer, *Nuxvomica*, *Bryonia*, *Tinctura sulphuris* $\frac{3}{4}$, or *Opium* $\frac{1}{2}$ to the female herself—for the indications of which medicines see CONSTIPATION.

SUCKLING OF THE INFANT.

While upon this subject, we shall quote the expressions of a well-known writer, in whose opinion, in this respect, we perfectly coincide.

" Unless very peculiar urgent reasons prohibit, a mother should support her infant upon the milk she herself secretes. It is the dictate of nature, of common sense, and of reason. Were it otherwise, it is not probable that so abundant a supply of suitable food would be provided to meet the wants of an infant, when it enters upon a new course of existence.

" It is difficult to estimate the mischief resulting from infants being deprived of their natural nourishment ; for, however near the resemblance may be between food artificially prepared and breast milk, still reason and observation demonstrate the superiority of the later to the former." (*Conquest's Outlines of Midwifery*, p. 193.)

And again :—

" As a further inducement, it should be remembered that medical men concur in their opinion, that very rarely does a constitution suffer from secreting milk ; whilst the health of many women is most materially improved by the performance of the duties of a nurse." (*Ibid.* p. 194.)

Upon the same subject, he says in another place :

" But few mothers, comparatively, are to be found who, if willing, would not be able to support their infants, at least, for a few months, and parental affection and occasional self-denial would be abundantly recompensed by blooming and vigorous children.

" Presuming that the laudable determination is formed to indulge the child with that nutriment which is designed for its support, it becomes necessary to state, that unless very strong objections should exist, *twelve hours* should never elapse before the infant has been put to the breast. Instinct directs it what to do, and the advantages of allowing it to suck soon after birth are many and important, both to the mother and child.

“By this commendable practice, the patient is generally preserved from fever, from inflamed and broken breasts, and from the distressing and alarming consequences resulting from those complaints.

“If the breasts should not have secreted milk previous to delivery, the act of sucking will encourage and expedite the secretion. Thus the mother will be saved from much of the pain connected with distended breasts. Besides which, if the infant be not put to the nipple till the breasts become full and tense, the nipple itself will sometimes almost disappear, on account of its being stretched; and without much, and often ineffectual labour on the part of the child, it cannot be laid hold of, and even then the pain endured by the mother is exquisitely severe, and not unfrequently the cause of sore nipples.” (Ibid. p. 195.)

Having premised thus much upon the advantages resulting to both mother and child from following the law of nature, which enjoins the female to nourish her own offspring, and having, moreover, elsewhere noted some of the causes which may prevent its being fully carried into effect, we shall now proceed to that important point—for those who do not intend nursing their own children—the choice of a nurse, and the regimen to be observed, which is equally applicable to both parties.

THE CHOICE OF A NURSE.

In the selection of a nurse, the medical attendant ought generally to be consulted; the following points merit particular attention:

She should be apparently of sound health, full and moderate plumpness, with a fresh complexion, and clear *eyelids, free from any appearance of redness, scurfiness, or thickening.* She should be thoroughly exempt from

glandular enlargements; possess deep red lips without cracks, sound white teeth; and well-formed, moderately firm breasts, with nipples free from excoriation or appearance of eruptions; the child of the nurse is one of the best criterions to judge by—its being plump and healthy is a great point in her favour. We should also endeavour to discover if she is free from any hereditary taint; she should, moreover, be of a mild, patient, and equable temper, not irritable, or disposed to fits of passion, or nervous; of regular and temperate habits, neat in person, and fond of children. She ought also to be about the same age, and delivered about the same time, or, at least, within three months of the same period as the mother; with respect to the age, we must, of course, avoid extremes. A woman, having given birth to a child very late in life should choose a nurse several years her junior, and fully qualified for her duties; the reverse of the rule applies to extremely young mothers.

DIET DURING NURSING.

As regards her diet, it should be simple and easily digested, and she ought to live upon a proper proportion of animal and vegetable food. Nature generally provides for the increased call upon her powers, by the suppression of the menstrual discharge, and moderate increase of appetite, which may be safely indulged; but all food of a highly concentrated, nourishing nature is injurious, causing the milk to become too rich, and unaided to the delicate digestion of the infant; the best guide is the regular homœopathic regimen, which may be consulted with advantage.

I cannot too strongly repudiate the too prevalent, but deeply erroneous idea, that women, during the period of suckling, require *stimulants* to keep up their strength;

under this impression both wine and malt liquors—and, among the latter, more particularly porter—are frequently resorted to. Porter is not only injurious from its stimulating properties, but the deleterious effect of the different ingredients which enter into its composition have upon the milk, forms one of the most prolific causes of the many evils that attack infancy. My opinions in this respect are corroborated by the physicians of the old school, though, I regret to say, not to the same extent. I shall here content myself with a single quotation from a well-known medical writer :

“There is an evil too generally prevalent, and most pernicious in its consequences on individuals and society, and by no means confined to mothers in the lowest classes of the community, which cannot be too severely reprobated ; it is the wretched habit of taking wine or spirits to remove the languor present during pregnancy and suckling. It is a practice fraught with double mischief, being detrimental both to mother and child. The relief afforded is temporary, and is invariably followed by a greater degree of languor, which demands a more powerful stimulus, which at length weakens, and eventually destroys the tone of the stomach, deteriorates the milk, and renders it altogether unfit to supply that nutriment, which is essential to the existence and welfare of the child.”

SUPPLEMENTARY DIET OF INFANTS.

Unfortunately, some mothers do not possess sufficient milk for the proper nourishment of their offspring ; if this arise merely from a deficiency in the secretion, and the female is in other respects healthy, we must have recourse to a supplementary diet, to make up for the diminished quantity of the natural nutriment. Goats’,

asses', and cows' milk, are excellent substitutes, especially the latter, diluted with one third of water; goats' milk being apparently objectionable from its peculiar aroma. The milk, therefore, of the cow ought, when possible, to be obtained, and, if given undiluted, boiled; cows' milk being generally considered too heavy, which boiling in a great measure obviates; it ought also to be slightly sweetened, so as to resemble as closely as possible that of the nurse: it should, moreover, be about the same temperature, say ninety-six to ninety-eight degrees, a point less regarded than it should be, and easily determinable by the thermometer. If any constitutional taint exist in the mother, the sooner the child is transferred to another breast, the better for both parties; if a nurse be not procurable, the above will generally prove sufficient nourishment until the front teeth appear, which is a clear indication that the digestive organs are prepared for more solid food; if, however, the milk diet appears to disagree with the infant, we may mix a little thin arrow-root, rusk, or well-toasted bread in water, to which the milk may be afterwards added; such alterations in diet are, however, but rarely required.

We may remark, that no portion of the milk ought to be retained for a subsequent meal, from the quickness with which it becomes sour; the same remark applies to any of the above preparations, in which milk forms the principal ingredient.

In the cows' milk, which was at first diluted, we may, after two or three weeks, gradually diminish the quantity of water, as the digestive organs become stronger; but we cannot too stringently press the point, that where it is at all practicable, the child ought to derive as great as possible a portion of its nutriment from the breast, as

no food can efficiently supply the place of that which nature intended for it at its birth.

When it is necessary to give supplementary nourishment, a suckling-bottle ought to be used, as the best imitation of nature in giving the food slowly ; particular care being taken to observe the utmost cleanliness. The child ought, in feeding, to be kept in a reclining, not supine position, as the latter frequently causes it to incur the risk of suffocation ; and when it evinces disinclination to its food, no more should be offered. When the front teeth appear, which is about the fifth or sixth month in healthy children, an alteration may take place in the diet ; and a well made panado, diluted milk sweetened, and thickened with a small quantity of arrow-root, sago, semolino, or rusk, may be given twice a day. When milk, even prepared with farinaceous substances, disagrees, barely-water, fine well-boiled gruel, or weak chicken-broth, and beef-tea, may be substituted, adhering to that which seems best to agree with the infant, and taking care to vary as circumstances require it, as too long an adherence to barley-water may occasion looseness in the bowels, while the animal diet is liable to lead, if too long continued, to a contrary result ; the best precaution in these cases, when the predisposition becomes evident, is an immediate change of aliment.

The child should be accustomed to take its nourishment from each breast alternately ; as, if this precaution be not adopted, inflammation is likely to arise in the one not used, and the child is apt to become crooked from being always retained in the same position.

The physician is frequently asked, how often the child ought to be applied to the breast ? The best rule is to give it when the infant appears to desire it, and to withdraw it when it appears satisfied. As it increases

in strength, it may easily be accustomed to regular hours, giving it the breast late at night, and again early in the morning ; but during the first six weeks or two months, three times during the hours of rest, late in the evening, middle of the night, and early in the morning, will generally be found sufficient.

DURATION OF SUCKLING, AND WEANING.

The period of suckling ought seldom to last longer than forty weeks ; but in this we must be guided, in a great measure, by the constitution of the infant ; weak ill-conditioned children, in whom the teeth are long in making their appearance, it has been recommended to continue at the breast for eighteen months, or even a longer period. Weaning ought, in fact, to be regulated both by the constitution of mother and child ; the full *development* of the front teeth, which in healthy children is from nine to ten months, but in delicate or scorfulous constitutions, is delayed for several months later, is the best indication for weaning. If, however, the strength of the mother appear unequal to the task, and the supply of milk begin to fall off, the child may be gradually weaned, even before the teeth appear ; but if the infant is healthy, a continuance of suckling beyond the tenth month is injurious to both parent and child ; the reappearance of the monthly discharge is another indication for ceasing suckling ; if this take place early, the child ought to be weaned, or a nurse provided, as if suckling be continued, the injury will soon declare itself, by the child falling off and becoming emaciated ; if after the sixth or seventh month, and the mother or nurse be otherwise healthy, the secretion at these periods ought to be kept up by the usual artificial means, and the child supplementarily

nourished till the period is past, when it may be again applied. Weaning should not take place *suddenly*, but the infant should be gradually accustomed to other food, and a less frequent administration of the breast, till entirely weaned; the time to commence this gradual course, is from the first appearance of the front teeth, so that the weaning terminate with their full development; thereby the secretion lessens by degrees, preventing all evil consequences of swollen or inflamed breasts, and the child also becomes quietly reconciled to the deprivation. Weaning ought not, however, to take place, if the child suffers considerably from the irritation of teething, or any acute infantile disease. When, however, it is found absolutely necessary to wean, *BELLADONNA* $\frac{3}{4}$ should be given, as a *precautionary* measure against the inconveniences and not unfrequent dangers which sudden weaning entails. Among these may be mentioned restlessness, sleeplessness, fretfulness, and excitability, nay, even starting in sleep with a degree of irritability sometimes amounting to inflammation of the brain. The value of this remedy in affections of that organ has already been commented upon in several parts of this work. Although, perhaps, slightly out of place, it may be remarked that *PHOSPHORUS* is the remedy best calculated to prevent inflammation of the breasts consequent upon a sudden cessation of suckling.* See the articles relative to this subject in Part III., *TREATMENT of Females and their peculiar Affections*.

After the child has been weaned, his nourishment should generally consist of the same simple food before mentioned, with an occasional light pudding, without spice or eggs, made from semolino, tapioca, or other

* Vide A. H. Z., p. 8, Nov. 23.

farinaceous substance. The transition to a more substantial diet ought to be extremely gradual and guarded, and no material alteration made, till after the appearance of the eye-teeth.

SLEEP.

The sleep of the child is the next consideration ; from the inability of the infant itself to maintain a proper degree of warmth, it should sleep by its mother's or nurse's side, for at least the first six weeks, particularly during winter or early spring. Care must be taken not to over-burthen it with bed-clothes, and to place it in such a position as to prevent it slipping under them, and thereby becoming exposed to the risk of breathing a vitiated atmosphere, or even of suffocation ; after six or eight weeks, when the organism becomes stronger, and able to preserve a proper degree of natural warmth, placing it in a separate bed or cradle, will be more conducive to its thriving ; this change of arrangement will be found beneficial to both parties—to the child, by its breathing a purer air, and by the continual appetite for the breast being diminished ; and the mother, being freed from the necessary watchfulness and restlessness consequent upon its sleeping with her, will enjoy better health, and be more likely to secrete good and nutritious milk. Moreover, it is generally known, that sleeping in the same bed with an adult is detrimental to the health and proper developement, not only of infants, but even of children ; a child sleeping in the same bed with a very old person, will very soon begin to exhibit signs of falling off in its general appearance.

With regard to the kind of bed best suited for the infant, the suspended cradle seems the most eligible ; we

must, however, be careful not to allow the nurse to abuse its use by continual rocking, which frequently causes irritation of the brain ; it should not be closed up with curtains, but the room may be a little darkened ; in cases where there is danger of draughts, a screen will answer every purpose.

As to the length of sleep allowed, the chief business of the first months of its existence being sleep and nourishment, we may safely leave the point to nature, and not attempt to coerce the inclinations of the child ; if the infant is lively on awaking, we may conclude it has not slept too much ; as it increases in vigour, with longer intervals of wakefulness, we may proceed (recollecting that night is the proper period for sleep) so to regulate its habits of taking its food and rest, as to accustom it to a uniform system, and particular hours. Children, up to two years of age, require rest during the day, and the nurse ought to endeavour to get them into the habit of taking it in the forenoon, for if in the afternoon, it generally interferes with their night's sleep. Whether by night or day, we must carefully exclude both light and noise from the nursery, for although they may be insufficient to *arouse* the infant, still they cause its sleep to be disturbed and unrefreshing, and by acting upon the nervous sensibility, predispose it to convulsions or spasmodic attacks from slight accidental causes.

It is true, that during the first month, the infant sleeps immediately on leaving the breast, and no evil consequences ensue ; but it must be borne in mind, that it takes but little at a time, and the tenuity of the milk is at that time wisely adapted to its delicate digestion, but as the secretion becomes richer, and suited to the increasing power of those organs, it is injurious to put the child asleep immediately after a full meal ; his rest is

then restless and disturbed, from the process of digestion being interfered with, more particularly when nurses foolishly endeavour to force nature, by resorting to the baneful practice of rocking.

Nothing causes greater annoyance, and even anxiety to the mother than a disposition to wakefulness on the part of her infant. A healthy child should always be prepared for its rest at the usual hours ; if, instead thereof, it appear restless, fretful, and disinclined for its accustomed sleep, it is an evident indication of some derangement of its general health ; and if no other symptoms be present, the mother ought generally to lose no time in consulting a physician, as the cause may be too remote and serious for other hands ; frequently, through ignorance, nurses, instead of attending to this warning voice of nature, which by the sleeplessness of the infant demands appropriate relief, endeavour to stifle it, and sometimes to free themselves from a little temporary annoyance, administer opiates, which induce an unrefreshing slumber, and not unfrequently a deep stupor, mistaken for sleep, while the original evil still continues to make head against the vital power. This baneful practice has not only been the ruin of many constitutions in after-life, but to it, conjoined with diet, drinks, carminatives, and other quack medicines, together with the highly erroneous practice—sanctioned though it be by names of medical repute—of a frequent administration of that active mineral preparation, calomel, in infant maladies, to say nothing of laxatives, an infinite number of diseases and deaths are annually attributable. Every mother should not only caution her nurse against the use of opiates, but use her utmost vigilance to detect any breach of her injunctions, which should be visited with the immediate discharge of the person so offending ;

for she must be truly unfitted for such an important trust who, after being warned of its injurious tendency, will persevere in a practice placing in jeopardy the life of her infant charge.

EXERCISE.

For the first six or seven months the great business of nature seems to be the proper development of the infant organism, and of the respiratory and digestive functions. During this period the cartilage is gradually forming into bone, and its delicate muscles acquiring power and strength. We find also that consciousness is yet indistinct, and the infant evinces no anxiety to indulge in voluntary motion, the muscles of the neck and back not possessing sufficient power to support the head, or to keep the body in an erect position ; for this reason, children during this period, should, when carried in the arms, be kept in a reclining position, so as to avoid an undue pressure upon the vertebral column ; a neglect of this precaution, and a premature carrying of the infant in an upright position, are a too frequent cause of deformities of the spine, and derangement of the internal functions in after life.

As its powers gradually develop, the infant seems inclined to exercise them, and evinces a desire to sit upright, which we may safely indulge, taking care that they be not overtasked by keeping it sitting up during the greater part of the time it is awake. A careful attention to nature in this, as in all other cases, is the best guide.

The practice of dandling the child in an upright position, seems to rather proceed from the pleasure of indulging the feeling of parental affection, than from any benefit the child can, by any possibility, be expected to derive from it ; in fact, it is highly injurious, even at a

rather more advanced period, as exciting a premature involuntary exercise of the muscles, and consequent deformity. The act of respiration bringing into play a great variety of muscles, occasional crying seems sufficient active exercise during this period.

In mild spring and summer weather the child may, after the first fortnight has elapsed, be carried out into the air for a quarter of an hour, and the period of exercise gradually increased; in fact, if the weather be fine, it can scarcely be too much in the open air. Should its birth occur in winter, advantage may be taken of a fine day, after it is a month or five weeks old, as the frame is gradually acquiring the power of generating heat; but, at the same time, *great care* must be taken to prevent its catching cold; and should it exhibit the slightest sign of being affected by the coldness of the atmosphere, the practice should be immediately discontinued, and it should be carried up and down in a well-ventilated room, the nurse moving it quietly in her arms from side to side. Many children are lost through a foolish idea of *making them hardy*, by accustoming them to endure cold; this can occur only through ignorance, for nature, in very early infancy, does not possess sufficient energy of reaction to overcome the power of a sudden or long protracted chill. We may recommend an occasional gentle friction of the hand over the body and limbs, which materially assists in the promotion of the circulation of the blood, and will, in unfavorable weather, serve in some measure as a substitute for exercising the infant out of doors.

In carrying the child, it should be from time to time transferred to different arms, as a continuance on one side is a frequent cause of deformity, and in some cases of squinting.

The child, as the organization develops itself, seems to evince a desire for independent movements, in which it may very properly be indulged, by removing every impediment in its dress, and allowing it to roll about, or crawl upon a soft carpet. The practice of assisting children to walk, or of exciting them to a premature exercise of their powers, is highly reprehensible, causing curvature of the limbs, the bones not being yet sufficiently formed to bear the burden imposed upon them. By allowing nature to act; the infant's powers will become more gradually, but at the same time, more fully developed, its carriage will be firm and erect, and its limbs straight and well-formed; moreover, it will walk with greater confidence and independence by the expiration of the first year, than those who have been *taught to walk* by the assistance of the nurse, leading-strings, or mechanical inventions. When the period at which a child should make attempts to walk is retarded by evident debility of constitution, Homœopathy affords us the means of obviating this evil, by acting against the constitutional cause. Dr. Gross has found *CALCAREA* $\frac{0}{30}$, very useful in a case of this nature; and Dr. Hartmann has frequently administered *CAUSTICUM* $\frac{0}{30}$, with great effect.

DISEASES OF INFANCY.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES IN NEW-BORN INFANTS.

A SUDDEN exposure to the strong light of day or the glare of a fire, is the general cause of this affection ; and no doubt many children who are, what is vulgarly denominated, born blind, owe their misfortune to the neglect of those precautions which we have so strongly enforced under the head of TREATMENT OF INFANTS, in many cases the external indications of this affection being so very slight as to escape observation.

As soon, however, as, on a careful examination, we become aware of the existence of this evil, we should administer ACONITE $\frac{0}{30}$, which will generally be found promptly efficacious in its removal.

When, from the constitution of one or either of the parents, we have reason to suppose that the exposure to light has been merely the exciting cause, but that the real origin of the evil is more deeply seated, or if the *Aconite* seems to produce no effect, and the disease continues to aggravate, we may have recourse to TINCTURA SULPHURIS $\frac{0}{30}$, and in some cases CALCAREA $\frac{0}{30}$, alternating them every eight to ten days, if we find it necessary to resort to the *Calcarea*. The *Tincture* of Sulphur having been found in many cases to act as a specific.*

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{0}{12}$, is useful some weeks after birth,

* Vide A. H. Z., No. 21.

when the perceptive faculties are more developed, and the child exhibits great intolerance of light ; also when redness, swelling, and agglutination of the eyelids, with other indications, given under ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE, (Part I,) are present.

HICCOUGH.

This affection, though in itself of slight importance, frequently causes no small degree of uneasiness to young mothers ; it generally arises from exposure of the body, even in a warm room, to the atmospheric air, even during the operations of dressing and undressing the new-born child ; wrapping it warmly in the bed, or, better still, applying it to the breast, will frequently lead to its cessation ; should it, however, continue, the administration of a small quantity of white sugar, as much as will cover the top of a spoon, dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water, will effectually abate the evil.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

This frequently arises from the same cause as the above mentioned, but very generally from infection, namely, from a person suffering under that affection kissing the lips of the infant ; other severe maladies may be, we have little doubt, occasionally communicated to children through the same medium, which should serve a caution to mothers in being exceedingly careful whom they allow to kiss their infants.

This affection frequently becomes exceedingly distressing to the infant, when it appears in the form of *an obstruction in the nose*, impeding the action of the suckling, by not allowing the breath to pass through the nostril, obliging the infant to release the nipple frequent-

ly in order to breathe, causing it to become fretful and irritable, sometimes leading to irritation and excoriation of the nipple, and thus, in its repeated efforts to suck, causing suffering to both itself and the nurse.

Whilst this state continues, it operates considerably against the infant's thriving, both by hindering it from taking a sufficient quantity of nutriment, and by the impediment it causes to respiration, preventing the child sleeping at night. When the nose is dry, and the secretion of mucus suspended, we may, while administering a remedy calculated permanently to remove the evil, afford relief, by imitating the natural secretion by the application of a little almond oil or cream to the interior of the nostrils with a feather.

This malady presents itself under many different phases, which of course demand remedies suited to the entire group of the symptoms. Among these, *Nuxvomica*, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, has been most frequently successful, particularly when the following symptoms are present:—

Obstruction of the nose, with dryness, or nocturnal obstruction, with discharge during the day exists, with irritability and peevishness.

Sambucus niger, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, has proved most effectual in cases when there is *an accumulation of viscid mucus in the nostril*; and if no amelioration quickly appear, we may, without hesitation, have recourse to $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$ of the same medicine, and repeat the dose, if necessary, at the termination of twenty-four hours.

Chamomilla, $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, is very useful when there is cold in the head, *with a watery discharge from the nose*, more particularly when there are febrile symptoms, soreness of the nostrils, and redness of one cheek.

ADMINISTRATION. The doses already given, repeated in from one to four days, if required; which, however, is rarely the case.

CRYING AND WAKEFULNESS OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN.

As we have already remarked, the occasional crying of new-born children is a wise provision to bring the respiratory organs into play, and to expand the chest. When, however, the crying becomes excessive, and threatens to prove injurious, we must, in the first place, endeavour to discover its origin, which frequently will be found to be some mechanical cause, such as derangement of the infant's dress, or a pin sticking into its flesh.

THERAPEUTICS. When, however, no exciting cause or guiding symptom of disease presents itself, and the infant is peevish and irritable, with whimpering and wakefulness, *BELLADONNA*, $\frac{\text{gr. } 0}{\text{ss}}$, will frequently be found sufficient to remove the evil.

When a fit of crying comes from the child having been irritated or excited by any cause, such as suddenly rousing it from its rest, and when it seems willing to sleep, but finds a difficulty in composing itself to slumber, *COFFEA CRUDA*, $\frac{\text{gr. } 0}{\text{ss}}$, will prove efficacious.

CHAMOMILLA, $\frac{\text{gr. } 0}{\text{ss}}$, is indicated when we can trace the fits of screaming and wakefulness to a derangement of the digestive functions, and the following symptoms present themselves: when the child appears to suffer from griping pains, and draws up its little limbs upon the abdomen; and when a whitish, yellowish, or greenish, or watery and excoriating diarrhœa is present.

JALAPA, $\frac{\text{gr. } 0}{\text{ss}}$, in similar cases, but with sanguineous diarrhœa.

When the screaming and vigilance are attended with colicky pains and flatulence, *SENNA*, $\frac{\text{gr. } 0}{\text{ss}}$, deserves a preference.

RHEUM, $\frac{3}{8}$, is more appropriate when with screaming and wakefulness are combined colicky pains, when there are efforts to relieve the bowels; and with ineffectual and only occasional, scanty, sour smelling evacuations of greyish appearance, which seem to afford no relief.

PULSATILLA, $\frac{9}{32}$, is very efficacious when it arises from overloading the stomach, or improper food, and the crying or wakefulness is accompanied with flatulence, constipation, and sometimes diarrhoea.

REMARKS. The milk of a nurse who has suckled for some months previously is much too heavy for a newborn infant; here the only alternative is a change of nutriment. When, however, the above-named or any other infantile derangement arises from congenital weakness of the stomach, the most useful remedies are *Sulphur* and *Calcarea carbonica*. (If diarrhoea be present, see BOWEL COMPLAINTS.)

REGURGITATION OF MILK.

Children, in suckling, sometimes overload their stomachs, and regurgitate a *portion* of their milk; so far mothers have no cause for uneasiness, nor is medical assistance requisite; but when this changes into vomiting, and the whole of the nutriment is returned from the stomach, at times followed by mucus and watery fluid, and even bile, it must be looked upon as a disease, and treated accordingly.

THERAPEUTICS. **IPECACUANHA**, $\frac{9}{12}$, will generally afford relief, and may be repeated, if not followed by a speedy amendment, giving the medicine twenty-four hours to allow time for its action.

NUX VOMICA, $\frac{9}{32}$, in the same manner as the above,

and that failing BRYONIA, $\frac{9}{10}$, in case the disease is attended with constipation, uneasiness, or irritability.

CHAMOMILLA, same dose as described for Ipecacuanha, when attended with *convulsions*, with *diarrhea* as described elsewhere under this medicine (see those articles) where the medicine has been mentioned.

Followed by ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM $\frac{3}{10}$, when the *Chamomilla* has not given the required relief.

A single dose of Sulphur, $\frac{9}{10}$, followed by *Calcaria carbonica*, $\frac{3}{10}$, in from five to ten days, has proved of marked benefit in strumous habits.

MILK-CRUSTS.

This affection, as it occurs in infants at the breast, usually consists of an *eruption of vesicles filled with transparent fluid*, and appearing in clusters; these vesicles generally show themselves, in the first instance, on the face, and sometimes spread over the whole body; the lymph therein contained soon becomes yellow, dark, or even sanguineous, and on their bursting, forms into crusts. Frequently there is considerable surrounding redness and swelling, with distressing itching, which renders the little patient excessively restless and fretful, and causes it to keep continually rubbing the affected parts, by which the discharge and crusts are repeatedly renewed.

THERAPEUTICS. The following medicines have been found serviceable in this affection: *Aconitum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Viola tricolor*, *Sulphur*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*, and *Euphrasia*.

ACONITE π , should commence our treatment, when we find excessive restlessness and excitability produced by this affection, and when the skin around the parts is red, inflamed, and itching.

ADMINISTRATION. One globule in a teaspoonful of water.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON may sometimes succeed or supersede *Aconitum*, particularly when a very slight degree of fever is present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{12}$, repeated in five days, if the same appearances remain.

As soon as we have found beneficial effects result from the administration of the remedy, we may follow it up with **VIOLA TRICOLOR**.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{00}{24}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, administering one at intervals, of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, according to the effect produced; this remedy is generally regarded as specific to this affection, in its simple uncomplicated form.

In cases of peculiar hereditary tendency, however, we must have recourse to medicaments more particularly adapted to combat this taint. In general cases, we may have recourse to **SULPHUR**.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{00}{30}$, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, one given every day an hour before a meal. Sometimes the eyes of the little patient present an appearance of inflammation, in which case we may exhibit **BELLADONNA**.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, dry upon the tongue, followed by

HEPAR SULPHURIS, when the affection becomes obstinate, or **EUPHRASIA**, when extensive lachrymation and agglutination of the eyelids, with a tendency to ulceration exist.

ADMINISTRATION of the two last-mentioned. $\frac{0}{30}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one daily.

THRUSH, or APHTHÆ.

This disease commences by the formation of small isolated, round, white vesicles, which, if not checked, become confluent, and sometimes present an ulcerated appearance, filling the whole of the cavity of the mouth, and in severe cases extending to the throat. This affection, although of itself neither malignant nor dangerous, frequently causes not only considerable suffering to the child by preventing it from sucking, but great pain and inconvenience to the mother by its being communicated to the nipples, and causing excoriation, &c.

This disease is most generally produced by the want of a proper attention to cleanliness, both as regards the personal and constant laving of the infant; but especially from the suckling-glass, when employed, not having been carefully washed after use. Improper aliment is another of the principal causes; thus we find that children who are what is commonly called reared by the hand, either partially or wholly, are more liable to this affection than those whose sole nourishment has been from the breast.

One of the remedies in this affection, although perfectly homœopathic in its action, has long been in use, in its external application, by practitioners of the old school, namely, BORAX; and a weak solution applied to the mouth with a brush has not unfrequently been found efficacious. We would, however, prefer its internal administration, which will frequently dissipate the affection without the necessity of having recourse to any other medicament.

ADMINISTRATION: We may dissolve $\frac{ʒi}{4}$ in an ounce of water, and administer one teaspoonful morning and
28*

evening for a week ; if at that period no amelioration has taken place, we must have recourse to SULPHUR $\frac{0}{30}$, given dry.

In cases where there is much salivation and the thrush indicates an inclination to ulceration, we may administer MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS $\frac{0}{12}$, followed by ACIDUM SULPHURICUM $\frac{0}{30}$, if necessary. In very bad cases, when the Aphthæ assumes a livid, blue, or violent appearance, attended with excessive weakness and diarrhœa, ARSENICUM $\frac{0}{30}$, is specific.

When the disease frequently—notwithstanding every precaution—reappears, we may safely infer that it arises from some virus in the constitution of the mother or nurse, who ought immediately to be put through a proper course of treatment, under the direction of a medical practitioner.

CONSTIPATION. *Obstructio Alvi Neonatorum.*

This affection generally appears in children who are either wholly or partially reared by the hand, and also in those whose mother or nurse are similarly disposed, which if it arises from a peculiar diet or want of exercise, such as too much animal food, &c., on the part of the last mentioned, may be removed by a proper attention to these points ; but in many instances it is necessary for them also to have recourse to proper remedial agents at the same time with the infant.

THERAPEUTICS. *Nux vomica*, *Bryonia alba*, and *Opium* are the principal remedies, and in more obstinate cases, *Sulphur*, *Veratrum album*, *Lycopodium*, and *Alumina*.

Most of the medicaments have been already mentioned under *Constipation*, (PART I,) which see.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9}{30}$ of the three first-mentioned remedies, every three to four days, and of the last, the same dose at intervals of a week.

In some cases also, an enema of tepid water may be occasionally had recourse to.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF INFANTS.

Diarrhœa Neonatorum.

Diarrhœa, like constipation, is to be regarded merely as a symptom not as a *disease*; the real disease here consists in *irritation* or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, arising from the effects of aperients, indigestible food, cold, fright, &c.

I have already mentioned (article MECONIUM,) that much mischief is too often occasioned by the deleterious practice of administering laxative medicines, and even drastic purgatives! to the tender new-born infant, for the purpose of hurriedly expelling the blackish green-looking matter, technically known by the name of *Meconium*, that collects in the large intestine of the fœtus during the last month or two of its uterine existence. This unwarrantable and extremely reprehensible conduct is frequently persevered in even for some time after the expulsion of the first discharge has taken place, and is in many cases the UNDOUBTED cause of fatal *bowel complaints* and other sufferings in infants. I cannot therefore refrain from again expressing a warm disapprobation on the subject, and am convinced that in so doing, I but give utterance to the conjoint opinion of every experienced and enlightened practitioner, even of the allopathic school.

The introduction of inappropriate, indigestible food, such as thick gruel, &c., into the delicate stomach of the new-born infant is another very frequent source of

intestinal derangement; this unpardonable error is not unfrequently committed by ignorant nurses, in order, as they say, to keep it from *starving* during the few hours of necessary repose to which the mother is left after delivery.

This disturbance is moreover likely to be excited in those cases in which children, either from a deficiency in the secretion of milk or other causes, it becomes incumbent to administer supplementary diet to make up for the diminished supply, and again at the period of *weaning*, when serious disturbances are occasionally produced in the stomach and bowels, from want of proper attention and caution in the selection and administration of the food. (See art. SUPPLEMENTARY DIET OF INFANTS.)

Fright and exposure to cold are, as already noted, two other most frequent exciting causes of the disorder.

THERAPEUTICS. A healthy infant at the breast soils on an average, from four to six napkins in the twenty-four hours, but in some instances the evacuations are more frequent, yet without in any degree affecting the health of the child, (as is likewise often the case when a constipated state of the bowels exists;) in such cases then, little or no interference ought to be made so long as the stools remain free from *fetor*, possessing merely the slightly acid smell peculiar to the infantile state, and are evidently unattended with pain, or any other abnormal indication. When, however, the stools become green and watery, or yellow and watery, brown and frothy, or white and frothy as if fermented, mixed with mucus or consists entirely of mucus, and emit an offensive odour, and are generally preceded or accompanied by signs of suffering, it becomes imperative to have recourse to remedial aid. As already observed, the minuteness of the doses, and the absence of all nauseous taste in the homœopathic medi-

cines, not to mention their other more important virtues, render them peculiarly well adapted to the treatment of children, and thereby spares many an affectionate and anxious parent the pain and difficulty which is so frequently encountered in inducing the little sufferer to swallow the nauseous allopathic drugs.

The following are the remedies employed in homœopathic practice against this derangement, *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Rheum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, and also *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Arsenicum album*, *Sulphur*, *Sepia*, *Opium*, and *Veratrum album*.

When there is inflammation, the constitutional symptoms are pretty clearly indicated by *heat of the surface of the body*, quickness of pulse, and by rigors; in this case, we must have immediate recourse to *ACONITUM* $\frac{0}{4}$, and follow it if necessary by

BELLADONNA; when the more acute symptoms have been removed, but the infant continues to suffer much and scream constantly.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every six to eight hours, until relief is obtained.

CHAMOMILLA is one of the most invaluable remedies in the treatment of the diseases of children, and particularly in bowel-complaints, whether arising from irritation caused by indigestible food, excited by a chill or occurring during teething; when the following symptoms are apparent: redness of the face, or of one cheek, hardness and tension, and fulness of the abdomen, attended by severe colic, which is indicated by the state of peevishness, *restlessness*, *constant crying*, and *drawing up of the legs* towards the abdomen, *sickness*, frequent evacuations, of a *bilious*, *watery*, *slimy*, or frothy description, of a *whitish*, *yellowish*, or *GREENISH* colour, sometimes bearing a resemblance to beat-up eggs, of an

offensive odour, similar to that of rotten eggs. *Chamomilla* may be preferred to *Belladonna* after *Aconite* in cases of inflammation, when any of the above symptoms present themselves.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every six hours, until benefit results.

RHEUM is another remedy of great utility in the treatment of this affection, provided the disorder has not been actually *excited* by frequent use of this medicine itself in allopathic doses, in which case it will be necessary to have recourse to *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, or *Mercurius*, as antidotes according to the nature of the symptoms. Rheum is particularly appropriate when *acidity* or *bilious* derangement has been generated by indigestion, or has arisen from the prolonged use of antacids, such as *magnesia*, &c., and when there is flatulent distension of the abdomen, colic, crying, restlessness, *tenesmus* before and after the evacuations which are either of the consistence of pap, or watery and somewhat slimy, occasionally of a grayish, or of a brown colour, and when a sour smell is emitted from the body of the infant. It is sometimes necessary to give *Chamomilla* after *Rheum*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in the same manner as *Chamomilla*, to complete the cure.

PULSATILLA. *Diarrhœa* arising from "*indigestion*" or from a *chill*, with *watery*, *slimy*, *whitish*, or *bilious*, *greenish-looking* evacuations, occurring chiefly at night; want of appetite, fretfulness. *Pulsatilla*, as stated, is also very serviceable in obstinate cases, where the affection has been brought on by the abuse of *Rhubarb*, or by *Rhubarb* and *Magnesia*, when the symptoms are as *above described*; it is further often efficacious under similar conditions, when *fright* has been the exciting

cause, and Opium has not sufficed, or has been administered too late.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{ss}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every twelve hours, until improvement ensue.

IPECACUANA is particularly valuable when the diarrhoea is excited at the period of weaning (*weaning brash*), from the sudden change of food, which the stomach is unable to digest; and when the following symptoms result in consequence: bilious derangement, with repeated attacks of vomiting, paleness of the face, frequent crying, diarrhoea with stools of a bilious, slimy, or greenish yellow, sometimes blackish, or streaked with blood, and of a putrid odour; on other occasions, evacuations resembling matter in a state of fermentation, or containing substances like white flocks or flakes, followed by straining. When this remedy is insufficient to effect a complete cure, we should have recourse to *Pulsatilla* or to *Arsenicum*, should the vomiting not speedily subside.

ADMINISTRATION. \mathfrak{z} , in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful night and morning.

MERCURIUS. This medicine will be found very serviceable in some cases where the irritation owes its origin to the abuse of aperients, such as *Rheum*, &c., or when it has arisen from a CHILL. The following are the principal indications: watery, slimy, or bilious stools sometimes streaked, or mixed with blood, of a blackish, "greenish," or of a whitish yellow colour: frothy, or having the appearance of beat-up eggs; attended with symptoms of severe colic, and frequently also with severe tenesmus and protrusion of the intestine.

ADMINISTRATION. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{ss}$, in the same manner as *Camomilla*. It is necessary to state, however, that the employment of mercury in the form of calomel or some

other mercurial preparation in allopathic doses, is a fruitful source of bowel complaints in children; when the complaint is therefore attributable to the abuse of that powerful mineral the homœopathic *Mercurius* must of course be avoided, and its place supplied by an antidote, which will generally be found in *Hepar sulphuris*, or *Acidum nitricum*, should the former not suffice.

DULCAMARA. This is an admirable remedy in derangements of every description arising from exposure to wet; and is indicated in cases of diarrhœa from *this cause*, with the following symptoms: *Watery*, bilious, or *slimy* evacuations, of a greenish yellow colour, and occurring chiefly at night.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{℥}}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water; of which one teaspoonful may be given, and repeated in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

NUX VOMICA is very useful in cases arising from a chill, or from indigestible food at the period of weaning, or earlier; it is also useful in some cases in which the disorder has been created by the frequent employment of *laxative* medicines.

Its indications are: very frequent but scanty evacuations of watery, *slimy*, whitish, or greenish stools, attended with colic and tenesmus, sometimes followed by protrusion of the intestine, extreme fretfulness. This medicine is also of great service in many cases when the diarrhœa alternates with constipation.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one each night at bedtime.

ARSENICUM. This medicine becomes indispensable in neglected cases, or in those at an advanced stage of the disorder, when there is reason to fear that it will terminate in marasmus.

The following are its characteristic indications:

Watery or slimy stools, of a greenish, whitish, dark, or brownish colour, or of a putrid or gangrenous odour, taking place chiefly during the night, or after *drinking* or partaking of any kind of food, *great thirst*, sleeplessness, paleness of the face, sunken cheeks, and blue circles round the eyes, *enlargement* of the *abdomen*, with *extreme weakness*, and *excessive emaciation*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one daily.

SULPHUR is an invaluable remedy in protracted cases, or in those occurring in children who are the offspring of delicate parents; when there is great weakness, emaciation, distension of the abdomen, and excoriations between the thighs and neighbouring parts.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one daily.

OPIUM, as has been stated in another part of the work,* is a most valuable remedy, when immediately employed, for averting the bad results which sometimes arise in consequence of a sudden fright. When convulsions, with derangement in the stomach and bowels are excited in children by such a cause, we ought to administer *Opium*, followed by *Veratrum*, should *Opium* prove insufficient, and the vomiting and diarrhœa become excessive; or we may select a remedy from amongst those above mentioned, in preference, such as *Pulsatilla*, &c., if the symptoms correspond.

DIET. When the derangement can be traced to any particular kind of food, an alteration in the diet becomes imperative; at the same time the quantity of food or drinks must be diminished until improvement sets in.

* Vide Mental Emotions.

EXCORIATION. *Excoriationes Neonatorum.*

Against this affection cleanliness is the best preventive; however, we frequently find it proceed to such an extent as to require the aid of medicine for its removal.

CHAMOMILLA will be found, in most instances, speedily effective, when we are certain that the disease is not the medicinal effect of chamomile-tea taken by the nurse or child, in which instance IGNATIA, PULSATILLA, BORAX, or CARBO VEGETABILIS, at the same potency, should be given. In very obstinate cases we may have recourse to TINCTURA SULPHURIS, at the same potency. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM and GRAPHITES are also extremely valuable in this malady.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, repeated in four or five days, if required.

MERCURIUS. When a yellow colour of the skin is present, which Chamomilla has not removed.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{12}$, in the same manner as the other remedies.

LACHESIS, if the skin still retains its yellow colour, or a hue approaching to a *copper* or *bluish black* tinge.

Although pointing out the most efficient remedies, we would, at the same time, advise the mother when the disease has attained to such a height as to threaten danger, and particularly when it assumes an erysipelatous character, not to rely too implicitly upon her own judgment, but to have, where possible, immediate recourse to medical assistance.

JAUNDICE. *Icterus Neonatorum.*

This disease, as we have before observed, frequently takes its rise from the mischievous practice of adminis-

tering aperients immediately after birth; exposure to cold is also one of its exciting causes.

When it has arisen from the last mentioned, and when there is, together with the distinguishing characteristic of the disease—a yellow hue of the skin—considerable distension of the stomach, the administration of CHAMOMILLA will be found prompt in affording relief. MERCURIUS may, in many cases, follow this remedy if it has only partially relieved; after which, if any symptoms still remain, we may exhibit CINCHONA.

NUX VOMICA, when the complaint is combined with costiveness, and the little patient appears generally of irritable temper.

ADMINISTRATION. Of MERCURIUS, $\frac{0}{12}$; of the other remedies, $\frac{0}{30}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water; one daily, ceasing the moment we find an improvement or aggravation, and again repeating when the case seems to require it. (See remarks on this point in INTRODUCTION; Article, ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF THE MEDICINES.)

For more particular indications for the medicines above given, and further information, see article, JAUNDICE, in Part I of this work.

INDURATION OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

Erysipelas Neonatorum.

DIAGNOSIS. Fever with red spots, generally appearing first upon the nates but sometimes on the extremities, afterwards upon the abdomen and genital organs, accompanied with induration of the skin and even of the maxillary muscles, which prevents the child from uttering other than a dull sound; the skin at last becomes as dry and hard as parchment. Sometimes, instead of fever, the induration is accompanied with cold.

This affection generally presents itself in the first two months of infancy ; its duration is from four to fourteen days, and if not promptly treated, it is generally fatal.

THERAPEUTICS. The remedies principally required in this affection are *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arsenicum album*, *Lachesis*, and *Sulphur*.

ACONITUM. At the commencement, when fever is present.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0.00}{8}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, every two to three hours, until diminution of the febrile symptoms ensues.

BELLADONNA may quickly follow the exhibition of *Aconitum*, particularly when the spots present an erysipelatous appearance.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, allowing it to act from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and then repeating if the same indication continue ; again, if necessary, having recourse to this medicine but at a still longer interval.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, if the appearance of the skin exhibit a vesicular character.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Belladonna*.

ARSENICUM, should the dryness and hardness of the skin remain undiminished, or rather increased ; should we also find rejection of food from the stomach, evacuations green, watery acrid, and very offensive ; moreover when a tendency to gangrene exists.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$ repeated in the same manner as *Belladonna*.

LACHESIS will be found frequently called for after *Belladonna*, when that remedy does not appear sufficient to combat the malady, and in some cases, also, may be advantageously exhibited in alternation with *Arsenicum*.

ADMINISTRATION $\frac{0}{30}$, in the same manner as *Belladonna*.

SULPHUR may be usefully employed against the sequelæ of this affection, such as torpidity of the intestines, and is also indicated where we have reason to suspect some constitutional taint.

The body during this disease must be kept as dry as possible, and lint applied to the parts affected; the infant may also be allowed to suck frequently, but little at a time, and when practicable, its only nourishment should be from the breast.

TRISMUS AND TETANUS.

It is with some reluctance that I enter upon the treatment of this generally fatal disease, in which, however, my own experience has proved the value of at least one homœopathic remedy, *Nux vomica*, which in a great number of cases administered in time, may save the little patient.

It occurs, generally, in the first few days of infant life: at first the child vainly attempts to seek and even if it succeed, the milk is returned. On examination, from stiffness of the masticator muscles, the lower jaw cannot be depressed—the jaws gradually close, the whole frame becomes rigid, and death ensues.

The duration of the disease is from two to four days.

CAUSES. Foul air; vitiated milk; taking cold; and local irritation, for example, the umbilical cord being too lightly tied.

THERAPEUTICS. We must in the first place remove the causes where known, and exhibit in most cases *Nux vomica*. If from local irritation, *Arnica*, bathing at the same time the seat of the injury with a weak lotion, one part of the tincture to twenty of water, and when from

cold or sudden chill, if *Nux vomica* has not speedily relieved, *Belladonna*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{9}{30}$, of the medicine chosen; of *Arnica*, $\frac{9}{8}$, inserted if possible, between the gums, or dissolved in a little water, of which a drop, or at most two, may be let fall upon the joining of the gums, if closely locked; repeat in from three to twelve hours, according to results.

DERANGEMENTS DURING TEETHING.

As already stated, about the fifth to sixth month the teeth generally begin to protrude. Under a proper system of treatment, if a due attention has been paid to the rules for exercise and diet which we have already laid down, and the child is free from any constitutional infirmity, we may safely calculate upon the period of dentition being exempt from much suffering.

Broths and jellies should, during the acute stages, be wholly prohibited, and its food, if it take other nourishment than the breast, be of the lightest and simplest description. The mother, or nurse, should pay particular regard to her regimen, and avoid all substances of a stimulating or indigestible nature. Here, again, we may remark, that the indulgence in vinous or fermented liquors, is, from their irritating properties, one of the most frequent causes of the suffering of children during this period.

During dentition there is always a tendency of blood to the head, which from simple irritation may, if not quickly checked, terminate in inflammation of the brain; the best preventive against this affection is keeping the head perfectly cool.

In order, as much as possible, to allay the anxiety of

parents, who may be led to mistake the natural symptoms attendant upon dentition for those of disease, we shall, in the first instance, briefly enumerate those which frequently take place in healthy children, and may be safely left to nature; and afterwards proceed to point out in what cases, from any of the symptoms diverging from the usual track, it may be necessary to have recourse to medicines, or to call in the assistance of the physician.

During teething, the child is more restless than usual, especially at night; has flushes of heat alternating with paleness; the gums gradually swell and become hot; it evinces a difficulty in suckling, sometimes forcibly bites, and frequently lets go the nipple; it drivels at the mouth, and its bowels become relaxed; the two latter symptoms may, in some measure, be looked upon as a wise, precautionary measure of nature, to prevent a congestion to the head and lungs, to which all children are at this time more or less disposed; and the sudden cessation of either, after having once set in, is a sign of derangement of functions, demanding prompt attention.

When the child appears to suffer much pain in the gums, accompanied with redness, swelling, and burning heat, and also when it is exceedingly restless and feverish, we may administer ACONITE, $\frac{1}{2}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in twenty-four hours if necessary.

THERAPEUTICS. The other medicine most generally required are *Coffea*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Belladonna*, *Cuprum aceticum*, and *Calcarea carbonica*.

COFFEA, when the child is unable to sleep, irritable liable to start, and difficult to soothe: if the symptoms remain without alteration, we may have recourse to *Aconitum* as above.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, repeated, if required; see


INTRODUCTION, *Article* ADMINISTRATION AND REPETITION OF THE REMEDIES.

CHAMOMILLA, when the excitability is very great; the infant starts at the slightest noise; evinces great thirst; spasmodic twitches or convulsions in the limbs during sleep; short respirations, quick and loud, sometimes with a hacking cough; *excessive* diarrhoea, with *green*, whitish, or watery evacuations; and especially when the mother has been in the habit of taking *coffee*, which we have already so strongly reprobated as an article of diet to women nursing.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated at first in twenty-four then in forty-eight hours, *if called for*.

When in the assemblage of these symptoms, *constipation* takes the place of diarrhoea, we may administer NUX VOMICA $\frac{g}{30}$, repeated in from two to three days if necessary.

When strong symptoms of cerebral irritation exist, we should have instant recourse to BELLADONNA, or

CUPRUM ACETICUM. When marked *cerebral sensibility* declares its  and the child almost spasmodically clenches the spoon or cup with its gums when drinking.

ADMINISTRATION, according to the formula given under *Scarlet Fever*, one fourth of the dose there specified.

When the irritation seems to arise *from difficulty of teething*, we may administer CALCAREA $\frac{g}{30}$, repeating it every eight days, which will materially assist the protrusion of the teeth.

When *obstinate constipation* is present, see that article in this part of the work.

CONVULSIONS OF YOUNG CHILDREN,

(BY DR. HULL.)

In no case of infantile sufferings are the maternal sympathies more agonizingly excited than by the occurrence of convulsive paroxysms. These maladies are frequently developed completely in a very rapid manner. Almost without a single instant of warning the transition from the calm repose of the unwatched cradle, to the frightful contortions of a most perilous state, makes the awful appeal to the mother, in whose bosom God has implanted the most earnest will to protect, defend and soothe her offspring, for the immediate and most effective interpositions of art. Ignorance of the few necessary and simple rules of art for these dreadful exigencies must, independently of a fatal issue in any case, be productive of indecision and helpless dismay, or lead to the adoption of violent, inappropriate and even destructive measures. No mother of tolerable education can willingly remain unqualified for the discharge of the preliminary medical offices which may be put into action before the physician can be summoned to the charge of her little sufferer ; and, as in our mode of cure, there are certain steps which we deem more efficacious than those of the ordinary practice, and which are certainly more in accordance with our indispensable general maxims, we consider it our duty to call the attention of those females who employ Homœopathic physicians to the following considerations and practical expedients.

PREDISPOSITION.—Early childhood is peculiarly exposed to these maladies in consequence of anatomical and physiological peculiarities. Thus the relative volume of the brain and nerves is greater at this than at

any other period of life, and especially the nerves that appertain to the most important part of the system (technically designated, *ganglionic*.) The circulation of the blood is exceedingly rapid; the pulsations of the infant approaching 120 in a minute, while those of the adult average about 75.

The muscular system is delicate and acutely susceptible in consequence of the redundant vitality of the nervous and circulatory systems. The infant system is on these accounts very highly susceptible to impressions, whether mental or physical; as is manifest in the sunshine of smiles and showers of tears—the swift-bounding leaps and almost convulsive springs that alike gladden and terrify. As long as this mobility of the infantile system endures, so long are convulsive difficulties to be apprehended, for its dependent susceptibility is only subdued in the ratio it matures as it approximates nearer and nearer to the period of puberty.

Hereditary predispositions form a second consideration of importance. Numerous generations of particular families have been observed to inherit convulsive habits in conjunction with malformations of the head, nervous irritable temperaments, and also, sometimes, lunacy. Dr. Eberle observes that convulsions occur most frequently among the denizens of crowded cities, especially in the luxurious and pampered classes, and proportionate infrequency among the temperate and laborious who enjoy the free and uncontaminated air of the country. Dr. North, who has investigated the phenomena of infantile life with diligence and acuteness, has observed that the offspring of parents who marry prematurely, or at an advanced age, are more frequently subject to convulsive disease than the children of those who are united at sexual maturity. An opinion which we think deserves the

attention of these who are hastening mere children into relations they are physically unfit to sustain.

EXCITING CAUSES OF CONVULSIONS.—These causes deserve a more careful attention on the mother's part than those of constitutional predisposition, which however should never be lost sight of. If any of these we are about to enumerate exist during childhood, appropriate measures should be speedily adopted to arrest their progress; for, if the paroxysms of convulsions are not entirely suspended by the suppression of the causes that frequently create them, they will be so far modified by anticipatory treatment as to be quite mild, and certainly exempt from all danger. Again, if the development of the paroxysms is immediately dependent upon one of these causes, the specific cause must never be forgotten in the selection of the remedies apposite to the occurrent symptoms.

1. *Dentition.*—This is one of the most frequent causes of convulsions in children; either when the vascular system seems crowded to excess in very healthy plethoric infants, or when the teething has been protracted beyond the ordinary periods by tedious sickness or immature constitutions.

2. *Repelled Eruptions.*—Experience has demonstrated that, in acute eruptive diseases, as scarlet fever, measles, &c., the sudden repulsion of the eruption has been frequently followed by convulsions. The sudden and quackish suppression of ulcers and chronic diseases of the skin, by external applications, has been followed by the same results. We seize the present occasion to reprobate this pernicious and unscientific practice, which every physician of any observation has known to prove hurtful and even fatal. We can recur to three marked cases we have been called to, where all the symptoms of

dropsy in the head supervened upon the suppression of scaldhead disease through the external application of unguents and washes—an immoral expedient adopted to satisfy the demands of parents who required an immediate extinction of the disease because “it was unpleasant to the sight.”

3. *Irritating substances in the stomach and intestines.*—Irritating and poisonous substances, acrid and indigestible food, and the overloading and distention of the stomach have been observed to engender convulsions. The possibility of such results from these provocatives, points emphatically to the adoption of a plain and rational diet for children, and to the avoidance of confectionary, cakes, pastry and coffee, with which their tender stomachs are too often surfeited, abused and permanently injured.

4. *Worms.*—Verminous irritation unquestionably produces convulsions. The existence of this cause should not be too hastily decided upon, for with all the care taken to elaborate its symptomatic phenomena, they so closely simulate those arising from other kinds of irritation, that no strong reliance can be placed upon this discrimination, except when aided by the *absolute presence of the worms* in the evacuations either from the stomach or intestines. This uncertainty should serve as a salutary caution to the presuming, who are so fond of deluging infants with pinkroot and other vermifuges, thus producing or magnifying the very sufferings they aim to relieve. The *maw* or thread worms, (*ascarides vermiculares*) small white worms that gather in countless numbers at the lower part of the intestinal canal; and the *common round worm*, (*ascarides lumbricoides*) are the two prominent species to be sought for as exciting causes of convulsive difficulty in children.

5. *Mechanical injuries.*—Falls and blows upon the head and other parts of the body have produced convulsions both immediately and remotely. The mechanical depression of a part of the skullbone, or the presence of a splinter in the fleshy part of the body, have been known to excite convulsions until the bone was elevated or the splinter removed.

6. *Fright.*—This is not an infrequent agent in the production of spasms. Nurses who, having some ulterior views of comfort or occupation, were desirous of silencing crying or fretful children, have been known to frighten the little sufferers into convulsions. Thoughtless children have pursued the same course with their younger associates with similar results. Mothers, as they value the future health and mental capacity, or the very existence of their offspring, should guard against such misconduct with extreme vigilance.

7. *Various unknown causes.*—Convulsions occasionally occur, and we find it quite impossible to recognize the cause. When we feel assured that dentition or indigestion are the factors of the illness, we possess corresponding confidence in alleviating or removing the suffering; but when children, seemingly in perfect health, and without the least premonition are seized with convulsions, there is reason to apprehend that some organic conformation exists which may render all our efforts hopeless and useless.

TREATMENT.—*Directions preliminary to the use of Homœopathic Medicines.*—1. PRESENCE OF MIND should ever prevail with all females who have assumed the responsibilities of mothers, as its exercise, on the sudden emergencies of the nursery, may save, or its absence may sacrifice the lives in their custody. The mother's affection should transform and concentrate her energies

into a "master spirit," competent to guide in the midst of danger, and rising in magnitude and power in proportion as new perils environ her offspring. She should adopt a calm deportment and resolute firmness; and she will have the satisfaction of inspiring those about her with confidence in the pursuance of efficient measures of relief. This self-command is to be acquired more readily by learning what may be safely and judiciously done in case of accidental or other sudden dangers, than by any merely moral discipline, although the latter ought by no means to be neglected. Of course a messenger will be dispatched for the family physician on the instant in which the signs of convulsions become at all manifest.

2. On the access of a convulsion, let *warm water* be ordered and procured as speedily as possible. The lower extremities should be immersed in the same up to the knees, from five to ten minutes, until the paroxysm seems evidently subdued, when the patient should be wiped dry and wrapped in a warm blanket. We will, at this place, mention a rule in regard to the benefit that is obtainable from warm water whenever needed for local bathing—that the water should always be *hot* but not *scalding*—if a decided and favourable impression is to be anticipated. If the water and other means afford no relief after the patient has been put into the warm wrapper, let the immersion be repeated, at the same time pour a small stream of cold water on the crown of the head until animation becomes apparent, and then renew the dry envelope. The alternation of this course upon the *fifth* trial has been found to restore convulsed children, although the prior trials were perfectly inefficient.

3. *Lavements* or *injections* are auxiliaries of great importance. They are perfectly harmless under all

circumstances, and at times absolutely necessary, if irritating food or foreign material in the stomach and intestines, are the known causes of the paroxysms. When such causes exist the injection should *precede* the foot bath ; otherwise the intervals between the baths will furnish the most suitable time for their application. A lavement of simple warm water or milk is generally sufficient ; if not, one of equal parts of sweet oil and warm milk ; or a composition of warm water, salt and molasses.

4. If the arrival of the physician be protracted, or if Homœopathic medicines be not at hand, weak camphor-water applied to the nostrils and forced into the mouth of the patient, at occasional intervals, is perfectly admissible. *Camphor* in some instances has proved of great value in relieving convulsions, but requires caution as to its too abundant administration.

5. The administration of Homœopathic remedies forms a consideration of great moment, if they can be discriminatingly applied. It is a safe rule for every family to possess a small *pharmakon* or medicine chest, with appropriate directions as to the mode of using the medicines, not only for the disease in question, but for all the trifling ailments that are constantly occurring in large families of children. Effective relief can thus be rendered, serious diseases frequently anticipated, and, what is of importance, substitutes at command which, it is to be hoped, will banish from every house the pernicious "*simples*," as paregoric, laudanum, cough syrups, panaceas, bilious pills, freckle and pimple lotions, (many containing corrosive sublimate and arsenic,) plasters, unguents, &c.

MEDICINES FOR CONVULSIONS AND THEIR SYMPTOMS.
—In offering instructions to laymen in regard to the

selection of medicines for disease, whether here or elsewhere, we feel satisfied that the intelligence of those who extend their attachment to Homœopathia to a provision of medicines, will guard them from an abuse of these means by thoughtless prescriptions or random experiments. The practice of Homœopathia by laymen, in all acute and dangerous maladies, is unquestionably hazardous, as our arguments in their proper place will prove; but in particular cases, careful practice is not only commendable but necessary. The present disease will illustrate the propriety of this position, either when the parent has become accurately familiar with the treatment of special forms of convulsions by watchful experience—or, when a physician cannot be procured—or, when no resource is left beside, but application to Allopathic physicians or measures.

The selection of remedies is to be made with reference to the *causes*. The symptoms in *italics* represent the distinctive indications of their remedies in convulsive diseases.

1. CONVULSIONS FROM DENTITION.—*Belladonna*.—This remedy is principally indicated for *plethoric* and *corpulent* children and those of *sanguineous temperaments*. Characteristics of the paroxysm: the child starts suddenly *while sleeping*, seemingly under the impression of a frightful dream, stares about wildly, *the pupils are much enlarged*, the whole body or single limbs become stiffly convulsed, the forehead and hands are dry and burning, and occasionally there follows clenching of the hands and involuntary urination. On returning consciousness the attacks will sometimes recur *from the least touch*. *Belladonna* is applicable also when the spasms are preceded or attended *by smiles or laughter*.

ADMINISTRATION. A teaspoonful of a solution, either

of globules or liquids, should be given at the accession of the convulsion, and repeated whenever it recurs. If the spasm be followed by *coma* or *stupid sleep* with irregular respiration and coldness of the surface of the body, OPIUM may be administered in same form as the *Belladonna* every hour until a favourable change is affected.

Chamomilla is indicated for children of *nervous, sanguineous temperaments*, and endowed with *extreme sensitiveness, and peevish, fretful irritability*. Characteristic symptoms: the child is fretful, restless, and disposed to drowsiness *while awake*; the eyes become half closed, *one cheek is red, the other pale*; moaning for drink, consciousness ceases, twitches of the eye-lids and muscles of the face, with contortions of the eye-balls, *jerks and convulsions of the arms and legs, with clenched thumbs, while the head is constantly rolling from side to side*.

The *Belladonna* and *Chamomilla* harmonize in alternation. If the *Belladonna* is first indicated and does not promptly suppress the convulsion, it will frequently modify the symptoms so that the group will be successfully controlled by *Chamomilla*, which, if does not, will in its turn create a susceptibility, so that the repetition of the *Belladonna* will remedy the predicament it primarily failed to reach. If the *Chamomilla* is first indicated, the converse also holds good as to its succeeding alternation with *Belladonna*.

Ignatia. This remedy applies to the *melancholic temperament*—to pale and delicate infants of tame or peevish dispositions—and to *hysterical alternations of vivacity and sadness* in children, such as laughing and crying at the same breath. Characteristic symptoms: the child, while reposing in a moaning, *light slumber*,

becomes suddenly and repeatedly *flushed with burning heat*; awakes and springs with a convulsive start, the most soothing attentions scarcely availing to quiet the excitement; a *tremor seizes the entire body*, attended by *violent crying* or agonizing shrieks, and the muscles or single limbs become convulsed. The *Ignatia* is further indicated when the spasmodic paroxysms occur *every day at a regular hour*, followed by fever and perspiration; or when they occur *every other day at variable hours*; or, again, when the *Belladonna* and *Chamomilla* do not appear to be efficient in teething convulsions.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

Cina best accords with the *melancholic temperament*. It is especially suitable for children who are scorfulous; have become debilitated and emaciated from continued disease; are painfully sensitive to motion and society; have hooping cough; or have had a tedious dry cough resembling hooping cough; or who are having their second teething, attended with picking at the nose, and griping and itching at the fundament, both prior and subsequent to the spasms; who have had previous convulsions from worms; and habitually wet their beds. Distinctive symptoms: *spasms of the breast*, then of the limbs, and finally paleness and *rigid stiffness of the entire body*.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

Arsenic has been used with great benefit in the spasms of dentition. As illustrative of its indications we refer to a case in the Archives successfully treated by the prior administration of *Stramonium*, the intermediate use of *Arsenic*, and concluded by *Belladonna*. Collateral indications: the child is irritable and restless; cries for some particular thing, which, when offered, it rejects; has an insatiable thirst; frequently throws off the little it

will scarcely eat; has a diarrhoea; often of indigested food; constantly points with a painful expression of countenance to the lower part of the abdomen; tosses about at night; and obtains short restless sleep toward morning only. *Paroxysms*: they recur frequently; the child cries as if from a perverse temper; stretches its feet out, and hands convulsively backward (*opisthotonos*); then throws his hands about and rolls over with violent shrieks; alternates his position, convulsively bending forward (*emprosthotonos*), with *clenched fingers* and *extended thumbs*. All efforts to allay the spasmodic excitation by soothing expressions irritate instead of allaying, so that the child attempts to strike and bite those around him.

Stannum. This remedy has been advised when spasms, occur upon the appearance of each tooth, every paroxysm increasing progressively in violence. Characteristics: burning heat of the skin with violent bounding pulse; spasmodic twitches of the muscles of the face, eyes and neck; and fecal and urinary evacuations in the midst of the spasms.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

2. REPELLED ERUPTIONS.—*Belladonna* is a specific remedy in convulsions derived from suppressed *Scarlet Fever*; also in alternation with *Opium* and *Stramonium*. Its symptoms are detailed above.

Bryonia relieves spasms dependent upon suppressed *Measles*. *Bryonia* is also indicated for the results of some forms of *Chronic* eruptions. Characteristic symptoms: *the child is seized with great lassitude and debility*; there is a great tremor of the entire body; the face becomes very pale; *the limbs flaccid*; *twitchings of the muscles and of single limbs*; and, finally, convulsions. Occasionally the convulsions are *preceded by deep and violent coughing and oppressed respiration*, especially if owing to suppressed measles.

Stramonium is sometimes applicable to spasms arising either from acute or chronic eruptions suppressed. Symptoms : sudden flushes of heat, thirst, vomiting, and watery diarrhœa ; general tremor ; foaming at the mouth ; the eyes fixed and the pupils dilated ; the respiration laboured and groaning ; and rigid stiffness of the body. A premonition, characteristic of this remedy, is occasionally witnessed—an extreme aversion or dread of water, similar to that of hydrophobic sufferers.

Tartar Emetic has been a successful remedy in our hands in the treatment of spasms arising from *repelled eruptions of the head*, when the symptoms closely resembled those of *dropsy in the head*.

Sulphur, however, is to be esteemed one of our prominent agents when the spasms are directly attributable to repelled *chronic eruptions*. If the symptoms indicate any one of the previously named remedies, let it be administered at once ; but if an immediate impression is not obtained, apply the *Sulphur* speedily, and continue the alternation until successful. After the paroxysm is past, the *Sulphur* and other appropriate eruptive remedies should not be spared until such a possible cause of peril to children has been effectually eradicated.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

3. IRRITATION OF THE STOMACH, &c.—*Nux vomica* is a remedy quite apposite to the *infantile age*, and also to *lively, sanguineous and nervous temperaments*. It is also peculiarly adapted to all spasmodic difficulties dependent upon *derangements of the digestive system*, as acid eructations, colics, constipation, &c. Symptoms : cough with expectoration of slime, and difficult hurried respiration ; *gripings and distention of the abdomen* ; constipation ; *violent spasms attended by shrieks, bending the body backward, especially the head, fixed eyes and*

trembling of the limbs. The paroxysms are constantly repeated, with much thirst and excessive perspiration during the intervals.

Pulsatilla is suited to *dull, phlegmatic* or to *mild, merry temperaments*, and to *female infants*. It answers for such spasms as are directly traceable to an *over-loaded stomach*. It also relieves the subjects of its peculiar temperament when the *Nux* would be otherwise indicated. It acts efficiently in alternation with *Nux* when the temperament is questionable.

Coffea. This remedy will relieve spasms that arise from the immoderate use of laudanum, paregoric, &c., given habitually to quiet the restlessness and cries of infants. If it is not prompt in its action, follow its administration by *Spirits of Camphor*, every five or ten minutes. If the spasms become frequent, consult the indications of *Mercury*, *Nux vomica* and *Belladonna*.

Ignatia, the symptoms of which have been already recorded, will be found to correct spasms that have sprung from the domestic use of "*Chamomile tea*."

Ipecacuanha applies to convulsions preceded and attended by pale bloated face; *frightful distortion of the muscles of the face* and twitchings of the extremities; *aversion to every thing but water*; oppression of the chest; *nausea, vomitings and diarrhoea*.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

4. WORMS.—*Hydrargyrum*. This mineral forms an admirable agent in the cure of verminous spasms. It is prominently indicated when the attacks are developed *about evening* and *the skin is disposed to perspiration*. Paroxysm: the child is taken with painful *eructations*; *water drools or is ejected from the mouth*; a watery diarrhoea sometimes succeeds; the limbs are thrown about and become convulsed; stupefaction follows, attended

by *fever and moist skin*. Previous to, during and after the fit, *the abdomen is distended and hard*. After the paroxysm the child will frequently lie for a long time apparently exhausted and dying.

Cina is also applicable to convulsions from worms, which correspond with the symptoms of this remedy detailed under Dentition. It also succeeds when the *Hydrargyrum* fails to effect its group, or materially aids in alternation with this latter remedy, or with *Hyoscyamus*.

Hyoscyamus. The distinctive indications of this medicine point to spasms that occur *periodically and immediately after meals*. Paroxysm: the child *sickens after eating*, and sometimes vomits, with evident suffering in the pit of the stomach; or, else, *suddenly shrieks and becomes insensible*; the limbs or entire body are moved convulsively, and especially the *muscles of the face*; the face is somewhat pale and bluish, or *turgid and fiery-red*; the eyes are exceedingly protruded and distorted; grinding of the teeth and *foaming at the mouth* follow; while the respiration is sonorous and oppressed.

Cicuta is pre-eminently serviceable, while during the undoubted existence of worms, the child is first taken with *violent abdominal gripings and colic* which persist until they are merged in convulsions. *Tremor of the limbs, jerks like electric shocks* and final insensibility, constitute the paroxysm.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

5. MECHANICAL INJURIES.—*Arnica* is the specific for convulsions derived from contusions, &c., when the presence of foreign bodies, or the derangements of the bones, are not the causes, in which predicaments surgical aid must mainly avail. But after appropriate surgical assistance, this remedy can be depended upon for efficient impressions of a favourable character.

6. FRIGHT.—*Opium* is antidotal to the effects of this cause. Paroxysm: the child is taken with a general tremor; throws his arms and legs about; a melancholy expression of countenance is supplied by one of stupidity, during which he cries, seemingly unconscious; finally becomes senseless; the body swells, and the fecal and urinal evacuations are quite suppressed.

Ignatia avails according to its indications.

Stramonium is useful when the child becomes suddenly convulsed and senseless from fright.

Secale answers when the *Stramonium* fails, and also in alternation with it.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

7. UNKNOWN CAUSES.—*All the preceding remedies* may be administered when the causes are not discoverable, provided their *symptoms coincide accurately with the convulsive phenomena*.

Aurum has been used by Rau in convulsions attended with alternations of laughing and weeping.

Aconite. Dr. Hartmann values this medicine in spasmodic affections attended with high fever.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Chamomilla*.

Other remedies, as *Cocculus*, *Cuprum*, *Cicuta*, &c., have been recommended by some physicians, in consequence of their utility in convulsive difficulties of adults, but, as the testimony is not explicit, and as children are amply provided for by the medicines already enumerated, we do not deem it necessary to enlarge on their effects at the present time.

WATER IN THE HEAD. *Hydrocephalus*.

This fatal and frequent disease is liable to be excited by a variety of causes, and is particularly prone to take

place in scrofulous children, who are born with unusually prominent foreheads, and in whom the fontanels remain long unclosed. The *symptoms* are sometimes so mild and insidious, that parents are thrown off their guard, and attribute the apparently slight indisposition of the little patient, to some comparatively trivial circumstance; such as teething, or gastric derangement. In other instances, the symptoms are much more striking, and in many respects strongly resemble those described under inflammation of the brain. In general, the skin is hot, pulse rather quick, chiefly at night, and the child becomes *peevish* whenever it is raised from the horizontal position; at other times it is affected with fits of screaming; grinding of the teeth; redness of the face and eyes; peculiar expression of countenance; convulsions and stupor.

THERAPEUTICS. The most appropriate remedies are, *Aconite, Belladonna, Mercurius, Bryonia*. The indications for the two former have already been given under INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN, PART I.

ADMINISTRATION. Two globules at the thirtieth potency in four teaspoonfuls of water, one daily; in severe attacks every six to twelve hours, carefully studying the effects of each dose, and acting accordingly.

BRYONIA 30, may be administered *after Aconite* or *Belladonna*, if necessary, or may be given at the commencement, when there is heat in the head with redness of the face, and great thirst; delirium; sudden starts, with cries, or constant inclination to sleep; *constant movement of the jaws, as if engaged in chewing*, and constipation.

MERCURIUS 12, will frequently be found useful after *Belladonna*, or previous to that remedy, when the bowels are much relaxed. *Hyoscyamus, Opium, Cina*, and

Stramonium, will likewise prove valuable in cases wherein the indications correspond with those described in PART I., and in some cases *Lachesis*, particularly when the disease has reached an advanced stage.

ASTHMA OF MILLAR.

This affection is by some denominated the Spasmodic Croup, or Acute Asthma of infants ; it bears a considerable resemblance to croup, yet differs from it in many respects, by the extreme suddenness of the attack, while that of croup is generally preceded one or two days, by hoarseness and a slight cough, and by the cessation from suffering the patient enjoys between the attacks, while, when croup has once set in, the excitement is permanent ; moreover, this disease generally attacks in the evening or at night, whereas croup in most cases makes its first appearance during the day.

Croup, as we mentioned in the article upon that subject, is an inflammation of the membrane of the windpipe, exciting the formation of a peculiar secretion, which if not checked, concretes into an abnormal membranous tissue, constituting what is technically called the *false membrane* of croup ; whereas, in the Asthma of Millar, the suffering appears to arise from a *spasmodic contraction of the top of the windpipe*, impeding the process of respiration.

This affection commences with a sudden spasmodic inspiration, with a species of stridulous or crowing noise ; if the fit continues, the face becomes purple, and the extremities partake of the same hue, frequently accompanied, as in convulsions, with a clenching of the thumbs inside the palm, and spasmodic constriction of the toes, giving an appearance of distortion of the foot ; if proper

means are not promptly taken, these attacks recur frequently, and at short intervals, and occasionally the little patient perishes during one of the paroxysms.

This affection rarely occurs except in infants of a strumous habit, which due means should be taken to eradicate by a proper course of treatment; it is a frequent accompaniment of the period of dentition, and excited by similar causes to those bringing on convulsions.

THERAPEUTICS. With regard to the treatment: when there is considerable lethargy present, difficult respiration and whistling; sense of suffocation, with constriction of the chest; the face swollen, and livid or purple, and especially when coming on at night, with cough and weeping after each paroxysm, *Sambucus* is almost *specific*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{0}{30}$, every one or two hours, according to symptoms; and if no relief follow its first administration, we may have recourse to the third potency.

Should, however, the administration of *Sambucus* be found ineffectual, we may have recourse to any of the following medicines, that appear indicated by the symptoms: *Aconite*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenicum*, *Moschus*, or *Pulsatilla*.

ADMINISTRATION. The same as *Sambucus*, with the difference of the dose, which is mentioned after each medicine.

ACONITE. $\frac{0}{12}$, when a suffocating cough comes on at night, with shrillness and hoarseness of voice; respiration short, anxious, and difficult, more particularly if any marked febrile symptom be present, or we have reason to dread determination of blood to the head.

IPECACUANHA $\frac{0}{3}$, when there is *rattling in the chest*,

from an accumulation of mucus, with spasmodic constriction, and symptoms as from suffocation; anxious and short, or sighing respiration, with purple colour of the face, and cramps or rigidity of the frame; it may be advantageously followed by

ARSENICUM $\frac{99}{30}$, when many of the above symptoms are still present, or in a measure subdued; also if we find *great anguish, cold perspiration, and considerable prostration of strength*, during and after the paroxysms; when these last indications are particularly prominent, *Arsenicum* may supersede *Ipecacuanha* at the commencement; in fact this remedy is more frequently called for than any other, *Sambucus* included, in the form in which the disease generally appears in this country.

MOSECHUS $\frac{99}{3}$, is frequently of value in cases that occur at a more advanced period of life, when a constriction in the larynx, as if caused by the vapour of sulphur, is complained of; difficult respiration and short breathing; severe spasms in the chest, with inclination to cough, after which (especially in children) the paroxysm becomes much exacerbated.

PULSATILLA $\frac{0}{12}$, will often be found successful in cases in which the foregoing remedy fails in producing the desired effect.

VACCINATION.

This is an operation purely homœopathic, and, one which, from its efficacy in the prevention of a disease exhibiting analogous symptoms, has been frequently quoted by our Great Founder and his disciples, as one of the best illustrations of the immutable law of SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

Vaccination, when the child is strong and healthy, may be safely performed during the fourth or fifth month; but

when the smallpox is rife as an epidemic, we may have recourse to this prophylax with infants of a still more tender age. If, however, we are allowed a choice of time, summer is the best period for performing the operation, as then the infant, after having taken the infection, incurs least risk of catching cold.

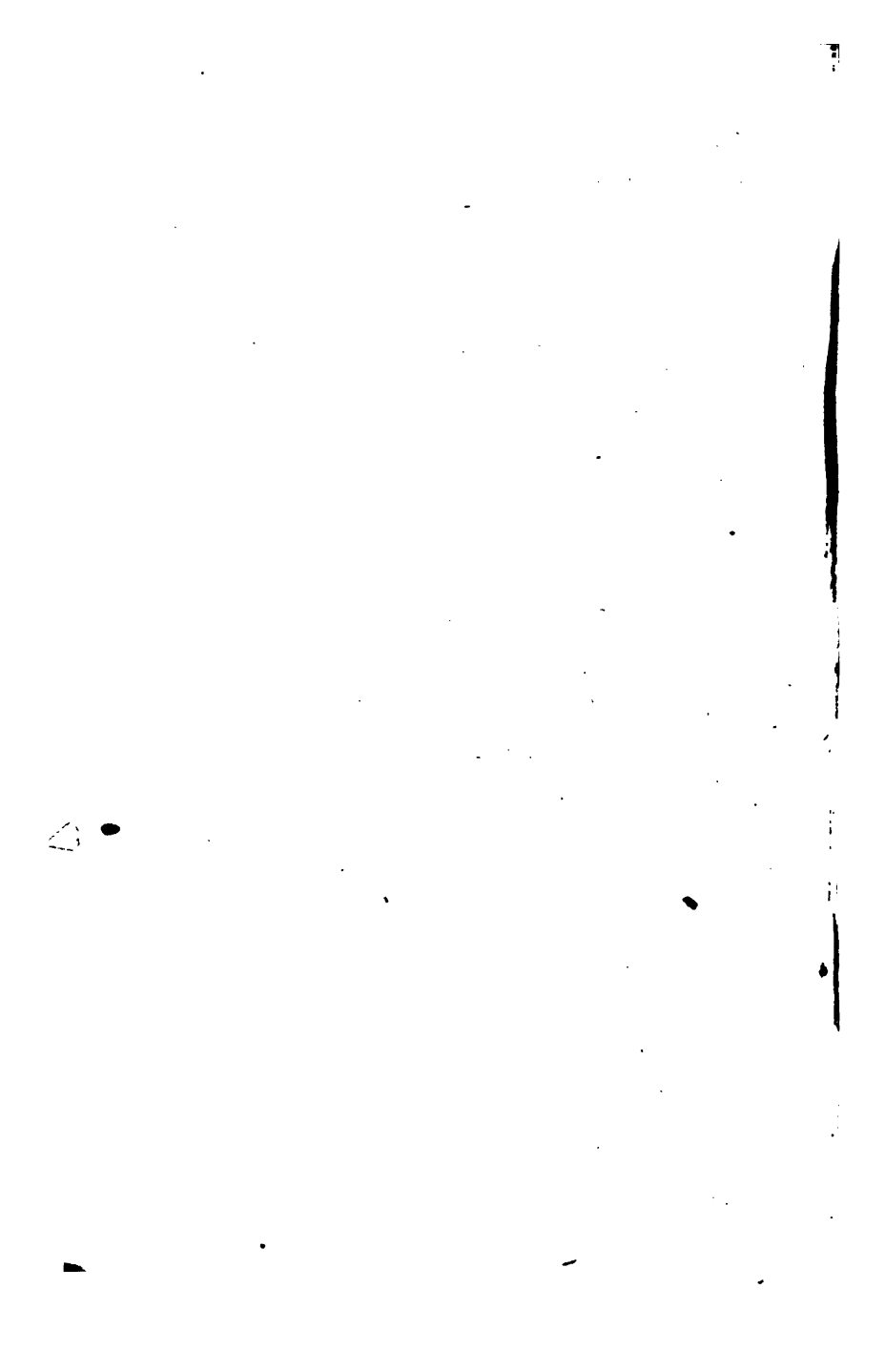
It is of the utmost importance, to obtain the lymph from a perfectly pure source, as experience has too truly proved, that other diseases, have, from a neglect of this precaution, been frequently transmitted to healthy children. For this reason, a child that has suffered from eruptions of the skin, affections of the glands, or soreness of the eyes, or one born of scorfulous parents, is an unfit subject for taking the vaccine matter from, although at the time apparently in health; as, however, in many cases, notwithstanding every care, such symptoms develop themselves when the pustules are drying up, we may, during that period, administer SULPHUR, \mathfrak{ss} , as a precautionary measure, dissolving two globules in eight teaspoonfuls of water, exhibiting one, and repeating the dose twice, at intervals of a fortnight; each time *from a fresh solution*.

PART III.

TREATMENT OF FEMALES,

AND

THEIR PECULIAR AFFECTIONS.



PART III.

TREATMENT OF FEMALES.

CHLOROSIS.

THIS complaint generally declares itself in young females about their fourteenth year. Its proximate cause is an obstruction of the first menstruation ; a disease very similar may be produced by great loss of blood.

DIAGNOSIS. Pale blanched complexion and lips (sometimes with flushes of heat and redness), a depravity of appetite, a longing after innutritious substances, such as chalk, &c., and a general languor both mental and physical ; the patient complains of weariness, lassitude, and debility, and becomes emaciated ; the lower extremities frequently assume an œdematous appearance, generally attended with cold in those parts, and headach, with flatulent distension of the abdomen, particularly after meals, and in the evening ; bowels irregularly confined ; sometimes at a later period very easily irritated and relaxed ; a harsh harrassing cough, occasionally with periodical expectoration of dark coloured coagulated blood, and hurried respiration, frequently declares itself, if the affection has been allowed to proceed unchecked ; and to an inexperienced eye, the sufferer

appears to be on the verge, or even passing through the different stages, of a decline.

THERAPEUTICS. The predisposing causes of this affection are very remote; we shall therefore be satisfied with confining ourselves to the treatment of this complaint in its more simple stage, as when we find an extremely obstinate case, we may feel confident that it requires a regular course of treatment, or originates in some organic derangement. The medicines hitherto found most useful in ordinary cases of this affection are, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Bryonia*, and *Sulphur*.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the potency mentioned after each medicine, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily, repeating in a week or ten days if necessary, or choosing another remedy if such seems called for.

PULSATILLA 12, is peculiarly efficacious when the complaint has been the effects of *dampness, or caused by damp or cold air*, or when it is accompanied by frequent attacks of semi-lateral headach, with shooting pains, extending to the head and teeth, *sometimes shifting suddenly to the other side*; also when we observe aching in the forehead, with pressure at the crown of the head, and *sallow complexion*, alternating with flushes of heat; difficulty of breathing, and sense of suffocation after the slightest movement; *palpitation of the heart*; *coldness of the hands and feet*, often changing to *sudden heat*; *disposition to diarrhœa and leucorrhœa*; pains in the loins; sensation of weight in the abdomen; spasms in the stomach, *with nausea, inclination to vomit, and vomiting*; periodical expectoration of dark coagulated blood; hunger, with repugnance to food, or want of appetite with dislike to food; great fatigue, especially in the legs. This medicine is peculiarly adapted to fe-

males of mild or phlegmatic disposition, disposed to sadness and tears.

SEPIA $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$, is also a very valuable remedy in this affection, when many of the above symptoms are present, with, at the same time, *hysterical megrims*; *complexion sallow, with dark-coloured spots*; frequent colic and pain as of a bruise in the limbs. It may, when the above symptoms declare themselves, advantageously follow *Pulsatilla*, if the latter have failed to relieve.

BRYONIA $\frac{r}{\text{gr}}$. Frequent congestion in the head or chest; *bleeding at the nose*; dry cough; coldness and frequent shivering, sometimes alternated with dry and burning heat; constipation or colic; bitter taste in the mouth, tongue coated yellow; sense of pressure in the stomach, as if from a stone; irascibility.

SULPHUR $\frac{r}{\text{gr}}$, is more particularly indicated when there is *pressive and tensive pain in the back of the head, extending to the nape of the neck*; or, pulsative pain in the head, with determination of blood; *humming in the brain*; *pimples on the forehead and round the mouth*; pale and sickly complexion, with red spots on the cheeks; voracious appetite; general emaciation; sour and burning eructation; *pressive fulness and heaviness in the stomach under the lower ribs and in the abdomen*; *bowels irregular*; difficulty of breathing; pain in the loins and fainting; *excessive fatigue, especially in the legs, with great depression after talking*; *great tendency to take cold*; irritability, and inclination to be angry; or, sadness and melancholy, with frequent weeping. In some cases one or the other of the following medicines may be chosen: *Natrum muriaticum, Conium maculatum, Graphites, Causticum, Kali carbonicum, Calcareo carbonica, Phosphorus, &c.*

CATAMENIA, IRREGULARITIES OF.

When a *suppression* takes place from the sudden effects of a chill we may have recourse to *Pulsatilla*, when the symptoms generally correspond to those of that remedy, as detailed under Chlorosis; the same rule will apply for *Sepia* and *Sulphur*.

THERAPEUTICS. *Nux vomica*, *Platina*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, and *Dulcamara* are the medicines most commonly employed in the derangements of this important function.

ADMINISTRATION. Unless otherwise specified, six globules of the potencies named, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{99}{30}$, when of *too frequent occurrence*, *too profuse*, and of *too long duration*, preceded by drawing pains in the nape of the neck, attended by spasms in the abdomen; nausea with fainting, especially in the morning, with other dyspeptic symptoms; determination of blood to the head, with giddiness, pains in the limbs, constant irascibility, restlessness, and despair; suitable for dark complexions.

PLATINA $\frac{99}{30}$, when attended with painful pressure, or bearing-down sensations; coagulations; sleeplessness at nights; shortness of breath; excitability and constipation; or if *Nux vomica* has not given the required relief.

DULCAMARA $\frac{99}{4}$, when the complaint has arisen from wet feet, or a severe wetting, if administered immediately, will generally obviate all evil consequences; if it fail it should be followed by any of those mentioned under CHLOROSIS, that may correspond to the symptoms present.

If from sudden mental emotion, especially from fright, ACONITE $\frac{20}{30}$, followed by LYCOPodium $\frac{0}{15}$, if necessary ; for other cases, see MENTAL EMOTIONS. When symptoms of determination of blood to the head or chest declare themselves in consequence of a *suppression* of the menstrual flux, see the ARTICLES on these points in PART I.

OBSERVATIONS ON PREGNANCY.

THIS period may be looked upon as one of the most interesting eras of a woman's life. She is now no longer acting for herself alone, but becomes invested with a new and serious responsibility, and upon some of the most apparently trifling of her actions may depend the future health and happiness of a being bound to her by the fondest ties.

From the mass of evidence, collected by careful observers of the operations of nature, we are warranted in drawing the conclusion, that the actions of the mother exercise a great influence over, not only the constitutional and physical, but also the mental organization of her offspring. Keeping this fact in view, we will endeavour to point out the course that mothers, who prefer the welfare of their future offspring to their own indulgence, should pursue, from which they will derive a double benefit, an improvement in their own health, with exemption from suffering, and the delight of seeing their children pass safely through the perilous period of infancy, while in after life beholding them flourishing

around them, in the full enjoyment of health and vigour, they will reap the rich reward of a slight temporary self-denial, in the delightful consciousness of having performed their duty.

The leading causes of a weak and sickly offspring are, ill health, or constitutional taint of both, or either of the parents ; very early or late marriages ; great inequality between the ages of the parties ; errors in dress, diet, and general habits of life ; and lastly, powerful mental emotions.

The first of these causes, medicine, under the present enlightened system, possesses powers to obviate, not only by destroying the hereditary taint in the parents, but also by nipping it in the bud when transmitted to the infants. While upon this subject, we may remark, that in many families hereditary diseases are fostered, and even exacerbated in virulence, by intermarriages between their different members, sometimes disappearing in one generation, and again declaring themselves in the next ; but when Homœopathy, as it must do eventually, completely supersedes the present erroneous system, and the habits and mode of life of communities become more adapted to the natural law, we may safely calculate upon the gradual extinction of all hereditary diseases ; and so far at least children shall not have to suffer for the follies and faults of their progenitors.

Females should seldom, at least in this country, enter into the marriage bond before their twenty-first or second year ; prior to that period, their organization is scarcely ever fully developed ; those who marry at sixteen or eighteen years of age incur the risk of a severe after-suffering themselves, and of giving birth to weak and delicate children. How very often we see the first children of such marriages perish in infancy, or, after

contending through a childhood of continued delicacy, sink into a premature grave. Women who marry late in life incur considerable personal risk and severe suffering, in giving birth to children, and the offspring is seldom healthy.

The children of old men, although by a young wife, are very often extremely delicate and susceptible to illness; they not unfrequently precede their father to the grave or linger on earth but to drag on a miserable and wearisome existence.

After having laid down as clearly as possible the course which ought to be pursued during this important epoch, with regard to dress, diet, habit, &c. we shall proceed to *mental emotions*, and point out what remedies our science affords us, of counteracting the ill effects arising from such sources.

In concluding these observations we may remark that so far is the period of pregnancy from being destined for one of suffering or danger, that nature has taken every precaution for the protection of the female and her future offspring. While pregnancy runs its equable and uniform course, the expectant mother enjoys an almost complete exemption from the power of epidemic or infectious diseases, and chronic complaints are frequently suspended—in fact, with the exception of some slight morning sickness, and occasional trifling uneasiness, a well constituted organism should enjoy as good health during pregnancy as at any other time; and many pass through this period and give birth to vigorous children, without even the most trifling inconvenience.

Though, as we have said, nature seems during this period to adopt every possible precaution for the health and preservation of the parent and her future offspring, yet are her wise arrangements, in too many instances,

rendered nugatory by a direct contravention of her laws. The expectant mother should, therefore, bear in mind, that the incumbency of a regular and systematic course of life, so essential to every individual, devolves upon her with double force, since every neglect or breach of these ordinances of nature upon her part, is frequently visited with fearful energy upon her yet unborn infant.

AIR AND EXERCISE.

Nothing tends more to the preservation of health than a proper attention to these two important points, and yet, unfortunately, there are perhaps few more completely lost sight of. Neither air nor exercise is *individually* sufficient, and those of the more opulent classes in this country, who merely take the air in their carriages, and shun the slightest physical exertion from long-continued habits of acquired indolence, and who feel any attempt of the kind at this period attended with increased inconvenience, can scarcely expect to enjoy the benefit that nature has annexed to the observance of her laws in a course of pregnancy free from suffering, and the production of a fully developed and healthy organized offspring.

During this epoch passive or carriage exercise is not sufficient; walking brings not only the physical but the whole of the organic muscles into play, and communicates the increasing vigour of the mother to her offspring; on the contrary, continual passive exercise in a carriage has been found particularly injurious during, and towards the end of, the second period of pregnancy; and is frequently the cause of premature and abnormal births: exercise on horseback, even not taking into consideration the risk of fright or accident to the rider, and

the fearful consequences that may thence result, is still more objectionable for many reasons.

A second class, that of thrifty housewives, take a great deal of exercise, yet without a corresponding benefit, from their work occupying them wholly in-doors; this is a strong proof of the inutility of exercise of itself, unless combined with pure air. Moreover, these females, from too great activity of temperament, and others, coerced by hard necessity, frequently overfatigue themselves, go to bed late, rise early, and sometimes unrefreshed, and thus in a manner deaden the energies of the organic powers, to their own injury, and that of the unborn child.

A third class of females injure their health, and frequently induce miscarriage, through their excessive levity and thoughtlessness, by unrestrained indulgence in active exercise, riding on horseback, but more particularly excessive dancing. A female ought to recollect that, if through her own folly she has brought on miscarriage, the greatest possible care is necessary to prevent its recurrence; that a second attack increases her liability in future; and that she who has suffered twice or thrice from this misfortune, even when she escapes it, rarely attains her full time. Moreover, continued casualties of this nature not unfrequently terminate in premature death, from that serious and painful disease, uterine cancer.

The best exercise, therefore, for a female during this epoch is walking every day (when the weather permits it) in the open air. In order to prove beneficial, and not to interfere with the process of digestion, exercise ought to be taken two or three hours after a moderate meal, about mid-day, or in the afternoon, except during hot weather, when the evening may be preferred, care being

taken to avoid the night damps, by not remaining out too late.

CLOTHING.

The dress of the female should of course be suited to the season, and if she pass from a warm into a cold atmosphere, she ought to have her neck and throat well protected, so as to avoid any risk of taking cold : but a point of far greater importance is the adaptation of her clothing to the form, so as, as much as possible, to preclude pressure upon any part of the frame, calculated to interfere with the functions of those important organs destined for the birth and nourishment of the infant ; therefore lacing, at all times most objectionable, is particularly so during this period, inasmuch as it cramps the natural action of the body, and acting directly upon the abdominal muscles, the blood-vessels, lymphatics, and the whole intestinal economy, produces narrowness of the chest, disturbed circulation, and induration or other derangements of the liver, and exercises a most baneful effect upon the breasts and uterus. We should bear in mind that a pressure upon these organs during development, is acting in direct contravention of the operations of nature. Females, in their efforts to preserve the elegance of their shape during pregnancy, are little aware that the constringing force exercised upon the abdominal muscles, destroys their elasticity, prevents a proper retraction after parturition, and thus proves one of the most common causes of permanent abdominal deformity ; moreover, to the culpable vanity of their mothers, many thousands owe their club-feet and other malformations ; in addition to these evils, this practice not unfrequently deranges the position of the fœtus, which displacement, with the consequent want of energy in the muscles, and the parts

concerned, brings on protracted and painful labours, metrorrhagia, and induration of the womb, frequently terminating in cancer. Besides this, continual pressure on the uterus is liable to produce premature labours. To tight lacing also may be attributed the difficulty many women of the present day experience in suckling their offspring, from the incipient process for the subsequent secretion of milk being deranged from the unnatural pressure on the beautifully constructed mechanism of the mammæ; from this also result those dangerous indurations, cancers, and other affections of the breast, and retraction and diminution of the nipple, from which the act of suckling is rendered difficult, and in some places impracticable.

Young girls of seventeen or eighteen are frequently found with pendulous breasts, from the artificial support having taken the office of the muscles, intended by nature for that purpose, and throwing them out of employment.

GARTERS too tightly bound are generally injurious, more particularly to pregnant females, for the pressure thereby exercised upon the blood-vessels, encourages the development of varicose vessels in the inferior extremities (to which affection the system is already sufficiently predisposed), which in many instances become exceedingly painful and troublesome.

DIET.

The greatest simplicity should regulate the diet of the pregnant female; she should avoid taking too great a quantity of nourishment, because any excess in this respect, besides causing dyspepsia and general uneasiness, has a bad mechanical effect upon the future

offspring ; and, moreover, the fœtus shares in the derangements of the mother.

Much depends upon the *quality* of her food ; nothing should be taken that is not of a simply nutritive nature, and every thing possessing a medicinal property avoided. Coffee and strong tea should be laid aside. Wine, liquors, malt, and other stimulating beverages are also injurious. If the female has been long habituated to wine, it may be taken, if of good quality, in extreme moderation and diluted with water ; *but better far if stimulants of every kind are altogether avoided* ; indeed, the usual homœopathic diet (for which see article RÆGIMEN, in Introduction) should be adopted as closely as possible during pregnancy.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MIND AND HABITS DURING PREGNANCY.

It is not sufficient that the body may be in perfect health ; the mind must also be kept in a state of serenity. An easy cheerfulness of temper is essentially necessary to the future well-being of the unborn infant. Experience has presented us with many instances, in which the predominant feeling on the mind of the mother during pregnancy has influence on the future mental organization of the child. This shows how essential it is for females to keep their minds well employed during this period, to avoid both improper meditation, dissipation, and reading works not calculated to improve their understanding. Nothing can act more effectually against the future mental and corporeal health of the unborn infant than an oscillatory state of intellect, in combination with physical indolence ; the late hours, turning day into night, and other practices of fashionable life, injurious as they are to the most robust constitutions, are

doubly reprehensible on the part of the expectant mother.

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL OBJECTS UPON THE UNBORN INFANT.

The effect of any unpleasant or unsightly object upon the imagination of the mother, and its transmission of that effect to the offspring, evidenced in various mental or physical peculiarities after birth, is a theory as old as tradition ; without entering upon the various arguments brought forward both for and against it, we would simply advise females to keep as much as possible out of the way of such objects, to preserve both body and mind in a state of health, which will lessen every fear of being affected by such occurrences ; and endeavour, as constantly as possible, to direct their attention to pleasing subjects ; as it must be perfectly evident that *brooding over such unpleasant impressions* can scarcely fail of being both physically and mentally injurious.

MENTAL EMOTIONS.

This subject has been already treated of in Part I, to which the reader is referred, as the remedies there mentioned are equally applicable to affections arising from these sources in either sex.

Aware, however, not only of the dangerous consequences they not unfrequently entail upon the female herself, but of the baneful effects they exercise upon the future physical or intellectual development of the unborn infant, we should feel deeply grateful to that science which has placed in our hands the means of successfully combating their deleterious influence.

A not unfrequent symptom during pregnancy, is great

DESPONDENCY OF MIND, and uneasiness about the future ; some females, whose spirits are generally good at other times, suffer much from this affection during this period ; and with others, we find the same feeling and excessive low spirits during the time of nursing ; although not permanent, and when commencing early in gestation, usually disappearing before delivery, without material injury to the general health.

THERAPEUTICS. As this affection is apt to create some uneasiness, both to the sufferer herself and her friends, we have thought it advisable to mention it, and point out remedies which will frequently be found efficacious.

Such are *Aconitum*, *Bryonia alba*, *Nux vomica*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus*, *Calcareo carbonica*, and *Cinchona*.

ADMINISTRATION. Four globules of the potency mentioned after each medicine in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one daily.

ACONITUM $\frac{\text{ss}}$. If the state of despondency is preceded by one of excitement, marked by heat of skin, and frequency of pulse, attended with *apprehension and pre-sentiment of approaching death*.

BRYONIA $\frac{\text{ss}}$. *Great inquietude and fear of the future*, attended with irascibility and derangement of the digestive functions.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{\text{ss}}$. *Morning sickness and melancholy, with great uneasiness*.

NATRUM MURIATICUM $\frac{\text{ss}}$. Melancholy, with weeping, uneasiness about the future, also obstinate cases of morning sickness, not yielding to *Nux vomica*.

When this affection comes on during lactation, arising from an over-secretion of milk, so that this fluid escapes involuntarily, and it is attended with great emaciation,

melancholy, and apprehension of the future, we may give PHOSPHORUS $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$.

CALCAREA $\frac{15}{\text{gr}}$, is also efficacious when the above symptoms present themselves, and more particularly so, when there is *excessive dejection with great lassitude*.

CALCAREA is further very serviceable when there is suppression of the secretion, and also excessive obesity, or the individual is of *plethoric* habit. Both these remedies are also valuable when there is a disposition to consumption.

When there is lowness of spirits, attended with dyspepsia, which may arise from the energies of the mother being too severely tasked in the nourishment of her offspring, either from keeping the child too long unweaned, or from rearing twins, we may administer CINCHONA $\frac{12}{\text{gr}}$. The practitioner will further find occasion to select the following remedies in particular cases : *Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Veratrum, Stramonium, Platina, Aurum, Coprum, Lachesis, and Sulphur*.

DERANGEMENTS DURING PREGNANCY.

MENSTRUATION.

VIRTUAL diseases during gestation are of rare occurrence, but when they do happen, they ought to be treated accordingly.

A continuation of menstruation is not an actual disease, but rather an exception to the general course of nature ; nor must we here mistake her operation for an indication of the utility of the lancet, for neither in this, nor in any other case, can the artificial supply the place of natural bleeding ; however, when the female appears to suffer from the continuance of the menstrual flux, we must call in the assistance of medicaments, among which the principal are, *Cocculus*, *Phosphorus*, and *Platina*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{99}{30}$, repeated every twenty-four hours until improvement takes place.

COCCULUS. A sanguineous mucous discharge, and very severe spasmodic pains in the lower part of the abdomen.

PHOSPHORUS. Discharge of blood, with incisive pains in the back, and occasionally vomiting.

PLATINA. Discharge very profuse, attended with a severe pain and bearing down.

MORNING SICKNESS.

Morning sickness, nausea, vomiting, and heart-burn, are the most distressing symptoms attendant on the course

of pregnancy; these troublesome complaints harass women most upon their first rising from a horizontal position in bed. They generally disappear soon after quickening, but sometimes continue during the whole period. The numerous palliative remedies recommended by Allopathists—leeches, cupping-glasses, blisters, aperients, sedatives, &c. &c., unfortunately too often fail of affecting their object; and in severe cases, when the stomach becomes enfeebled, the hazardous resource of artificially produced premature labour is resorted to.

THERAPEUTICS. The homœopathic treatment of this derangement, at once simple, prompt, and efficacious, has in almost all cases been stamped by the signet of success. In instances free from complication, with a tendency to relaxation of the bowels, *IPECACUANHA* is generally sufficient.

ADMINISTRATION. ʒ^{ss} in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening.

NUX VOMICA. When there is constipation, with irritability of the temper and system.

ADMINISTRATION. ʒ^{ss} , dissolved in seven teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful taken every evening, until relief is obtained.

NATRUM MURIATICUM, in more obstinate cases, without reference to the action of the intestines. These remedies are also suitable for the *longing* of pregnant women.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

ARSENICUM. *Excessive* vomiting, after eating or drinking, with attacks of fainting, great weakness and emaciation.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Ipecacuanha*, but at the twelfth potency.

MAGNESIA and PHOSPHORUS will also be found useful in particular cases.

When this affection shows itself in a mild form, it may be left to nature, adopting at the same time the homœopathic rules for regimen, and be careful not to overload the stomach. In severe cases depending upon plethoric tendency, *Aconitum* is an excellent substitute for the venesection, recommended by the old school.

CONSTIPATION.

Is a very common attendant upon pregnancy, and those generally suffer most, who are naturally of a costive habit; when it does not arise from a mechanical cause, active exercise in the open air, the avoiding of coffee and other stimulating liquids, and of partaking of unripe sub-acid fruits, are generally sufficient; and when nature requires further auxiliary.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{000}{30}$, taken at bed-time, will generally answer; if, after the completion of its action, there still remains some inconvenience, *IGNATIA* $\frac{000}{12}$, should be given as an intermediate, followed by a lower potency of *NUX VOMICA* $\frac{000}{6}$; in other cases, when *Nux vomica* does not show a marked improvement, and the temper continues irritable, *BRYONIA* $\frac{000}{8}$, will sometimes cure, or *OPIUM* $\frac{000}{3}$, which is especially indicated to follow *Nux vomica* when there appears to be a weight in the stomach, dryness of the mouth, and deep flushing of the face.

DIARRHŒA DURING PREGNANCY.

See DIARRHŒA, PART I, and DIARRHŒA IN LYING-IN WOMEN, in this part.

FAINTING AND HYSTERIC FITS.

Many delicate and nervous females are frequently attacked with fainting fits during pregnancy. The attack generally passes over easily and without deleterious consequences; exercise in the open air, and attention to the rules of regimen, are the best safeguards; but in cases where these are insufficient, and the attacks proves distressing, we must endeavour to ascertain their origin; if from tight lacing, warm rooms, or any other obvious excitant, its simple removal is sufficient; should the sufferer remain long insensible, the speediest means of revival is sprinkling the face with cold water; when arising from plethoric habit, returns of the attack may be prevented by ACONITE, of which we have had occasion to speak several times, as a general regulator of the circulation.

ADMINISTRATION. The dose given repeated every two, three, or four days if called for, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until relief is obtained.

CHAMOMILLA $\frac{000}{12}$, when the fainting is excited by sudden fits of anger.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{000}{30}$, when from general irritability of system and consequent gastric derangement.

BELLADONNA $\frac{000}{30}$, when there is sudden determination of blood to the head, with simultaneous flushing of face and perceptible action of the arterial system.

CINCHONA $\frac{00}{12}$, when arising from general weakness, and especially from loss of blood.

PULSATILLA $\frac{00}{12}$. General excitability and disposition to hysteria, with hypochondriasis and great general susceptibility.

IGNATIA $\frac{00}{12}$, when the patient suffers from severe

headach, as if a nail were driven into the head ; sadness ; concealed sorrow and continual sighing.

VIOLA ODORATA $\frac{90}{12}$. Hysteria, with constant weeping, &c. &c.

ADMINISTRATION of the above remedies. A single dose as given, repeated if necessary.

TOOTHACH.

Is a frequent affection with pregnant women, and is sometimes too valuable an indication of some taint lurking in the constitution to be neglected ; the female should, as soon as she is in a proper state, put herself under a course of treatment, as until this tendency is eradicated, no remedies can prove otherwise than palliative. We must particularly caution females in this situation against having teeth extracted, as the affection frequently occurs in sound ones.

THERAPEUTICS. To relieve the sufferings the best medicines are, *Sepia*, *Calcarea*, *Alumina*, and *Magnesia carbonica*.

For the ADMINISTRATION of the remedies see Toothach, PART I.

SEPIA $\frac{30}{}$, is particularly indicated when there is pulsative shooting drawing toothach, with pain, extending to the ears, or to the arms, and fingers, excited by compressing the teeth, or by cold air, and attended by impeded respiration, swelling of the cheek, and enlargement of the submaxillary glands.

CALCAREA $\frac{18}{}$, when it is excited or aggravated by cold air, or anything hot or cold, and attended with painful sensation of the gums, and pulsative gnawing or shooting pains, which are aggravated by noise.

ALUMINA $\frac{30}{}$, when the pains are excited by mastication, or in the evening in bed, and when of a tearing

nature, extending to the cheek bone, temple, and forehead.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA $\mathfrak{30}$. *Nocturnal pains in the teeth, insupportable when lying down, and compelling one to get up and walk; pains generally boring, burning, drawing, tearing, and resembling those of ulceration, attended with swelling of the cheek of the side affected; throbbing and shooting in the teeth after a meal; pain aggravated by a cold. The above are the four leading medicines, though there are others which are demonstrable by peculiar symptoms.*

VARICES, OR SWELLED VEINS.

Many females suffer much during pregnancy from distension of the veins in the thigh and other parts, which becoming more exacerbated, eventually cause great pain and inconvenience. These varicose veins generally arise from pressure of the gravid uterus upon the blood-vessels, but are also frequently a sure indication of the existence of constitutional debility, *particularly* when they occur in an aggravated form. These are too well known to need description; they are much increased by partaking of stimulating liquids, always to be avoided under treatment. Considerable alleviation is experienced by constant bathing with water, or with diluted alcohol; also by bandaging from the foot upwards with a gentle and equable pressure, and by preserving a recumbent posture. In order to afford a considerable relief, we may have recourse to the following remedies:

NUX VOMICA $\mathfrak{30}$, when attended with irritability of temper and constipation.

ARSENICUM $\mathfrak{30}$, when the veins are of a livid colour, and are attended with severe *burning* pain.

CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$, where the former is not sufficient.

BELLADONNA $\frac{30}{\text{gr}}$. Varices, with considerable erysipelatous inflammation.

PULSATILLA $\frac{15}{\text{gr}}$. One of the most important remedies in the treatment of this affection, particularly where there is considerable pain and inflammation, or where the veins are of a livid colour, which extends to the whole limb.

ADMINISTRATION. Four globules of the potency named after each medicine, in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, one to be taken daily.

For a permanent eradication, a course of treatment is requisite, in which *Sulphur*, *Graphites*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, &c. are useful; hemorrhoidal affections require a similar treatment.

MISCARRIAGE. *Abortus.*

From the increasing number of homœopathic practitioners in this country, a point already alluded to in the preface, we are justified in looking forward to a period not far distant when there will be no difficulty in obtaining professional assistance in misfortunes of this nature. I shall here endeavour as briefly, but at the same time as clearly, as possible, to point out the treatment best to be pursued both in preventing its occurrence, and in obviating the consequences it entails, when medical aid has been called in too late to avoid the evil.

Women who have once suffered from this affection are exceedingly obnoxious to its recurrence, and this liability is still further increased if the event have taken place a second or third time. It may occur at any period between the first and seventh month, but in the

majority of cases takes place about the third, or the beginning of the fourth. When *before* or *about* this period it is frequently attended with but little pain or danger, although repeated miscarriages, from the great discharge that is generally present, break down the constitution, and frequently develop severe chronic diseases. When miscarriage takes place at a more advanced period, it assumes a very serious complexion, and is often accompanied with a considerable degree of peril to the sufferer.

The premonitory and accompanying symptoms of miscarriage vary much in their nature; sometimes the discharge is exceedingly profuse, at others moderate or inconsiderable; the pains, in many instances, extremely severe and protracted, are in others very slight and of short continuance.

Sudden *mental emotions*, or great *physical exertion*, a *luxurious mode of life*, fashionable habits, powerful appetents, *neglecting to take air and exercise*, are a few of the exciting causes of this affection, which is particularly apt to occur in both highly plethoric or delicate and nervous habits. An abnormal condition of the constitution is undoubtedly the *predisposing cause*.

Miscarriage is, in most cases, preceded and attended by the majority of the following symptoms. A sensation of chill, followed by fever, with more or less bearing down, particularly when occurring late in pregnancy; also *severe pains in the abdomen, drawing and cutting pains in the loins*, or pains frequently bearing a close resemblance to those of labour; discharge of viscid mucus, and blood sometimes of a *bright red*, not unfrequently mixed with coagula; at others *dark* and clotted, followed by the emission of a serious fluid. The miscarriage generally takes place during this discharge,

which occasionally continues, if not properly checked, to flow for hours after, placing the sufferer in considerable jeopardy. When the pains increase in intensity, and the muscular contractions become generally established, with their characteristic regular throes, and efforts to dilate the mouth of the womb, miscarriage is almost inevitable.

THERAPEUTICS. As *preventives* of this affection the principal remedies are *Sabina* and *Secale cornutum*.

When the premonitory symptoms of miscarriage *declare themselves*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Ferrum metallicum*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Sabina*, and *Calcarea*. The same with the additions of *Hyoscyamus*, *Crocus*, and *Secale cornutum*, after the misfortune has taken place. *Cinchona* is also valuable when the indications which we shall give for that medicine are present.

In cases where there is an evident disposition to miscarriage, or where, from a variety of reasons, it is apprehended, the administration of *SABINA* $\frac{gr}{\text{ss}}$ in the early stage of pregnancy, will frequently prevent its recurrence.

ADMINISTRATION. We may allow four or five days to elapse between the first and second dose, and gradually lengthen the interval for each successive administration, until the period of danger be past, being careful, however, in watching the effect of each dose, discontinuing the medicine whenever any indications of its action on the system become apparent, and not repeating until the symptoms attributable to the medicine have passed away, and then only with increased caution, and at longer intervals.

Hartmann* strongly recommends *SECALE CORNUTUM* $\frac{gr}{\text{ss}}$ as useful in similar cases, but particularly when this

* Therapie acut. Krank: form, vol. ii, p. 352, 2d edit.

misfortune has already occurred more than once ; it should be administered every fourteen days, commencing immediately after the cessation of the monthly period, and continuing until the period at which miscarriage usually occurs, is past ; one dose more, at the utmost, being allowed after this period.

Both these remedies are also extremely valuable after miscarriage has taken place, the latter particularly in *weak* or *exhausted* persons, or in those cases of hemorrhage in which the discharge consists of *dark liquid blood*, and is followed by *considerable debility* ; this remedy is also efficacious in cases of *inevitable miscarriage*, attended with *feeble expulsive efforts* ; the former, *Sabina*, when there are dragging and forcing pains, extending downwards from the back and loins ; profuse, bright coloured hemorrhage ; sensations of sinking or faintness in the abdomen ; frequent desire to relieve the bowels ; diarrhœa ; nausea or vomiting ; chilliness and heat, with fever.

We shall now treat of miscarriage when the premonitory symptoms have set in, giving under the same head the indications for the use of the medicaments, where the result is *unavoidable, or has already taken place*, as even in these cases their administration is decidedly beneficial in obviating further injurious consequences, and in alleviating the sufferings of the patient. The remedies in these cases are, in addition to the two above mentioned, *Chamomilla*, *Nux vomica*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Belladonna*, *Crocus*, *Ferrum metallicum*, and *Calcareæ*.

CHAMOMILLA \mathfrak{z} , when there are present ; excessive restlessness, convulsions, twitching in the back and limbs ; severe pains in the loins and back, worse at night, generally of a sharp cutting description, extending

downwards, strongly resembling those of labour ; sometimes also *abdominal spasms*, with a species of sanguineous discharge ; or, discharge of deep red, or dark coagulated blood ; frequent yawning ; coldness and shivering.

NUX VOMICA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$. Obstinate constipation *and swelling of the veins* ; also when the patient has been accustomed to a stimulating diet, and the use of coffee ; severe burning, or wrenching pains in the loins ; painful pressure downwards, and mucous discharge.

IPECACUANHA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$. Chill with heat ; pressure downwards in the region of the groin ; discharge of bright red blood, or coagulation ; cramp and rigidity of the frame ; sometimes convulsions ; vomiting or desire to vomit ; cutting pains in the umbilical region.

HYOSCYAMUS $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$, when the convulsions are very severe, with cries, great anguish, oppression of the chest, and *loss of consciousness*.

BELLADONNA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$. Great pains in the loins and in the entire abdomen, with *severe central bearing down* ; pain in the back, as if it were dislocated ; discharge, if any, of *bright red* blood. It is also particularly valuable in cases of profuse hemorrhage of the above description, after miscarriage.

FERRUM METALLICUM $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$, is a useful medicine in cases of miscarriage attended with fever, labour-like pains, and considerable sanguineous discharge.

CROCUS $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$, is especially indicated in cases which are attended or followed by discharge of *dark coagulated* or viscid blood, with a sensation as of something moving or jumping about in the umbilical region. This remedy is frequently useful in obstinate cases, after the employment of one or more of the above-mentioned remedies.

CINCHONA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{i}$, is valuable in the *restoring the exhausted*

energies, after the hemorrhage, or materially assists in checking the discharge, should there be spasmodic pain in the womb, or bearing-down sensation, with considerable discharges of blood at intervals.

CALCAREA $\bar{\gamma}$, is a remedy of considerable importance, in the treatment of cases where the affection is apparently induced by a varicose state of the veins. It is also of value as a preventive, and especially where the patient is of a *plethoric habit*, with a tender or irritable skin, and other strumous appearances.

ADMINISTRATION. A few globules, or where necessary, one minim, in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, or every three or four hours, according to the nature of the case, lengthening the intervals or discontinuing the medicine when decided benefit or a stoppage of the hemorrhage is effected.

I have thus enumerated some of the principal homœopathic remedies which are employed in the different stages of this misfortune, and have endeavoured to point out the peculiar indications for the selection of the proper medicament as succinctly, and at the same time as fully, as it is possible to do, in a work like the present. In concluding the subject, I shall briefly notify a few precautionary measures that the patient ought to observe while threatened with, or after having suffered from the affliction.

When miscarriage is threatened, the individual must assume the recumbent posture, and in some cases indeed, should be strictly confined to bed, sleeping with few bedclothes; the apartment should be kept cool, and every means must be employed to ensure perfect tranquillity of mind. The diet prescribed in cases under homœopathic treatment should be closely followed, and warm fluids generally avoided. When the misfortune

has proved unavoidable, or has actually taken place, before assistance has been sought, the patient ought still to be confined to bed for a few days, lest a fresh discharge be brought about by too early a change from a horizontal to an upright posture ; and on future occasions, when a *similar period* comes round, great care should be taken that the mishap may not again occur ; in the attainment of this desirable object, we feel confident that nothing will tend so fully to ensure success, as a timely exhibition of one or other of the preventive remedies already commented upon.

TREATMENT BEFORE PARTURITION.

PREPARATION OF THE BREASTS.

Young mothers frequently find great difficulty in suckling their children, in consequence of organic defect, or incapacity of the nipple. In every case, a preparation of the breasts is necessary some weeks before delivery, in order to prepare them for their future offices. In many instances, the structure of the breasts is disorganized from an ignorant nurse having compressed them in childhood, from the idea that such a process was needful for the expulsion of some matter in the breasts of the child—a vulgar error—a practice against which mothers ought to be particularly watchful ; the same inability of function is likely to occur from the pressure of stays in after life, by which the cuticle is rendered so tender, as to preclude suckling.

The first two cases are beyond the power of art. If suckling be attempted, induration of the nipple and mamma ensue, attended with severe suffering; when, however, a simple tenderness of the epidermis exists, this evil is much alleviated when the nipples are bathed with brandy twice a day, for several weeks anterior to delivery. Another difficulty, frequently accompanying this state, is a shortness or retraction of the nipple, so that the infant cannot take hold of it; this defect is frequently the cause of the first, from the ineffectual efforts of the child to suck injuring the part; in this case, appropriate shields of soft wood may be applied to accustom the nipple to elongate, and protrude so as to present sufficient hold for the infant, when the period for suckling arrives, when the efforts of the child will still further contribute towards the effecting of this object. In this case also, bathing with brandy will naturally tend to correct any tenderness of the skin, and prevent subsequent excoriation. It may also be here remarked, that during the period of lactation, between the intervals of the infant being applied to the breast, the shield should be resumed, and the bathing continued, due care being always taken to lave the nipple carefully with tepid water, before it is again offered to the child.

REMEDIES BEFORE LABOUR.

Many things are recommended by the old school previous to labour, such as frequent blood-lettings and aperients; but these, instead of promoting the object desired, have a contrary effect, by lowering the energies requisite at such an eventful period, and by placing the nervous system in an abnormal state of irritation and excitement; when this loss of humour is brought about in the first period of pregnancy, it defeats its own object,

by what are commonly called *plethoric* symptoms, induced by the reaction in the organism, to supply this uncalled for waste, and this always taking place with a correspondent expenditure of vital power. It is a species of infatuation to disturb the regular course of nature, by the ill-directed efforts of art, where an evident plethoric state exists; this object is much more safely and effectually attained, by the internal administration of a specific remedy, such as a few doses of ACONITE \bar{g} .

An artificial evacuation, previous to delivery, may be obtained by a *lavement* of lukewarm water, with a small quantity of linseed oil, when necessary.

FALSE PAINS.

Before I proceed to notice parturition, I may say a few words upon the so-called, false, spurious, or intestinal pains, brought about by congestion of blood to the uterus, errors in regimen, emotions of the mind, effects of chill in the abdomen, and a variety of other causes; they sometimes precede labour but a few hours, but in many cases come on some days, and even weeks, before delivery; they chiefly differ from labour pains *in the irregularity of their recurrence, in being unconnected with uterine contraction, and chiefly confined to the abdomen with sensibility to touch and movement, and in not increasing in intensity as they return*; sometimes, from their close resemblance, it is extremely difficult to discriminate between them and the real labour pains, but in such cases, we must be chiefly guided by the period of gestation; and our safest mode of procedure is, to endeavour to mitigate the patient's sufferings, by the administration of a proper remedy, as, if we allow them to proceed unchecked, they not unfrequently continue till the moment

of delivery, rendering the labour much more painful and difficult.

THERAPEUTICS. The following medicaments may be had recourse to with effect: *Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*, and *Aconitum*, selecting the one most suitable for the affection, according to the causes and symptoms.

BRYONIA, when the pains in the loins resemble a dragging weight, attended with constipation and irritability, much increased by motion, with abdominal pains preceding those in the back.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one morning and evening, or oftener if necessary, until relief is obtained.

NUX VOMICA. Similar pains in the back and abdomen; also when the pains resemble a bruise, and arise chiefly at night, when the exciting cause appears to be constipation or mental irritation; a too luxurious mode of living, stimulants, coffee, or spirituous liquors, or when attended with profuse uterine discharge.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, taken in a little water at bedtime, repeating it in six, twelve, or forty-eight hours, according to necessity.

PULSATILLA. $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$. Similar abdominal pains; pains in the loins resembling those from continued stooping, or a tight bandage, with a sense of rigidity; with either constipation or relaxation, or both alternately; mildness of temper or great sensibility. This remedy is particularly valuable when these pains appear to have arisen from rich, indigestible food.

ADMINISTRATION. Same as *Nux vomica*.

DULCAMARA $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$, is chiefly useful when the origin may be traced to cold, and the pains are of a violent shooting and drawing nature, situated in the small of the back,

generally coming on at night. When they seem to arise from emotions of the mind, we may consult **MENTAL EMOTIONS.**

ACONITUM. When these pains occur in young plethoric subjects, attended with accelerated and strong pulse, flushing of the face, and increased temperature of the skin.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{4}$, in four dessert-spoonfuls of water, one every six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the relief obtained or the violence of the symptoms.

The employment of this remedy completely obviates venesection.

PARTURITION AND LABOUR PAINS.

It is a very general, but exceedingly erroneous idea, that nature ever destined this period for one of severe suffering; the pain and danger, frequently its attendants, arise, not from her ordinations, but from a long continued course of offending against them. Were it not for the acquired habits of civilized life—improper diet—the proportions of the female frame being distorted by tight-lacing, &c.,* and their regular functions thereby disturbed—diseases generated by the want of proper air or exercise, or both—hereditary maladies, &c., parturition would be comparatively free from pain and remote from danger, as in fact it is, even at the present day, frequently found amongst savages. We may here quote a few words from an eminent writer, corroborative of this position.

* It is to be regretted that the attention of mothers is not more particularly directed to the development of the female frame by means of calisthenic exercise, instead of distorting its symmetry by means of stays and tight lacing; health being destroyed for the sake of that fashionable and unnatural absurdity—a thin waste.

"Child-bearing is a natural, and not a morbid process, and in the facility with which healthy regular women pass through it, we have abundant evidence, that the Creator did not design it to be necessarily a time of suffering and danger."—*Dr. A. Combe on the Management of Infancy*, 2d ed., p. 99.

THERAPEUTICS. However, in cases in which the labour is exceedingly severe, which frequently occurs when the female is of a slender form, and delicate and nervous habit of body, and more especially at the birth of the first child; particularly if this event occur at an advanced period of life, *COFFEA CRUDA* \mathfrak{z} is often sufficient to relieve the sufferer, when not accustomed to its daily use, or if it fail, *ACONITE* \mathfrak{z} ; in cases of the abuse of coffee, *NUX VOMICA* \mathfrak{z} , is more particularly to be recommended, especially when the female complains of a continual urgency to relieve nature, and straining. When this proves insufficient, *BELLADONNA* \mathfrak{z} , ought to be had recourse to, particularly with elderly females giving birth to their first child, in which the suffering principally arises from the rigidity of the muscles.

On other occasions, we find the throes are insufficient to accomplish their object; in such instances, *PULSATILLA* \mathfrak{z} , is valuable where the labour-pains are almost unfelt, and at long intervals, attended with acute pains in the loins, and *painful drawing sensation in the thighs*, which tend much to weaken the woman, without furthering the labour.

When *Pulsatilla* has not had the desired effect, and when the labour-pains return every quarter of an hour, *not increasing in intensity*, *SECALE CORNUTUM* \mathfrak{z} , ought to be administered. Again, when we find the pain, although powerful at first, suddenly cease, followed by a tremor of the whole body, occasionally interrupted by

violent jerkings, and when the patient falls into a sort of *lethargic slumber, with open mouth and stertorous breathing; the eyes half closed, with great difficulty in arousing the sufferer, even by violent means*, in such cases, OPIUM $\frac{3}{4}$, is indicated.

ADMINISTRATION. A few globules of the remedy at the potency mentioned, may be dissolved in about an ounce of water, and a dessert-spoonful given between each pain, until benefit results, or a marked action of the remedy calls for a pause. When the pains suddenly disappear, without other indications, one or two drops of the *Mother Tincture of Cinnamon* will prove of service, especially where the labour is far advanced.

We have now, in a great measure, treated of the course to be pursued when nature seems to call for our assistance to further her exertions; but we must, at the same time, reprobate a rash and ill-advised interference with her operations; and we cannot, in common with most men of eminence of the other school, too strongly reprehend the practice of administering spirituous beverages, or stimulants, such as chamomile tea, and other ptisans, coffee, and even opium, under the absurd impression of thereby facilitating delivery.

Spirituous liquors are objectionable, from their accelerating circulation, and consequently producing difficult labour, and too great a loss of blood; Coffee, from its causing high nervous excitability; Chamomile, from its pathogenetic property of producing, or creating a tendency to metrorrhagia; ptisans, whose peculiar properties we need not enter upon here, are all more or less of a stimulative or irritative nature. Opium, given merely as a palliative of the severity of the throes, materially retards delivery.

As a general rule, every substance, possessing a me-

dicinal property, administered upon the false premises above noticed, tends to injury, and must therefore be carefully avoided.

With regard to the after-birth, when common mechanical means for its expulsion fail, we may have recourse to *Pulsatilla*, *Secale cornutum*, or *Opium*, selecting by the symptoms already mentioned.

When the parturition is complete, the ADMINISTRATION of a few globules of ARNICA \mathfrak{g} , in a little water, is always followed by the happiest results, preventing much severe after-suffering, and we are convinced, that many critical cases of inflammation, &c., might thereby be warded off, and in instances when the labour has been very protracted, the *Arnica* in lotion, one teaspoonful of the TINCTURE to an ounce of tepid water, applied externally will be found to afford great relief.

SPASMODIC PAINS, CRAMPS, AND -CONVULSIONS.

We sometimes, in *complicated* labours, find spasmodic pains set in, which occasion considerable suffering without advancing the birth.

THERAPEUTICS. The principal remedies against these affections are *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Ignatia*, *Ipecacuanha*, and *Cocculus*; with regard to their Administration, two globules of the potency mentioned, may be administered in a teaspoonful of water, and repeated after a shorter or longer interval if necessary, according to the effects produced, being guided in their selection by the following symptoms:

CHAMOMILLA, \mathfrak{g} , where *there is great bearing down*, attended by spasmodic convulsions; redness of the face,

especially of one cheek ; excessive sensibility of the nervous system, and excitement.

BELLADONNA 12, *when the bearing-down is excessive, as if the entire contents of the abdomen were about to be protruded ; convulsive movements in the limbs ; great agitation with continual tossing ; occasionally throbbing and distension of the vessels of the head ; bloated redness of the face, with profuse sweat.*

HYOSCYAMUS 12, *when the convulsions are still more severe, accompanied with great anguish and cries ; oppression of the chest and loss of consciousness.*

STRAMONIUM 12, *convulsions, without loss of consciousness, and trembling of the limbs.*

IGNATIA 12, *cramp-like and compressive pains, with sensation of suffocation ; confused feeling in the head.*

CICUTA VIROSA 12, *general convulsions, or cramp-like contortions of the limbs ; pallor or sallow hue of the face.*

IPECACUANHA 3, *spasmodic convulsions ; paleness or bloatedness of the face, occasionally with desire to vomit.*

COCCULUS 12, *cramps or convulsions of the limbs and whole body, more especially in the lower part of the abdomen, with heat, redness, and puffiness of the face.*

TREATMENT AFTER DELIVERY.

AFTER the termination of delivery, both body and mind must be kept in a state of perfect repose; everything which may tend to arouse the excitability of the patient, such as noise, strong light, and odour, must be carefully avoided, and the room kept at a moderate temperature. After the birth, the female should be allowed to enjoy that slumber, which in natural cases generally follows, without interruption; but it is commendable to feel the pulse from time to time, to ascertain if a healthy action is going on. Sometimes this desirable state of rest is kept off by great nervous excitement on the part of the female, with incessant tossing in bed and restlessness. A few globules of *COFFEA CRUDA* ʒss, will often suffice to dissipate these symptoms, and to procure a refreshing slumber; should it fail, and any febrile symptoms be present, *ACONITE* will generally produce the desired effect. When these remedies, which answer in the majority of cases, fail of their accustomed success, we must endeavour to trace the cause, and will generally discover symptoms, pointing out a different remedy, which, if judiciously chosen, will, with almost absolute certainty, afford a satisfactory result. The practitioner will generally find but little difficulty in the selection of the fitting medicament; but there are so many circumstances to guide his choice, that it would be wholly foreign to our purpose, in a work of this kind, to enter

upon the several contingencies, applicable to individual or isolated cases.

Here again, we must severely reprobate the practice of administering stimulating, and *even spirituous*, beverages, to females after delivery, which, far from possessing a strengthening property, tend only to excite and irritate the whole nervous system. For some time after parturition, nature calls for but little nourishment; it should be given only when the female *herself* expressly feels the want of it, and then be of the lightest and most digestible kind, and in very small quantities. It is highly reprehensible to endeavour to induce a female to partake of food, under the absurd idea of strengthening her. We must allow nature to pursue her own course, which prescribes but little nourishment for the first five or six days after delivery, and thereby avoids the necessity of calling the bowels into action, which state of *Constipation*, (if it may be so called,) is ordained for the wisest purposes, and attended with the most beneficial results; while the temporary inactivity of the alimentary canal is compensated by the vicarious action of the skin (demonstrating itself by increased perspiration,) and the balance of the system thus kept up. We cannot, therefore, sufficiently condemn the use of aperients, which only tend to promote irritation, and bring on puerperal fever, and other evil consequences; in many cases, also, this artificial relaxation interferes with the proper secretion of milk. After the fourth or sixth day, nature generally acts spontaneously, and when it appears necessary to afford mechanical assistance, we may do so by the application of warm friction to the abdomen, or the employment of a simple lavement, consisting of tepid water, with a little linseed oil or thin gruel. When this state, which seldom happens, continues so long as

to cause inconvenience, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, and *Opium*, may be resorted to. (See article CONSTRICTION.) The remedy thus indicated by the symptoms will afford the desired relief.

AFTER-PAINS.

In excitable temperaments, the After-pains are frequently very protracted and distressing, and deprive the female of rest, in which case immediate relief is necessary; in many instances the previous administration of *Arnica*, as before mentioned, is sufficient, being almost specific, and although given as a preventive in the first place, it should be repeated as soon as these pains come on; but when the pain still continues, and the patient is highly excitable and sensitive, we should give a few globules of *CHAMOMILLA* $\frac{6}{8}$, in a little water; if this fail, and the pain is of an insupportable intensity and acute description, occasionally followed by convulsions, coldness, and rigidity of body, *COFFEA CRUDA* $\frac{30}{8}$, ought to be selected. We may give *PULSATILLA* $\frac{9}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, when the convulsions do not supervene, the patient is of a mild and gentle disposition, but sensitive and easily alarmed about herself. Again, when the After-pains are very severe, and a continual inclination to relieve the bowels when in a recumbent posture, passing away when rising, followed by spasmodic pains in the lower parts of the abdomen exists, they are speedily subdued by *NUX VOMICA*.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{8}$, in four teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every half hour, every hour or every three hours, according to circumstances, carefully watching the effect of each dose, and discontinuing the medicine as soon as marked relief is afforded; in many instances a single dose will suffice.

In the event of *hemorrhage*, the following remedies must be had recourse to, Crocus, Platina, or Sabina, also, Belladonna, Chamomilla, in particular cases according to the symptoms. For *indications* vid. Miscarriage.

DURATION OF CONFINEMENT.

Even in strong and healthy females, during the first five days the patient should remain in bed ; in the four following, if she feel herself perfectly strong, and desirous to rise, she may gradually accustom herself to longer periods of sitting up ; the great risk is from the extreme susceptibility of the system to cold. After this period, females who still find themselves weak and languid, should prefer the horizontal to the half-recumbent posture ; and if this prove wearisome, she may sit up for an hour or two, but not so as to fatigue herself. The diet should be extremely light, and not of a very nutritious quality, she ought only gradually to partake of food of a more nourishing nature, never having recourse to anything in the least degree stimulating, and all strong odours from flowers, or other aromatic substances, are to be carefully avoided, the mind kept in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the room dark.

DISEASES FOLLOWING PARTURITION.

DIARRHŒA IN LYING-IN WOMEN.

DIARRHŒA, during this period, is a state to be looked upon as highly injurious, and immediate means should be taken for its suppression, by the administration of *Dulcamara*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Rheum*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Phosphorus*, and *Acidum phosphoricum*.

The first remedy $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$, is generally indicated by the cause, being the check of the natural increased perspiration in lying-in women, from a chill; and when timely administered, it will generally be found sufficient to answer the purpose required.

In painless and almost involuntary evacuations, *HYOSCYAMUS* $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$, is most effectual.

RHEUM \mathfrak{I} , and *ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM* $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$, in watery or putrescent evacuations; the former when they emit a sour smell.

In very *obstinate* cases, when the discharge is watery, almost involuntary, and painless, *PHOSPHORUS* $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$, followed, if necessary, by *ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM* $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$. (Vide also *Diarrhœa*, in the first part of this work, and administer or repeat the remedies as there directed.)

SUPPRESSED OR EXCESSIVE SECRETION OF MILK.

It is of paramount importance that the normal operations of the organism peculiar to this state, proceed with

due regularity. Among these, the Secretion of Milk takes a prominent position, and its sudden suppression is apt to be followed by internal and local inflammation, determination of blood to the head, and all the terrible array of symptoms which form the disease commonly denominated puerperal fever, which, however, also results from internal injuries, consequent upon difficult or protracted labour; but if the precaution of administering *Arnica* already enjoined has been taken, that source of danger will have been effectually guarded against.

When, however, *puerperal fever* arises or threatens to set in, from a sudden *suppression* of the lacteal secretion, the immediate administration of PULSATILLA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to necessity, will frequently be found sufficient to check it at the outset, restore the flow of milk, and re-establish the equilibrium of the organism; if any unpleasant symptoms still remain, they will, in most cases, yield to the administration of CALCAREA $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, followed by ZINCUM $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, if it appear called for.

If the suppression of the secretion arise from any sudden *mental emotion*, we must consult that article for the suitable remedy.

Should feverish symptoms, such as hot dry skin, &c., denoting internal inflammation, set in, ACONITE $\frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ss}}$, should be dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful given at short intervals, according to the intensity of the symptoms:—when there is excessive restlessness along with the above, considerable advantage will accrue from the alternate use of Aconitum and coffea, but this is in general by far too serious an affection to be treated by non-professional Homœopathists, the assistance of a medical professor of the art ought to be sought for as speedily as possible.

We may here refer back to our remarks upon the evil effects of aperients, which, by their action upon the intestines, frequently cause a suppression of the lacteal fluid, and the consequent fever.

Sometimes, on the other hand, it happens that too *abundant* a secretion takes place, causing distension of the breasts, and involuntary emission of milk, productive of extreme emaciation, and sometimes development of phthisis. CALCAREA $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{f}$, will be found useful in this affection; or should it fail to relieve, PHOSPHORUS \mathfrak{ss} .

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the medicine at the potency mentioned, may be dissolved in an ounce of water, and a teaspoonful taken night and morning.

When the febrile symptoms evidently arise from distension of the breasts, induced by excessive secretion, and indications of what is generally denominated milk-fever (which, however, frequently arises from other causes,) set in, we may, with great effect, administer RHUS TOXICODENDRON $\frac{\mathfrak{z}}{\mathfrak{ss}}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful night and morning.

ACONITE $\frac{\mathfrak{ss}}{\mathfrak{ss}}$, as a precautionary measure when there is high febrile action of the whole system, and we are ignorant of the exciting cause. The dose to be repeated every six hours, or oftener, if necessary, until the rapidity of the circulation is diminished, and the skin rendered moist.

PERSPIRATION AFTER DELIVERY, SUPPRESSION OR EXCESS OF.

The increased perspiration which takes place after child-birth, is, as we have before observed, a substitute for the suspended action of the alimentary canal; consequently its sudden *suppression* is unavoidably followed

with an injurious result, and not unfrequently perpetual fever.

Exposure to cold, or a sudden chill, is the most frequent cause of this affection; we consequently find that the immediate administration of *DULCAMARA* $\frac{\text{ʒss}}{\text{℥ss}}$, will often suffice to restore the action of the skin, and prevent further injurious consequences. Should it fail, *Nux vomica* $\frac{\text{ʒss}}{\text{ʒss}}$, will generally be found efficacious: or *CHAMOMILLA* $\frac{\text{ʒss}}{\text{ʒss}}$, in three teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every six hours; this latter remedy, particularly when there is excessive restlessness and excitability, with colic and relaxation of the bowels.

On the other hand, an *excessive* perspiration is almost equally prejudicial; it is generally brought about by keeping the room of the female at too high a temperature, too great a quantity of bed-clothes, or stimulating beverages; it is chiefly injurious from the extreme debility and high susceptibility to taking cold it occasions. Our first care must be a removal of the exciting causes; and should the malady still continue, we may administer *SAMBUCUS NIGER*, which will generally be found effectual in its removal.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{ʒss}}{\text{ʒss}}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every twelve hours, until the desired relief is obtained.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE LOCHIAL DISCHARGE.

This varies considerably in different females; with some it continues for several weeks, in others only a few days; sometimes it is thin and scanty, at others so profuse and long continued, as imperatively to call for medical assistance, which may be frequently traced to sitting up too soon after confinement, to errors in regimen, keeping

the chamber of the female at too high a temperature, or mental emotions. If, after nine days, the discharge continues profuse, containing pure blood, whereby an abnormal state is indicated, *Crocus*, *Bryonia*, and *Calcarea*, are the principal remedies.

CROCUS. When the blood is of a black or dark and viscid consistency.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful night and morning.

BRYONIA. When of a deep red, with internal burning pains in the region of the uterus.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{g}{8}$, in the same manner as the above.

CALCAREA is more particularly indicated when there is an itching kind of sensation in the uterus.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{12}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one night and morning.

When the lochia are suddenly suppressed, which they frequently are, from a variety of external causes, such as mental emotions, &c.; and from this cause puerperal fever threatens, the danger may frequently be warded off by the administration of **PULSATILLA**, $\frac{000}{12}$, repeated in six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to circumstances.

When the sudden suppression arises from fright, with febrile symptoms, **ACONITE** $\frac{000}{24}$, will generally be found sufficient, or **Opium** $\frac{000}{36}$, when the indications given under **MILK FEVER** or **MENTAL EMOTIONS**, are present.

When caused by exposure to cold or damp, **DULCAMARA** $\frac{000}{12}$, will be found efficacious, and, may be advantageously followed by **PULSATILLA** $\frac{000}{12}$.

On the other hand, when the discharge continues, but becomes sanious, fetid, and offensive, **BELLADONNA** $\frac{000}{12}$, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one daily, will generally suffice to restore it to its normal state; if it prove ineffi-

cient, we may administer CARBO ANIMALIS $\frac{6}{30}$, in the same manner; and if the occasion still seem to require it, SECALE CORNUTUM $\frac{90}{8}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated every twelve hours until benefit results.

SILICEA, when pure blood follows with the lochia each time that the infant is applied to the breast.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{6}{30}$ in the same manner as directed for Belladonna.—Platina, Hyoscyamus, Veratrum, Zincum and Rhus, will also be found useful in some cases.

ABDOMINAL DEFORMITY.

Although in natural cases, and healthy constitutions, no abnormal derangements should follow parturition, still we frequently find that a number of unpleasant symptoms, generally arising from maltreatment, supervene. Among these we may mention the thickening of the abdominal coats, occasionally ending in a permanent malformation and pendulous appearance. This affection is more commonly incident to females who have borne many children, or who present a predisposition to corpulency; and is found especially difficult of treatment, when tight stays, which we have already remarked upon as one of the principal exciting causes, have relaxed the abdominal muscles, and by so doing, increased the existing bias. When, however, it is caused by the natural strain upon these muscles during pregnancy, the inconvenience may be considerably alleviated by the internal and external use of RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

The internal administration of SEPIA $\frac{30}{30}$ is recommended by Dr. Gross* as still more effectual, who at the same time advises the adoption of an elastic bandage, laced at the back, and exerting an equable pressure over

* Das Verhalten der Mutter und des Säuglings, p. 95.

the whole of the abdominal region. In some cases where there is a tendency to this affection, particularly in corpulent habits, we may, *after delivery*, have recourse to mechanical aid, by transferring the weight from the abdominal muscles to the shoulders, by the aid of a properly constructed apparatus; but we must in the strongest manner object to this or any other pressure being exercised upon the abdominal region *during pregnancy*, as calculated to entail malformation, such as club-feet, &c., upon the offspring.

FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.

Another evil that some females, particularly those who nurse their infants themselves suffer after confinement, is the falling out of the hair of the head.

This arises from an *innate delicacy of constitution*, against which the following medicaments have proved particularly efficacious, and may be repeated every eight days :

TINCTURA SULPHURIS, $\frac{6}{30}$, NATRUM MURIATICUM, $\frac{6}{30}$, CARBO VEGETABILIS $\frac{6}{30}$, SEPIA $\frac{6}{30}$, and LYCOPodium $\frac{6}{12}$, and CALCAREA $\frac{6}{18}$. The latter, particularly in those cases in which the lochial discharge has proved very profuse, or in which the catamenia are generally too abundant.

With regard to the medicines, we would in most instances recommend a commencement with *Tinctura sulphuris*.

LEUCORRHOEA AFTER PARTURITION.

A third evil is Leucorrhœa, which, although at the commencement, merely a consequence of the relaxation of the internal uterine economy, after the completion of the lochial discharge, and at first of an innocuous char-

acter, frequently proves exceedingly troublesome, and finally puts on a morbid appearance, becoming acrid, and productive of excoriation. We generally find a predisposition to the disease in scrofulous, torpid, and leucophlegmatic temperaments; in some families this malady is hereditary, and only to be removed by a careful course of anti-dyscratic treatment. It is generally of too difficult and obstinate a nature to be treated otherwise than by a regular practitioner; we may content ourselves therefore, with mentioning, that when an acrid and excoriating discharge sets in, BOVISTA has been recommended as specific.

INTERNAL UTERINE SWELLING AND PROLAPSUS.

A swelling of the interior economy is frequently the result of a difficult labour, and in some cases of mismanaged parturition; we sometimes find it complicated with uterine prolapsus; if the precaution of exhibiting ARNICA $\frac{00}{30}$, which we have before noted, (page 401,) have been taken, this will rarely occur; if, however, symptoms of prolapsus set in, attended with a painful burning sensation, and bearing down, a dose or two of NUX VOMICA will generally remove the evil.

WEAKNESS AFTER DELIVERY.

We frequently find a high degree of weakness or exhaustion remaining after delivery; when it has been caused by very considerable hemorrhage, during or after that period, CINCHONA is particularly indicated, and will generally be found efficient in restoring the vital energies.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{000}{30}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated in three or four days.

When, however, the arrangement depends upon nervous weakness, and is attended with restlessness and want of sleep, we may administer ACONITE $\frac{000}{12}$, followed, if necessary, by COFFEA $\frac{200}{8}$, or substitute VERATRUM $\frac{000}{30}$, for the latter medicine, when the prostration of strength is excessive.

When the patient is of a psoric habit, we must have recourse to KALI CARBONICUM $\frac{30}{30}$, and in some instances to SULPHUR or ACIDUM NITRICUM $\frac{30}{30}$.

MILK-FEVER.

The secretion of milk must be looked upon rather as an operation of nature than one requiring medical aid for its regulation. Nevertheless, many females suffer some slight uneasiness for a few days following confinement, during the first period of that process; when any of the under-mentioned group of symptoms present themselves, the affection is known by the name of milk-fever, and appears to arise, in a great measure, from an increased excitability of the vascular and nervous system.

Thirst, shivering, and heat, terminating in perspiration; the pulse, at first weak, changing to various phases, sometimes quick and frequent, at others soft and regular; in some instances, these symptoms are attended with a drawing pain in the back, extending to the breast, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, thirst, oppressed breathing, anxiety, and headach; the exacerbation declares itself regularly about evening, and towards morning perspiration comes on, with alleviation of suffering, or temporary termination of the attack, which not unfrequently recurs on the following day, but rarely rises to such a height as to threaten danger; nature herself, if not disturbed by improper treatment, will, in most cases,

suffice to restore the equilibrium of the system. When the secretion is re-established, and the lochial discharge resumes its normal course, the derangement generally ceases; should, however, the affection become aggravated, we may dread the setting in of puerperal fever.

When the symptoms are as above described, and medical assistance is required for their alleviation, we must, if possible, in the first place, endeavour to discover the exciting cause; when the affection is traceable to MENTAL EMOTIONS, we may consult that article for the remedy.

PULSATILLA will be found particularly useful in severe cases, especially when caused by taking cold, and bearing a closer approximation to a rheumatic affection, than to the general symptoms of milk-fever; this medicament is very efficacious in restoring the lacteal section, and may be regarded as a prophylactic against puerperal fever, especially when the precautionary measure of the administration of *Arnica* has been neglected.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{℥ss}}{\text{℥ss}}$, in a teaspoonful of water, repeated every twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until benefit results.

ACONITE $\frac{\text{℥ss}}{\text{℥ss}}$, may be had recourse to in all instances where inflammatory fever is present, or administered alternately every six hours, with *coffea*, when there is extreme restlessness, anxiety, and dread.

BRONIA may with great advantage follow *Aconite*, when the inflammatory symptoms are in a great measure subdued, and is particularly indicated when constipation is present, and the pain in the breast partakes of a rheumatic character.

ADMINISTRATION. $\frac{\text{℥ss}}{\text{℥ss}}$, in a teaspoonful of water, and repeated in twenty-four hours.

BELLADONNA is very useful in particular cases; a.

reference to INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS, and other places where that medicament is mentioned, will serve to point out in what instances it is most likely to prove efficacious.

OBSTACLES TO SUCKLING.

DISINCLINATION OF THE INFANT.

WHERE there is a tendency to consumption in the mother, or she is of a strumous habit, the infant ought, for its own sake, to be reared with the spoon, or a nurse provided; but even some healthy mothers find a difficulty, before they become accustomed to it, in nursing their children, which a little perseverance will soon effectually overcome, but when (a rare instance, if applied soon after delivery,) the child itself refuses to take the breast, the administration of $\text{CINA } \frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{i}}$, followed, if not speedily efficacious, by $\text{MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS } \frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, is generally found to remove this repugnance in the course of a few hours. $\text{SILICEA } \frac{\text{ʒ}}{\text{ʒ}}$, is also an excellent remedy in some cases, particularly when the child takes the breast readily enough, but returns the milk almost immediately after; the remedy selected ought to be given to the mother as well as the child.

EXCORIATION OF THE NIPPLES.

In the majority of those cases in which no malformation of the parts is present, the main difficulty arises from the nipples having become sore and cracked, which the

efforts of the infant tear open afresh, and cause to bleed.

This excoriation of the nipples is frequently prevented by following up the treatment, of which we have already spoken, under the head of PREPARATION OF THE BREASTS, of course taking the precaution of laving them with a little warm milk and water before the child is applied to the breast; the shield before mentioned, ought always to be worn during the intervals of suckling.

When there is a tendency, however slight, to rawness or excoriation, great care must be taken lest the shield adhere to the skin; it ought to be frequently removed, and together with the nipple, kept perfectly dry; attention to these particulars will generally remove this difficulty. The mother ought, however, gradually to accustom herself to nourish the infant, using a sucking-glass, which should be carefully washed every day. Should, however, the nipples have already become very sore and irritable, from the neglect of these precautionary measures, it is necessary to have recourse to specific remedies, without which, if suckling be persisted in, suppuration frequently ensues.

In the first stage of the affection, ARNICA $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$, should be administered internally, and the breasts laved with a *weak* lotion,* say two drops, of the *Mother Tincture*, to one ounce of rectified spirits of wine. If this fail, we must have recourse to anti-dyscratic remedies, as this disease almost always arises from a constitutional cause, females of healthy temperament being generally exempt from it. Among these TINCTURA SULPHURIS $\text{ʒ}\text{ss}$, seems

* This lotion may also be applied with advantage in the PREPARATION OF THE BREASTS, when irritation or inflammation appears to arise from the pressure of the shield.

particularly indicated for most cases of this affection, and a dose of one or two globules may be administered every five or six days until improvement sets in, which will generally be the case in the space of a few days; and if this fail, *CALCAREA T₈*, administered in the same manner, will in most instances suffice. We may also mention *GRAPHITES*, *SEPIA*, and *LYCOPodium*, as remedies of much value in some obstinate cases. In the choice of the fitting medicament in complicated cases, the physician can be guided by the aggregate of the symptoms.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS.

Another, and one of the greatest obstacles to a mother nourishing her infant, is an erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the breasts, of which anything tending to disturb the lacteal secretion, such as fright, passion, cold, &c., serves for an exciting cause, although we frequently find it present, without being able to trace its origin; it not unfrequently arises from a too tardy administration of the breast to the infant, or from a sudden cessation of suckling,—from the death of the child, or other reasons,—causing a distension of the lactiferous tubes. When a sudden suppression of the secretion occurs, the breasts become red, inflamed and indurated, occasionally suppurating in some parts, which open and discharge, while others remain still hard and inflammatory, finally either ending in suppuration, or the formation of obstinate nodosities.

This disease, if not checked, and but too frequently under allopathic treatment, exhibits a variety of phases; and the suppuration that takes place, leaves behind it disfiguring cicatrices; frequently the breasts are so far destroyed, as to be rendered ever after incapable of per-

forming their functions, and in many instances, the foundation of cancer is laid.

The principal remedy in this affection before the inflammation becomes fully developed, is *BRYONIA* $\frac{g}{\text{}}$, especially when the breasts are hard and tumefied, and the secretion of milk suppressed. *BELLADONNA* $\frac{g}{\text{}}$, when the inflammation is more intense, and the erysipelatous appearance of the skin clearly defined; after which remedy, the disease is generally vanquished.

ADMINISTRATION. Six globules of the medicine selected, in as many teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every six or eight hours, until improvement follows.

When, however, a degree of induration still remains, *MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS* $\frac{000}{12}$, should be given and repeated from two to three days: in more severe cases, *ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM* should be resorted to, or *HEPAR SULPHURIS*, when *suppuration* has already commenced.

ADMINISTRATION, of the latter, one grain of the third trituration in an ounce of water, a dessert-spoonful to be given three or four times a day, in order to forward the suppurative process, when it becomes absolutely necessary to bring the matter to a head.

In instances in which we find a fetid and serous discharge, which is frequently brought about by neglect or by improper treatment, such as the application of deleterious salves, &c., *SILICEA* $\frac{000}{30}$, repeated in five or six days, will generally be amply sufficient to restore the breast to its former condition; in some extreme cases, however, it will be found necessary to follow up the treatment with *Phosphorus*, *Calcarea*, or one or more of the remedies above mentioned, such as *Mercurius*, and *Hepar sulphuris*.

If this disease evidently arise from the effect of a

sudden chill, *DULCAMARA* $\frac{999}{12}$ ought to be given immediately, and will frequently obviate all injurious consequences.

In cases where the disease has arisen from external injury, *ARNICA* $\frac{999}{12}$ should be administered, and a lotion, one part of the tincture to seven of pure water, locally applied.

In strumous habits, *TINCTURA SULPHURIS*, *CALCAREA* and *GRAPHITES* will occasionally be found necessary to complete the cure after *Belladonna* has removed the active inflammatory symptoms.

MENTAL EMOTIONS AFFECTING THE MILK.

It is a well known fact, confirmed by numerous examples, that Mental Emotions have a most powerful effect upon this secretion, in a moment changing it from a source of nutriment into a substance most injurious to the infant. Mothers ought to bear this in mind, and after having suffered from fright, passion, &c., should desist from suckling until the mind be perfectly tranquil, and ere the infant be again applied to the breast, draw off a portion of the milk. Fortunately, for evils arising from these causes, Homœopathy presents prompt and efficacious remedies, (for which see *MENTAL EMOTIONS*,) which, if at hand, should be administered immediately, according to the cause and symptoms.

DEFICIENCY IN THE SECRETION OF MILK.

Sometimes a deficiency of milk is found to arise from a want of energy, either functional or general. For disturbance of the secretion arising from an inflammatory action, vide *INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS*.

When the suppression arises from the first cause, the

chief medicines useful in restoring a proper and healthy flow of milk, are *PULSATILLA*, *CALCAREA*, and *CAUSTICUM*. The physician is the best judge in the application of these remedies, as there are many minute symptoms by which his choice must be guided in the selection—in simple cases *PULSATILLA* will most frequently be found efficacious—the others presume the existence of constitutional taint, and the patient consequently requires to undergo a complete course of treatment, if she is anxious to persevere in nursing, in which the two latter will be found of great value.

DETERIORATION AND DISCOLORATION OF MILK.

If the milk becomes too clear and watery (or otherwise deteriorated in quality, or is repugnant to the child,) *CINA* $\frac{000}{12}$, and *MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS* $\frac{000}{12}$, ought to be administered alternately every twenty-four hours for three or four days; or *SILICEA* $\frac{000}{30}$, in obstinate cases, (and particularly if the infant vomits immediately after suckling,) will frequently bring about an amelioration.

RHEUM will frequently be found of speedy efficacy when the milk becomes thick and yellow, and disagrees with the child, rendering it restless and fretful; a globule of the third or sixth potency ought to be given to the child while the mother is under the action of the same remedy.

MOTHERS NOT SUCKLING THEIR CHILDREN.

In the present state of society, there are many mothers who, from a variety of circumstances, find themselves necessitated to engage the services of a nurse for

their offspring; in such cases, a female, who has the slightest regard for her health, should be particularly careful in her diet, and until the secreting process has completely ceased, she should live as low as possible—the application of dry cupping-glasses to the outside of the arm, a little below the shoulder, or to the inferior extremities, will materially hasten the suppression of the lacteal secretion. At the same time material aid will be derived from the internal administration of *PULSATILLA*; indeed, the employment of that remedy alone will generally be found sufficient to stop the secretion. A few globules of the sixth potency may be dissolved in a wine-glassful of water, and a teaspoonful taken night and morning. When suffering from inflammation ensues, we may have recourse to *PHOSPHORUS*, *BELLADONNA*, and *BRYONA*, for which indications are given under *INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS*; *CALCAREA* is serviceable, when the breasts are considerably distended with milk; these same directions will serve as a guide during the period of *WEANING*.



GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS

EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

A.

- ABRADE.** To excoriate.
ABRASION. Excoriation.
ABDOMEN. The cavity situated between the lower part of the thorax and the region of the pelvis, containing the intestines; the belly.
ABNORMAL. A deviation from the course of nature; in medicine, unhealthy.
ABORTUS. Miscarriage; abortion.
ABSCESS. A collection seated in any particular organ or tissue.
ACETABULUM. A cavity, of a cup-like form, receiving the head of the femur or thigh-bone.
ADYPSIA. The absence of natural thirst.
AGGLUTINATION. Adhesion.
AGUSTIA. Loss of taste.
ALLOPATHY. A term used by homœopathic writers to designate the old practice of medicine in contradistinction to their own, now generally employed by both parties; literally implies curing one disease by another.
ALVINE. From the stomach or intestines.
AMENORRHEA. Absence or stoppage of the menstrual flux.
AMNESIA. Loss of memory.
ANCHYLOSIS. Stiffening of a joint, either from deposit of ossific or bone-forming matter, or contraction of the muscles or ligaments; adhesion of the articulating surfaces.
ANGINA. Sore throat.
—— **MEMBRANACEA.** Croup.
—— **PAROTIDEA.** Mumps.
ANOREXIA. Want of appetite.
ANT-ACID. Substances possessing the property of neutralising acidity.
ANTHRAX. Carbuncle.
ANTHROPOPHOBIA. A dread or horror of the human species.
ANTI-PHLOGISTIC. Applied to remedies employed in the old system against inflammation; literally against heat.
ANUS. The inferior opening of the rectum.
APEPSIA. Loss of appetite.

APHONIA. Loss of voice.

APONEUROSIS, plur. **APONEUROSSES.** Tendons expanded upon a wide surface.

APOPLEXIA. Apoplexy; a loss of voluntary motion and consciousness. See *Diagnosis* under this head.

APYREXIA. The intervals between febrile paroxysms.

ARC. A segment of a circle.

ASCARIS, plur. **ASCARIDES.** Thread-worms.

ASTHENIC. Low; applied to disease; literally want of strength.

ASTRINGENTS. Medicaments used in the old practice to contract the animal fibre.

ATONY. A want of tone or energy in the muscular power.

ATROPHY. A morbid state of the digestive system, in which the food taken into the stomach fails to afford sufficient nourishment.

AUSCULTATION. The detection of symptoms by the ear in disease.

B.

BILIARY. Connected with the secretion of bile.

BORBORYGMI. Rumbling in the intestines, caused by flatus or wind.

BRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the ramifications of the windpipe.

BRONCHOPHONY. The resonance of the voice heard over the bronchial tubes.

BULIMY, *Bulimia.* Canine, or excessive hunger.

C.

CADAVEROUS. Resembling a corpse.

CALAMINE. A preparation of zinc.

CALCULUS, plur. **CALCULI.** A concretion in the human body.

CARDIALGIA. Spasm of the stomach.

CARDITIS. Inflammation of the heart.

CANINE. Belonging to the dog species.

CARIES. Ulceration of the bones.

CARMINATIVES. Medicaments used against flatulency.

CARPHOLOGIA. Picking at the bed-clothes.

CARTILAGE. Gristle.

CATAMENIA. The menstrual flux.

CATARRH. Cold; used also to express inflammations of the mucous membrane.

CATHARTIC. Purgative.

CELLULAR TISSUE. The fine net-like membrane enveloping or connecting most of the structures of the human body.

CEPHALALGIA. Headach.

CEREBRAL. Appertaining to the brain.

CESSATIO MENSIIUM. Discontinuance of the menstrual flux.

CHLOROSIS. Green sickness.

CHOLERA. See article thereon.

CHOLERINE. A modified species of cholera.

CHRONIC. Long continued, in contradistinction to acute.

CICATRIX, plur. *Cicatrices.* A scar left after the healing of a wound, &c.

GLAVI PEDIS. Corns.
COAGULA. Clots of blood.
CECUM. The blind gut.
COLIC. Gripping in the intestines.
COLLAPSE. Failing of vitality.
COLLIQUATIVE. Excessive discharge of any secretion.
COMA. Drowsiness.
COMA SOMNOLENTIUM. Drowsiness, with relapse thereunto on being roused.
COMATOSE. Drowsy.
CONGESTION. Over-fulness of the blood-vessels of some particular organ.
CONJUNCTIVA. The membrane lining the eyelids, and extending over the fore part of the eyeballs.
CONTAGION. Propagation of a disease by contact.
CORYZA. Cold in the head.
COXAGRA. Inflammation of the hip-joint.
COXALGIA. Literally pain in the hip; inflammation of the hip-joint.
CRANIUM. The skull.
CREPITOUS. Crackling or grating.
CUTANEOUS. Appertaining to the skin.
CUTICLE. The outer or scarf skin.

D.

DEBILE. Low.
DEFECATION. Alvine evacuation.
DEGLUTITION. The act of swallowing.
DELIRIUM. Derangement of the brain, raving.
DEPLETION. Abstraction of the fluids; generally applied to venesection.
DESICCATION. A drying up.
DESQUAMATION. Falling of the epidermis in form of scales.
DIAGNOSIS. Distinction of maladies.
DIARRHŒA. Looseness of the bowels.
DIARRHŒA NEONATORUM. The same as the above in infants.
DIATHESIS. Constitutional tendency.
DIETETIC. Relating to diet.
DIPLOPIA. Affection of the eyes, in which objects appear double or increased in number.
DIURETIC. Medicines which increase the secretion of urine.
DORSAL. Appertaining to the back.
DRASTIC. Powerful purgatives.
DUODENUM. The first intestine after the stomach, so called from its length; the twelve-inch gut.
DYSCRASIA. A morbid condition of the system; adj. *Dyscrastic*.
DYSPEPSIA. Indigestion; literally difficulty of appetite.
DYSPNOEA. Difficulty of respiration.
DYSURIA. Difficulty in passing urine.

E.

EFFUSION. A pouring out or escape of lymph or other secretion.
EMACIATION. A falling off in the flesh.

- EMETIC.** Provoking vomiting.
ENDEMIC. Peculiar to a particular locality.
ENEMA. A clyster.
ENGORGEMENT. Swelling up of.
ENTERITIS. Inflammation of the intestines.
EPHEMERAL. Of a day's duration.
EPIDEMIC. Diseases arising from general causes.
EPIGASTRIUM. The region of the stomach.
EPILEPSY. *Epilepsia.* Falling sickness.
EPISTAXIS. Bleeding from the nose.
EPITHELIUM. The cuticle.
ERYSIPELAS. St. Anthony's fire. Rose. A disease of the skin.
ERYSIPELAS NEONATORUM. Induration of the cellular tissue in infants.
EXACERBATION. Aggravation of fever.
EXANTHEMA, plur. *Exanthemata.* Eruption of the skin.
EXPECTORATION. Discharge of any matter; phlegm; pus from the chest.
EXUDATION. Discharge of fluid from the skin, &c.

F.

- FÆCES.** Alvine excrement.
FAUCES. The throat.
FEBRIS, plur. *Febres.* Fever.
FEBRIS NERVOSA. Nervous fever, or typhus.
FEMUR. The bone of the thigh.
FETOR. Stench.
FLATUS. Wind in the intestines.
FÆTUS. The infant in the womb.
FISTULA. An obstinate tube-like sore, with a narrow orifice; adj. *Fistulous.*
FONTANEL, plur. *Fontanella.* The mould.
FURUNCULUS. A boil.
FURUNCULUS MALIGNANS. Carbuncle.

G.

- GANGRENE.** Incipient mortification: adj. Gangrenous.
GASTRIC. Belonging to the stomach.
GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the stomach.
GASTRODYNIA, vide, *Cardialgia.*
GESTATION. Pregnancy.
GLOTTIS. Opening of the windpipe.

H.

- HEMATEMESIS,** or *Hematemesis.* Vomiting of blood.
HEMOPTYSIS, or *Hemoptysis.* Discharge of blood from the lungs.
HEMORRHAGE. *Hemorrhage.* Discharge of blood.
HEMORRHOIDS, or *Hemorrhoids.* Piles.
HECTIC FEVER. Habitual or protracted fever.
HELMINTHIASIS. Worm disease.
HEPATIZATION. Structural derangement of the lungs, the result of inflammation; changing them into a substance resembling the liver, hence its name.

- HERNIA.** Rupture.
HORDEOLUM. Stye.
HYDROCEPHALUS. Water in the head.
HYDROPHOBIA SYMPTOMATICA. Symptoms resembling those arising from hydrophobic virus, appearing during the course of other diseases.
HYPOCRATIC. Sunken and corpse-like.
HYPOCHONDRUM. Region of the abdomen, contained under the cartilage of the false ribs.
HYPOCHONDRIAS. Spleen disease; great depression of spirits, with general functional derangement; adj. *Hypochondriacal*.
HYPOGASTRIUM. The lower anterior portion of the abdomen.
HYSTERIA. Nervous affection; peculiar to females.

I.

- ICTERUS.** Jaundice.
ICTERUS NEONATORUM. Jaundice of infants.
IDIOPATHIC. Original, or primary disease.
IDIOSYNCRASY. Individual peculiarity.
ILIUM. The haunch-bone.
ILEUS MISERERE. A form of colic, a twisting pain in the region of the navel.
INCARCERATED. Strangulated or constricted; a term applied to rupture.
INCUBUS. The nightmare.
INFECTION. Propagation of disease by effluvia.
INFILTRATION. Diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue.
INGESTA. Food; aliment.
INSPISSATED. Thickened.
INTUMESCENCE. Swelling; puffiness.
ISCHIUM. Hip-bone.
ISCHURIA. Suppression of urine.

L.

- LACRYMATION.** Tear shedding.
LACTATION. Suckling; also the process of the secretion of milk.
LACTEAL. Appertaining to the process of the secretion of milk.
LACTIFEROUS. Conducting or conveying the milk.
LARYNGEAL. Belonging to the larynx.
LARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the larynx.
LARYNX. Upper part of the windpipe.
LESIONS. Injuries inflicted by violence, &c.
LEUCOPHLEGMAIC. Torpid or sluggish; mostly applied to a temperament characterized by want of tension of fibre; with light hair, and general inertness of the physical and mental powers.
LEUCORRHOEA. Female sexual weakness; vulg. *Whites*.
LOCHIA. Discharge from the womb after delivery.
LUMBRICUS, plur. *Lumbrici*. The round or long worm.
LUXATION. Dislocation.
LYMPH. A colourless liquid, circulating in the lymphatics.
LYMPHATIC. As applied to temperament; same as Leucophlegmatic.

LYMPHATICS. Absorbent vessels with glands and valves, distributed over the body.

M.

MAMMA. The breast in the female; adj. mammillary.

MANIA. Insanity; madness.

MARASMUS. A wasting away of the body.

MATERIA MEDICA PURA. The title of that splendid work of the immortal HAHNEMANN, in which the true properties of medicaments are given, as determined by experiment upon the healthy body.

MAXILLARY. Appertaining to the jaws.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. The external passage of the ear.

MECONIUM. The excrementitious matter discharged from the intestines of the newly-born infant.

MEGRIM. A pain affecting only one side of the head.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. Small glands within the inner membrane of the eyelids.

MENSTRUAL FLUX. The monthly period.

METASTASIS. The passing of a disease from one organ to another.

METEORISMUS. Extreme inflation of the intestines.

METRRORRHAGIA. Discharge of blood from the womb.

MIASM, or Miasma (Marsh.) Peculiar effluvia or emanations from swampy grounds.

MICTURITION. Urination.

MILIARIA. Eruption of minute transparent vesicles of the size of millet seeds; miliary eruption.

MINIM. The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MORBUS COXARIUS. Disease of the hip; hip-disease.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE. The membrane which lines the sides of cavities which communicate with the external air, such as that which lines the mouth, stomach, &c.

MUCUS. One of the primary animal fluids; secretion from the nostrils.

N.

NARCOTIC. Having the property of inducing sleep.

NATES. The buttocks.

NODOSITIES. Swellings; nodes, a swelling of the bone or thickening of the periosteum.

O.

OBSTRUCTIO ALVI. Constipation.

OBSTRUCTIO ALVI NEONATORUM. Constipation in infants.

OCIPUT. The posterior part of the head.

OCTANA. An intermittent fever which returns every eighth day.

ŒDEMA. Swelling; dropsical swelling; adj. œdematous.

OLFACTION. The art of smelling.

P.

PANARIS. Whitlow; panaritium; paronychia.

PANCREAS. A gland situated transversely behind the stomach.

PARALYSIS. Palsy.

PARENCHYMA. The connecting medium of the substance of the lungs.

PARONYCHIA. Vide *Panaris*.

PAROTITIS. Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *mumps*.

PAROXYSM. A periodical fit of a disease.

PARTURITION. The act of bringing forth.

PATHOGENETIC. The producing or creating of abnormal phenomena.

PATHOGNOMONIC. Characteristic and peculiar to any disease.

PATHOLOGY. The investigation of the nature of disease.

PECTORAL. Appertaining to the chest.

PECTUS. The chest.

PERCUSSION. The act of striking upon the chest, &c. in order to elicit sounds to ascertain the state of the subjacent parts.

PERINEUM. The space between the anus and the external sexual organs.

PERIOSTEUM. The membrane which envelopes the bones.

PERITONÆUM. The serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, and envelopes the viscera contained therein.

PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERNIONES. Chilblains.

PETECHIE. Spots.

PHARYNX. The throat, or upper part of the gullet.

PHASES. Appearances, or changes exhibited by anybody, or by disease.

PHLEGMATIC, vide LEUCO-PHLEGMATIC.

PHTHISIS. (Pulmonalis.) Consumption, abscess of the lungs.

PHYSIOLOGY. The branch of medicine which treats of the functions of the human body.

PLETHORA. An excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

PLEURA. The serous membrane which lines the cavity of the thorax or chest.

PLEURITIS, or PLEURISY. Inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURODYNIA. Pain, or stitch in the side.

PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONITIS, PERIPNEUMONIA. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung.

POSTERIOR NARES. The posterior nostrils, which open into the fauces.

PRECORDIAL REGION. The fore-part of the chest.

PRIME VIE. The stomach, and intestinal tube. (The first passages.)

PROGNOSIS. The faculty of predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROPHYLAXIS, plur. PROPHYLAXES. Means, or remedies, used as preservatives against disease.

PSOAS MUSCLES. The names of two muscles situate in the loins.

PSORITIS. Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

PTISANS. Domestic decoctions, such as of pearl-barley, &c.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Appertaining to child-bed.

PURIFORM. Pus-like, resembling pus.

PURULENT. Of the character of pus.

PUS. Matter.

PUSTULA. A pustule, an elevation of the scarf-skin containing pus, and having an inflamed base.

PYROSIS. Heart-burn, water-brash.

Q.

QUINSY. Inflammatory Sore Throat.

QUOTIDIAN. Intermittent, about twenty-four hours intervening between the attacks.

R.

RABIES. Madness arising from the bite of a rabid animal, generally applied to the disease showing itself in the brute creation.

RALE. Sound in the chest, &c. on percussion, &c.

RECTUM. The last of the large intestines, terminating in the anus.

REMITTENT. A term applied to fevers with marked remissions, and generally subsequent exacerbation. The yellow fever of tropical countries.

REPERCUSSED. Driven in.

RESOLUTION. A termination of inflammatory affections without abscess, mortification, &c. The term is also applied to the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RIGORS. Coldness, attended more or less by shivering.

RISUS SARDONICUS. Involuntary spasmodic laughter.

ROSE. A term applied to erysipelas, from its colour.

RUBEOLA. Measles.

S.

SACRUM. The bone which forms the base of the vertebral column.

SALIVA. The fluid secreted by the salivary glands into the cavity of the mouth.

SATURNINE. Preparations containing lead.

SANGUINEOUS. Consisting of blood.

SANIES. A thin greenish discharge of fetid matter, from sores, fistula, &c.

SCAPULA. The shoulder-blade.

SCIRRHUS. Indolent, glandular tumour, generally preceding cancer in an ulcerated form.

SCIATICA. A rheumatic affection of the hip-joint.

SCIATIC NERVE. A branch of a nerve of the lower extremity.

SCROBICULUS. Pit of the stomach.

SEMI-LATERAL. Limited to one side.

SEQUELA, plur. SEQUELÆ. After-effects of disease.

SINUS. A cavity or depression.

SOLIDIFICATION, vide HEPATIZATION.

SOMNOLENCE. Disposition to sleep.

SPECIFIC. A remedy possessing a peculiar curative-action in certain diseases.

SPLEEN. A spongy viscous organ, of a livid colour, placed on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium.

SPLENITIS. Inflammation of the spleen.

SPUTA. Expectoration of different kinds.

- SUB-MUCOUS TISSUE.** Placed under the mucous membrane.
SUBSULTUS TENDINUM. Convulsive twitching of the tendons.
SUDORIFICS. Medicines which produce sweating.
SUGILLATION. A bruise, or extravasated blood.
SUPPURATION. The morbid action by which pus is deposited, in inflammatory tumour.
SYNCOPE. Fainting or swooning.
SYNOCHA. Continued inflammatory fever.
ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.
STERNUTATION. Sneezing.
STERTOROUS. Snoring.
STOMACACE. Canker, or scurvy of the mouth.
STRABISMUS. Squinting.
STRANGURY. Painful discharge of urine.
STERNUM. The breast-bone.
STETHOSCOPE. An instrument to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest.
STRICTURE. A constriction of a tube or duct of some part of the body.
STRUMA. The king's evil: *adj.* **STRUMOUS.**
STYE. An inflammatory small tumour on the eyelid.
SUB-MAXILLARY. Under the jaw.
SUB-MAXILLARY GLANDS. Glands on the inner side of the lower jaw.

T.

- TENIA.** Tapeworm.
TARTAR. A concretion encrusting the teeth.
TEMPORAL. Appertaining to the temples.
TENDONS. The white and shining extremity of a muscle.
TENESMUS. Painful and constant urging to alvine evacuations, without a discharge.
TETANUS, *adj.* TETANIC. A spasmodic rigidity of the parts affected.
THERAPEUTICS. That branch of medicine which describes the action of the different means employed for the curing of diseases, and of the application of these means.
THORAX. The chest, or that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen.
THRUSH. Numerous small white vesicles of the mouth.
TINNITUS AURIUM. Ringing in the ears.
TONIC. Medicines (which are said) to increase the tone of the muscular fibre when debilitated and relaxed.
TONSILS. The round glands placed between the arches of the palate.
TOPICAL. Remedies applied to a particular part.
TITILLATION. Tickling.
TRACHEA. The windpipe.
TRACHEOTOMY. An operation, by opening the windpipe.
TREMOR. Trembling.
TRISMUS. Lock-jaw.
TRITURATION. The reduction of a substance to minute division, by means of long-continued rubbing.

TROCHANTER MAJOR. One of the processes of the thigh-bone.

TUBERCULAR. A small, round, eruptive swelling.

TUMEFACTION. Swelling.

TUMEFIED. Swollen.

TUMID, *vide* TUMEFIED.

TYMPANITIC. An elastic distension of the abdomen, sounding like a drum when struck with the hand.

TYPHOID. Applied to diseases of a low character.

U.

UMBILICAL CORD. The navel string.

UMBILICUS. The navel.

URETHRA. The urinary canal.

URTICARIA. Nettle-rash.

UTERUS. The womb.

V.

VARICELLA. Pimples, quickly forming pustules, seldom passing into suppuration, but bursting at the point and drying into scabs. Chicken-pock.

VARIOLA. Smallpox.

VARIOLA SPURIA. Chicken-pock.

VARIX, *plur.* VARICES. Swelling or enlargement of the veins.

VENESECTION. The abstraction of blood, by opening a vein.

VESICATIONS. An eruptive elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear serous fluid.

VERTIGO. Giddiness, with a sensation as if falling.

VESICLES. A small, bladder-like eruption.

VICARIOUS. Acting as a substitute.

VIRUS. Contagion, or poison.

VISCID. Glutinous and gelatinous.

VISCUS, *plur.* VISCERA. Any organ of the system.

VOMICA. An abscess of the lungs.

INDEX.

INTRODUCTION AND PART I.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abdomen, Determination of		Colic	112
blood to	266	Congestio viscerum abdomi-	
Acidity of the stomach. (See		nis. Ad abdomen	266
Indigestion.)		Congestio ad Caput	225
Administration of the medi-		Congestio ad Pectus	88
cines. Introduction	xx	Congestive fever (see Ty-	
Ague	26	phus)	13
Angina	66	Constipation	104
Angina membranacea	182	— See also Indigestion.	
Angina parotidea	74	Corns	247
Anorexia	82	Cough	169
Anthrax	244	Coxalgia	260
Apepsia	82	Coxagra	ib.
Apoplexia	230	Cramp of the stomach. (See	
Apoplexy	ib.	Indigestion.)	
Appetite, want of	82	Croup	182
Arthritis	250	Cystitis	157
Asiatic cholera	131	Derangement of the stomach	95
Bilious complaints	76	Determination of blood to the	
Bladder, Inflammation of	157	abdomen	266
Blood, vomiting of	100	— chest	188
— spitting of	205	— head	225
Bloody flux	122	Diarrhoea	116
Boil	243	Dog, hydrophobia in	266
Bowels, inflammation of	150	Dysentery	121
— looseness of	116	Dysentery	ib.
Brain and its tissues, inflam-		— red or bloody flux	123
mation of	235	— suppressed	127
Brain fever	ib.	Dyspepsia	76
Breath, offensive	274	Earach	271
Bronchitis	192	Ears, Inflammation of	ib.
— chronica	197	Emotions, mental	297
Bruises	276	Encephalitis	225
Burns	278	Enteralgia	112
Carbuncle	244	Enteritis	150
Cardialgia	93	Ephemerai fever	5
Catarrh	163	Eruptions	88
Chest, Determination of		Erysipelas	240
blood to	188	Eyes, inflammation of	267
Chicken-pock	55	Fatigue	280
Chilblains	245	Febres intermittentes	28
Cholera, Sporadica	182	Febris simplex	5
— Asiatica	131	Fever, causes of	4
Cholerine	134	— diet in	5
Clavi Pedis	247	— general consideration of	1
Clothing. Introduction	xii	— treatment during	5
Cold, common	163	Fever, and ague	26
Cold in the head	168	— brain	235

	PAGE		PAGE
Brain, congestive	13	Intermittents	62
— contagious typhus	23	Irritation of the skin	248
— ephemerical	5	Jaundice	140
— gastric	10	Kidneys, inflammation of	163
— inflammatory	7	Laryngitis, chronic	167
— intermittent	26	Liver complaints	134
— miliary	56	Liver, acute inflammation of	138
— nervous	11	Liver complaint (so called)	139
— putrid typhus	21	Looseness of the bowels	161
— scarlet	36	Lumbago	255
— typhus	11	Lungs, inflammation of	189
Flatulence (see also Indiges-	90	Measles	45
tion)		Medicaments. Potencies of	xx
Flux, bloody	123	Introduction	xx
Furunculus	243	Medicines. Administration and	
— malignans	244	repetition of Int.	xx
Gastritis	145	Mental emotions	297
— chronica	149	Miliaria. Miliary fever	56
Gastrodynia	93	Morbus coxarius	263
Glossitis	273	Mumps	74
Gout	250	Nephritis	153
— rheumatic	252	Nervous fever	11
Habits, &c. Introduction	xiii	Nettle-rash	59
Head, cold in	168	Nettles, stings of	281
— determination of blood		Obstructio alvi	106
to	225	Ophthalmia	267
Heartburn. (See indigestion.)		Otalgia	271
Helminthiasis	158	Otitis	ib.
Hematemesis	100	Panaris	247
Hemoptysis	205	Parotitis	74
Hemorrhoids	108	Paronychia	247
Hepatitis	138	Peripneumonia	198
— chronica	149	Peritoneum, inflammation of	151
Hiccough. (See Indigestion.)		Peritonitis	ib.
Hip-disease	236	Perniones	245
Hip-joint, inflammation of	206	Phrenitis	235
Hoarseness	165	Piles	108
Hooping-cough	182	Pleura, inflammation of	202
Hordeolum	207	Pleurisy	ib.
Hydrophobia	283	Pneumonia. Pneumonitis	198
Icterus	140	Poisons	292
Indigestion	76	Potencies of the medicaments	
Inflammation of the		Introduction	xv
bladder	157	Prolapsus ani	111
brain, &c.	235	Prophylaxes against	
bowels	150	cholera	131
ears	271	measles	47
eyes	267	scarlet fever	41
hip-joint	278	typhus	24
kidneys	153	Protrusion of intestine	111
liver	138	Psoas muscle, inflammation of	257
lungs	198	Psoriasis	ib.
mucous membrane of		Purples. Purpura rubra	41
the bronchial tubes	192	Pustula Nigra	244
peritoneum	151	Putrid fever, or typhus	21
pleura	202	Quinsy	66
psoas muscle	257	Raucitas	165
spleen	142	Regimen. Introduction	xi
Inflammation of the		Repetition of the medicines	
stomach	145	Introduction	
— chronic	149	Rheumatic gout	251
tongue	272	Rheumatism. Rheumatis-	
Inflammatory fever	7	mus	252
Influenza	186	Rose	240

INDEX.

437

	PAGE		PAGE
Rubeola	45	Stomach, spasm of	93
Scalds	278	Stings of insects	280
Scarlatina. Scarlet fever	36	— netles	281
Schatica	258	Stye	270
Sea-sickness	281	Suppressed dysentery	137
Signs, pharmaceutical. In- troductiun.	xxiii	Synocha	7
Simple fever	6	Tongue, inflammation of	272
Skin, irritation of	248	Toothach	62
Smallpox	48	Tussis convulsiva	176
Sorethroat	66	Urticaria	58
Spasm of the stomach	93	Varicella	55
Spitting of blood	205	Variola	48
Spleen, inflammation of. Splentitis	139	Variola spuria	55
Sprains	276	Vomiting of blood	100
St. Anthony's fire	240	Want of appetite	62
Stomach, inflammation of — ditto chronic	145 149	Whitlow	247
		Worms	158
		Wounds	276

PART II.

Aphthæ	339	Icterus neonatorum	336
Asphyxia	303	Induration of the cellular tissue	339
Asthma of Millar	361	Inflammation of the eyes in new-born infants	322
Birth, treatment after	302	Jaundice	325
Bowel complaints	331	Meconium, expulsion of	306
Brash, weaning	334	Milk crusts	327
Cellular tissue, induration of	339	Milk, regurgitation of	326
Choice of a nurse	309	Nurse, choice of	309
Cold in the head	323	Nursing, diet during	310
Constipation	329	Obstructio alvi neonatorum	330
Convulsions in children	345	Regurgitation of milk	326
Crying and wakefulness	325	Sleep	316
Derangements during teeth- ing	342	Suckling of the infant	307
Diarrhœa neonatorum	331	— duration of	314
Diet during nursing	310	Supplementary diet of in- fants	311
Diet, supplementary of in- fants	311	Swelling of the head	305
Erysipelas neonatorum	339	Tetanus	341
Excoriation. Excoriations neonatorum	338	Thrush	329
Exercise	319	Treatment after birth	302
Eyes, inflammation of in new-born infants	322	Trismus	341
Head, cold in	323	Umbilical hernia in infants	305
— swelling of	305	Vaccination	363
— water in the	359	Wakefulness	325
Hernia umbilica in infants	305	Water in the head	359
Hiccough	323	Weaning	314
Hydrocephalus	359	Weaning brash	336

PART III.

Abdomen, deformity of	412	Catamenia, irregularities of	370
Abortus	388	Chlorosis	367
After-pains	405	Clothing	379
Air and exercise	374	Confinement, duration of	406
Breasts, inflammation of — preparation of	419 394	Constipation during pregnancy	384
		Convulsions	401

	PAGE		PAGE
Cramp	401	Menstruation, profuse	378
Deficiency in the secretion of milk	421	— suppressed	ib.
Deformity, abdominal	412	Milk, deficiency in the secretion of	421
Delivery, weakness after	414	— deterioration of	422
Despondency	380	— discoloration of	ib.
Deterioration of milk	422	— fever	415
Diarrhoea during pregnancy	384	— mental emotions affecting	421
— in lying-in women	407	— suppression, or excess of	407
Diet	377	Mind, employment during pregnancy	378
Disinclination of the infant to suckling	417	Miscarriage	388
Duration of confinement	406	Morning sickness	383
Emotions, mental	379	Mothers not suckling their children	422
Employment of the mind and habits	378	Pains, after	405
Excess of perspiration after delivery	409	Pains, false	396
Excoriation of the nipples	417	Pains, spasmodic	401
External objects, influence upon the unborn infant	379	Parturition	398
Fainting and hysteric fits	385	— leucorrhœa	413
Falling off of the hair	413	Perspiration after delivery, suppression or excess of	409
False pains	396	Pregnancy, observations on	371
Fever, milk	415	Preparation of the breasts	394
Inflammation of the breasts	419	Profuse catamenia	370
Influence of external objects upon the unborn infant	379	Prolapsus	414
Internal uterine swelling, and prolapsus	414	Remedies before labour	395
Irregularities of the lochial discharge	410	Secretion of milk, deficiency of	421
Labour, remedies before	395	— excessive	407
Labour-pains	398	Spasmodic pains	401
Leucorrhœa after parturition	413	Suppression of catamenia	370
Lochial discharge, irregularities of	410	— milk	407
Lying-in women, diarrhoea in	407	Suppression of perspiration after delivery	409
Mental emotions	379	Swelled veins	387
— do. affecting the milk	421	Swelling, internal uterine	414
Menstruation, during pregnancy	382	Toothach	386
— irregularities of	378	Uterine swelling	414
		Veins, swelled	387
		Varices	ib.
GLOSSARY of Medical Terms			425





